



**INDIVIDUAL ASSIGNMENT
TECHNOLOGY PARK MALAYSIA**

CT074-3-2

Computer System Low Level Techniques

APU2F2106CS

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Project

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1.0 Abstract

A scenario is assigned to me that I am a member of Asia Pacific University's Cyber Security Club and I have tasked to develop a Cashing Program in Assembly for an upcoming event. The System has the ability to display the menu to the customers from which they can choose various functions such as Workshops, Challenges, Activities, Donations, Remaining Seats, and the entire Price Structure. The sub-menu shows even more of its functionalities from which customer choose and their shopping cart will be updated in iterations. Lastly when Checkout select the program displays Total and Need to Pay depending on the membership of user will displayed on the screen.

2.0 Introduction to Assembly Language

High Level languages such as C, C++, Python, and Java have a good deal in common with natural languages (common English) that provide ease-of-life to programmers as the source code becomes easier to read and write. Whereas, the low-level languages machine code make it so that machines understand the source code better and that developers will develop better understanding of the machine and its architecture. To machines, high level languages is garbage and they can not make sense of the instructions. Only with the help of language translators known as compilers and interpreters the machine is able to convert each high-level instruction into many low level instructions so that it can make sense of the code. The complications do not end here as each of architecture such as Intel's microprocessor will understand machine code differently. So machine language is not shared in-between all machine and depending on microprocessors or mainframes the machine code will have different meaning.

The Low-level Machine language are nothing but bunch of zeros and ones only the most gifted among us can understand it. As it hard to interpret it can be very tedious and error prone. Another low level language is Assemble language unlike machine code the source code does make sense for humans and it easier to understand. The relation between machine language and assembly language is that their instructions is one-to-one. Therefore, there are not many disadvantages of coding in assembly language. The greatest advantage of coding in assembly language is that in

terms of program execution it has better performance and saves much more memory relative to High Level Languages. As it was told before, high level language utilize compilers to convert it to Assembly language. The assembly language uses assemblers to converts it to Machine Language (Streib, 2020).

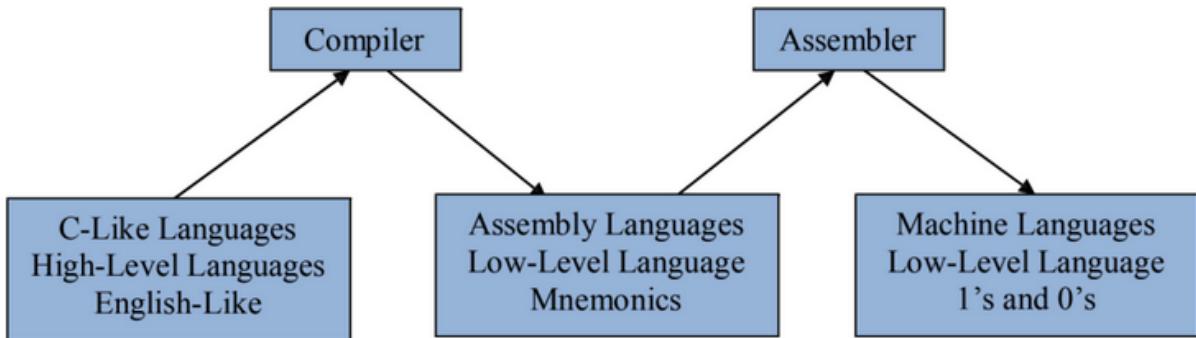


Fig 1 (Streib, 2020)

Presently the most prominent assemblers of x86 CPU architecture being utilized are Borland Turbo Assembler (TASM), Microsoft Macro Assembler (MASM) which are DOS/Windows-based. Lastly, Netwide Assembler (NASM) which used every modern platform and supports many old platforms (NASM, n.d.) (HORSTR, 2020).

2.1 Advantages of Assembly Language

- Its highly memory efficient, and requires very little resources which allows it be perform well in budget or specialized hardware (Pedamkar, 2021).
- Performance of instruction being executed is very fast relative to high level languages (Streib, 2020).

2.2 Disadvantages of Assembly Language

- Development of the code takes highly skilled individual and a lot of time (Pedamkar, 2021).
- As the syntax and code is much closer to machines than humans, hence it is very difficult to make sense of it (Streib, 2020).
- The assembly code needs to be changed when porting it to another computer architecture (Streib, 2020).

3.0 Research and Malware Analysis

As assembly language has the numerous advantages in its arsenal, hence it has many real world applications. Typically these applications are device drivers, Kernels, BIOS, real-time systems, low level embedded systems, boot loaders, emulators, and compilers (Naikis, 2015) (Ghoshal, 2016).

3.1 High Frequency Trading – HFT

The majority of financial enterprises that deal in stocks and other types of trading make use of High Frequency Trading (HFT) systems. These specific purpose systems are made using assembly language due its high performance, accuracy in transactions, and low latency. As time is very paramount for the traders even a few milliseconds of delay when purchasing stocks can be fatal. By implementations of these systems the enterprise can overtake the competitors in profit. As told before time is essence for the traders they consider waiting for high level language to be converted to machine code a big bottleneck. Consequently, research studies have proven the the companies that utilize High Frequency Trading Platforms saw a increase in total net income (Fernando, 2020).

3.2 Real-Time Embedded Systems

The creation of embedded systems can designed with the capabilities of real time computing depending on the circumstances. In these types of systems, time is really constrained and one-third of second can decide the difference life and death. Example of these systems implemented in society are air bags in cars as a vehicle comes to an abrupt stop encase of accident the air bag must come out in split second to save the passengers from fatal injury. Therefore, the embedded system implement in airbags must really high polling rate and detect and react to collisions instantaneously. Therefore, due these constraints the Real-time Operating Systems (RTOS) must be coded in assembly language to react quickly enough to a situation. Other examples of Real-time embedded systems are monitor inside the pacemaker, and robots at an assembly line (An Introduction to Real-Time Embedded Systems, 2019).

3.3 Digital Signal Processers – DSP

Digital Signal Processors are sensors that take analog signals or real-world signals from the environment. These analog signals can be voice, audio, video, temperature, pressure, gyro, or motion. These analog signals then need to be processed so that computer can understand them, hence they are converted to 1's and 0's by Analog-to-Digital converter. Depending on the requirements the rate at which these sensor need to process data has to be very fast. Programmer that code this process in assembly language remove bottlenecks increase performance of entire system. The implementation of assembly results in quick execution speed and it cuts down in manufacturing cost, therefore a company will outperform its competitors gain huge profits (Maxfield, 2007) (*A Beginner's Guide to Digital Signal Processing*, n.d.).

3.4 Use of Low Level Languages in Cybersecurity and forensic fields

Low Level Languages has direct control of computer's resources and they take a vital part in Cybersecurity and digital forensics. Source code that is written in low languages are hard for normal programmer to understand and in an off chance a criminal is able to get a hold of the source code considerable amount skills are required. Even most of hashing and encryption algorithm libraries are developed using low level languages (Heynhan et al., 2016).

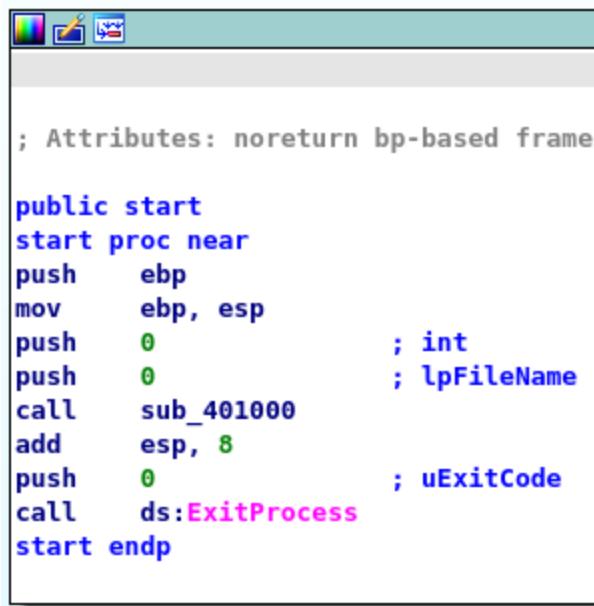
Another other way low level languages are being used is in reverse engineering in which a Cybersecurity expert converts code into a low level language. The way reverse engineering works is takes apart code in pieces and put it together in a low level language.

3.5 Malware Analysis

Malware Analysis is another sub field of Cybersecurity and Digital Forensics it concentrates how a malware effects a system and explain how the problem can reversed (Heynhan et al., 2016).

Ransomware1.exe

I have chosen ‘ransomware.exe’ for reverse engineering. It is an executable file and when it is executed by a user the entire file system user gets encrypted even the executable file.



The screenshot shows a debugger interface with assembly code. The title bar says 'Ransomware1.exe'. The assembly code is:

```
; Attributes: noreturn bp-based frame

public start
start proc near
push    ebp
mov     ebp, esp
push    0          ; int
push    0          ; lpFileName
call    sub_401000
add    esp, 8
push    0          ; uExitCode
call    ds:ExitProcess
start endp
```

This is the start function the used to call the function ‘sub_40100’ and push zero’s in a stack.

```

push    eax
push    offset Format    ; "%s_encrypted"
push    104h              ; BufferCount
lea     ecx, [ebp+Buffer]
push    ecx                ; Buffer
call    _snprintf
add    esp, 10h
push    0                  ; hTemplateFile
push    80h                ; dwFlagsAndAttributes
push    3                  ; dwCreationDisposition
push    0                  ; lpSecurityAttributes
push    0                  ; dwShareMode
push    80000000h          ; dwDesiredAccess
mov     edx, [ebp+lpFileName]
push    edx                ; lpFileName
call    ds>CreateFileA
mov     [ebp+hFile], eax
push    0                  ; hTemplateFile
push    80h                ; dwFlagsAndAttributes
push    2                  ; dwCreationDisposition
push    0                  ; lpSecurityAttributes
push    0                  ; dwShareMode
push    40000000h          ; dwDesiredAccess
lea     eax, [ebp+Buffer]
push    eax                ; lpFileName
call    ds>CreateFileA
mov     [ebp+hObject], eax

```

As shown above, new file is getting created and on each iteration of the file offset string ‘_encrypted’ gets attached to name of the file.

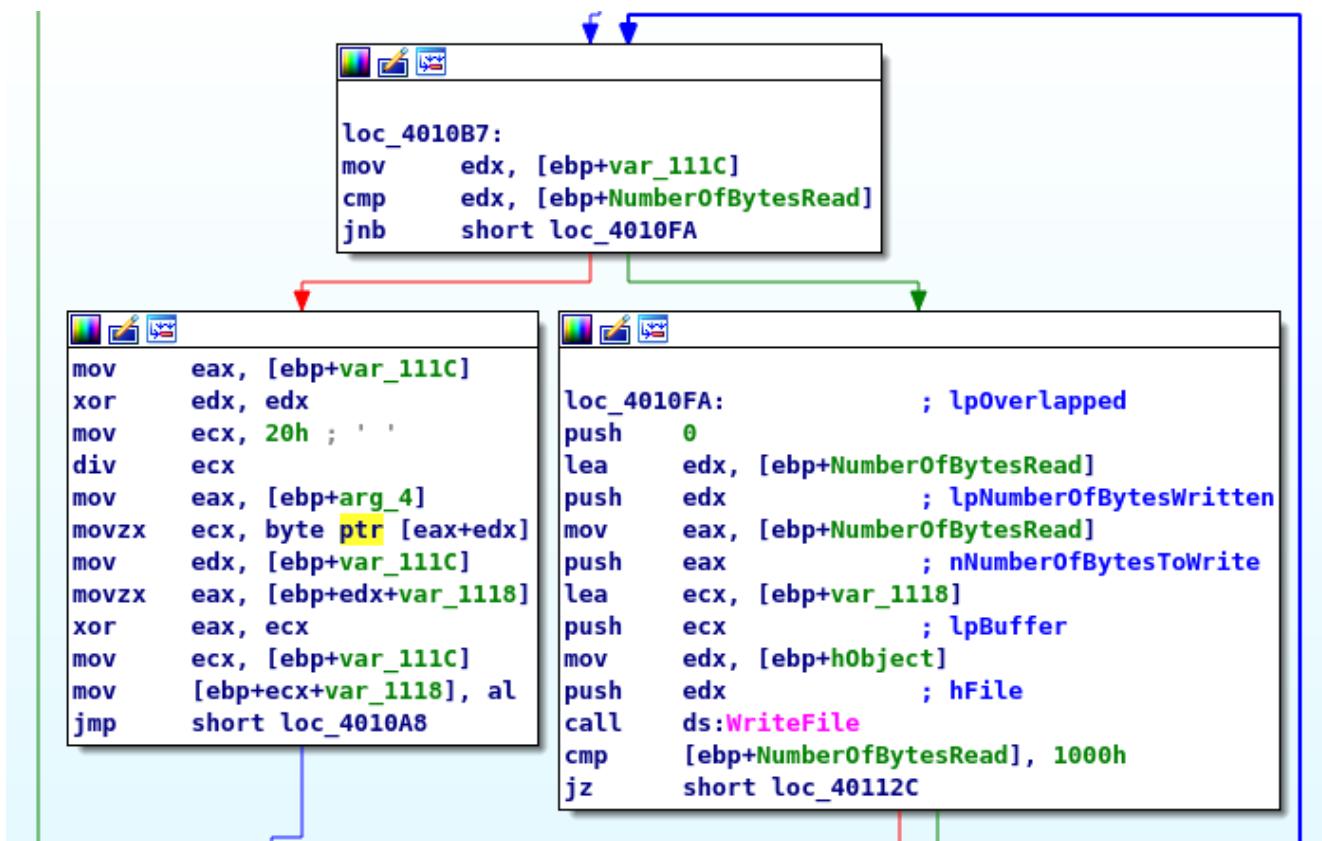


```

loc_401071:          ; lpOverlapped
push    0
lea     ecx, [ebp+NumberOfBytesRead]
push    ecx          ; lpNumberOfBytesRead
push    1000h        ; nNumberOfBytesToRead
lea     edx, [ebp+var_1118]
push    edx          ; lpBuffer
mov    eax, [ebp+hFile]
push    eax          ; hFile
call   ds:ReadFile
cmp    eax, 1
jnz   loc_401131

```

At this stage the contents of file are getting read and check whether they exist or not.



As seen in of the image above, this is the core function of the entire program and this how the data gets encrypted. This section of the code keeps on looping over the contents in the file by checking and that the value in the register is zero or not. The block of code that is in the lower left

side of the image shows us few things about the encryption process. It tells us that the key is only 32 bytes long because of division. It also tells that entire encryption is processed via XOR GATE. Lastly, as told before the contents get looped around only one byte at a time. The ransomware has a simple encryption process, the var_111C is a byte_counter it counts the bytes inside a file. The remainder from the div is used get the position of the byte that needs to be encrypted. Look at the example below →

byte_count = 60

key = 32

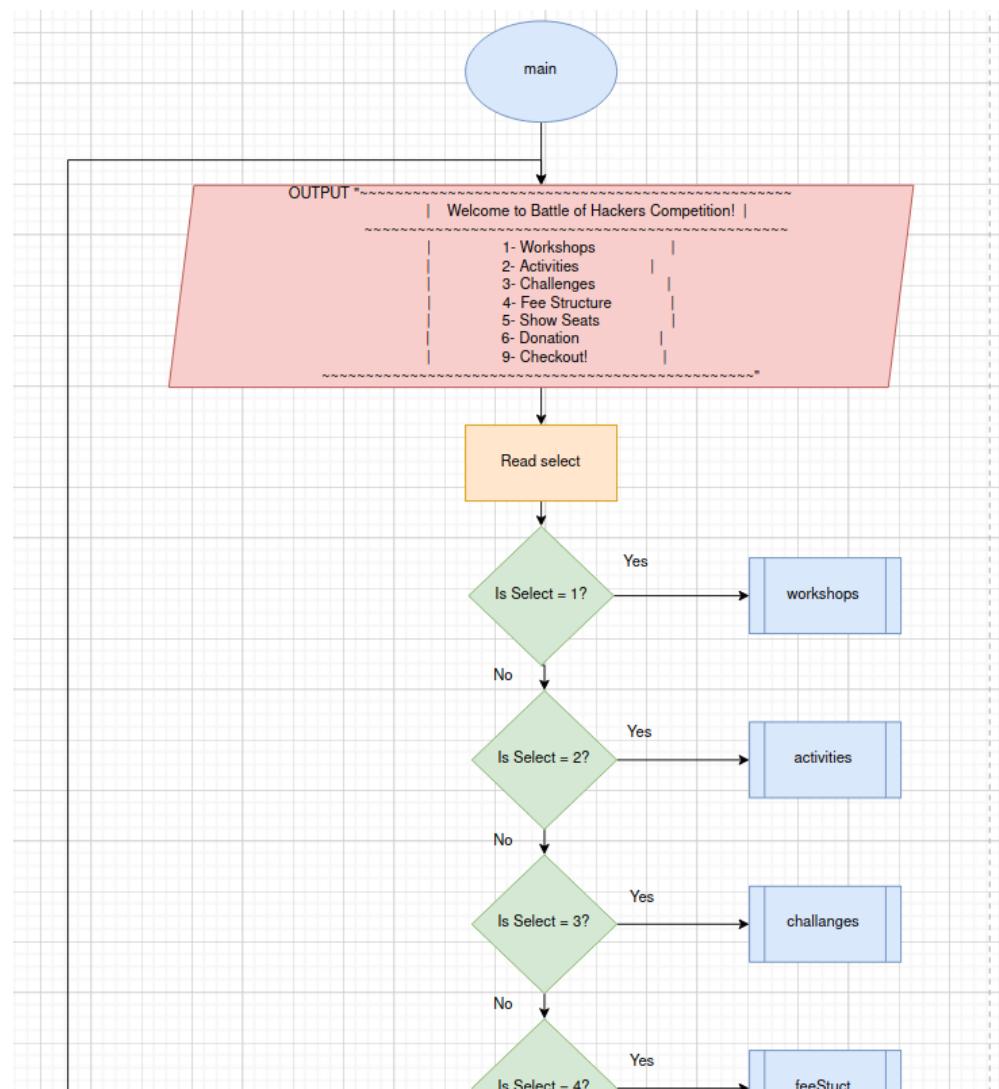
$60 / 32 = \text{Reminder} - 28$

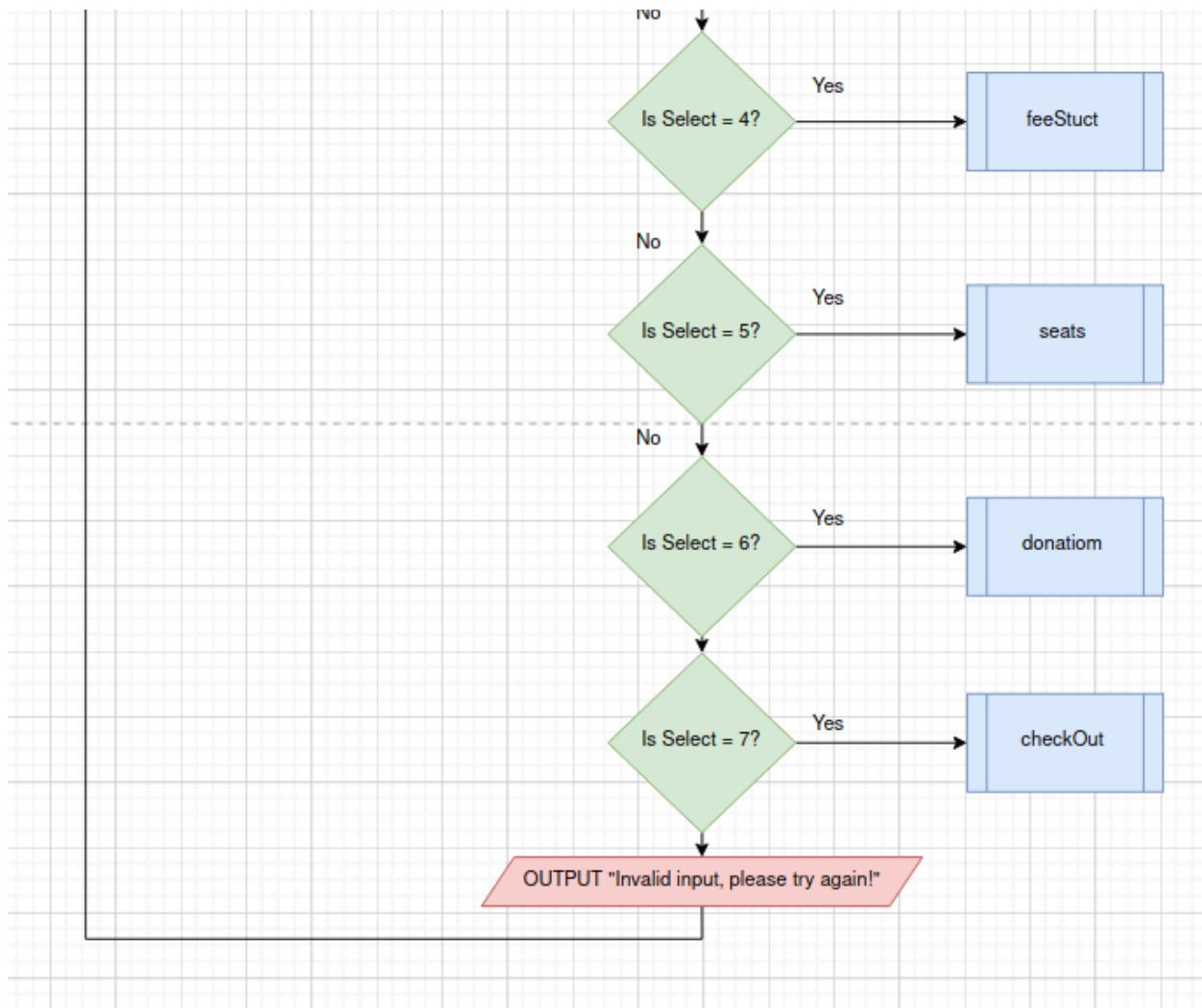
Therefore, index 120 will XORED with 28th byte of the key

To decrypt the database all we need to do is use the encrypted file and Xor the first 32 bytes of the file and then we will be able get our hands on key that was used to encrypt the files. With that key we will be able to decrypt our database.

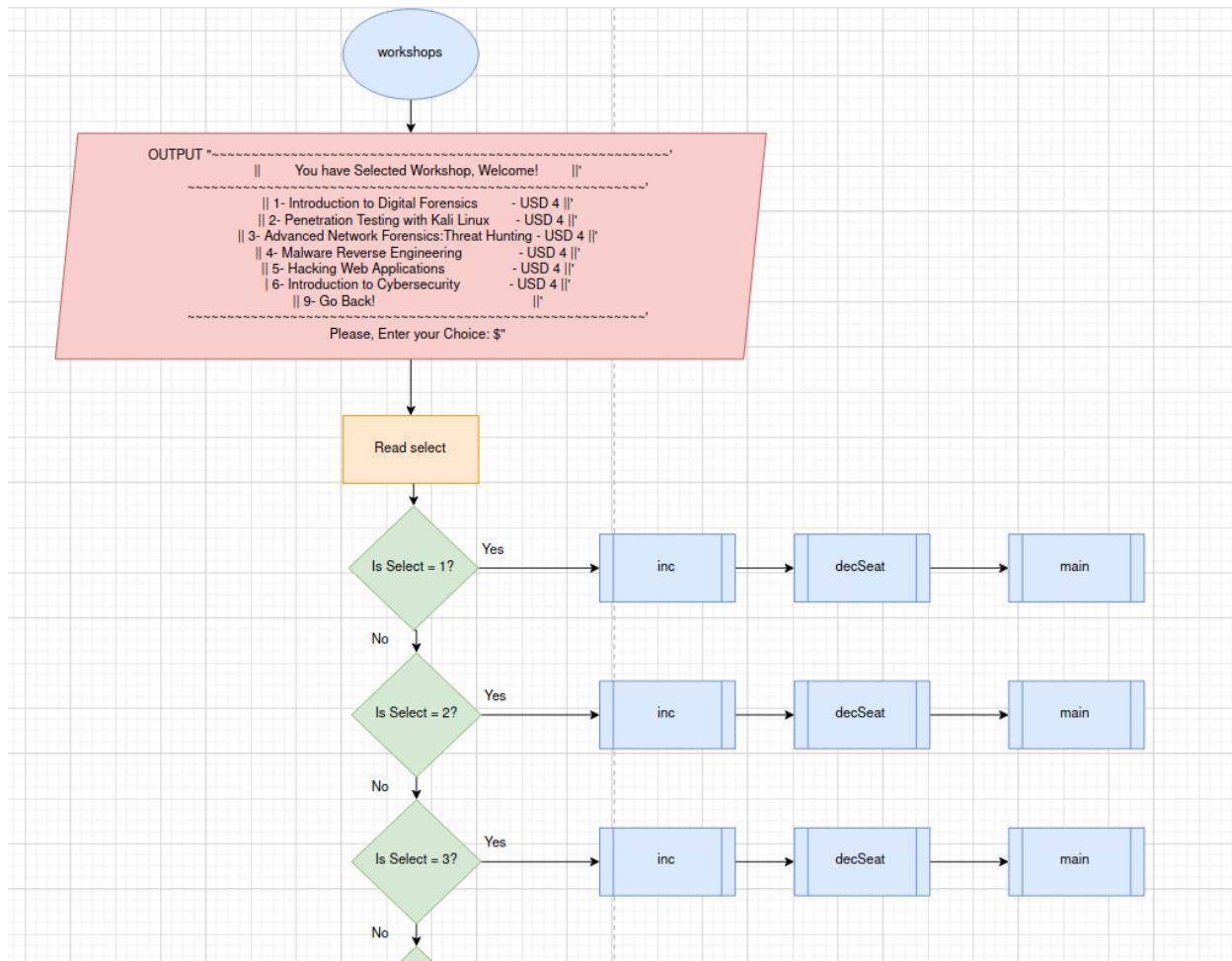
4.0 System Design using Flowchart

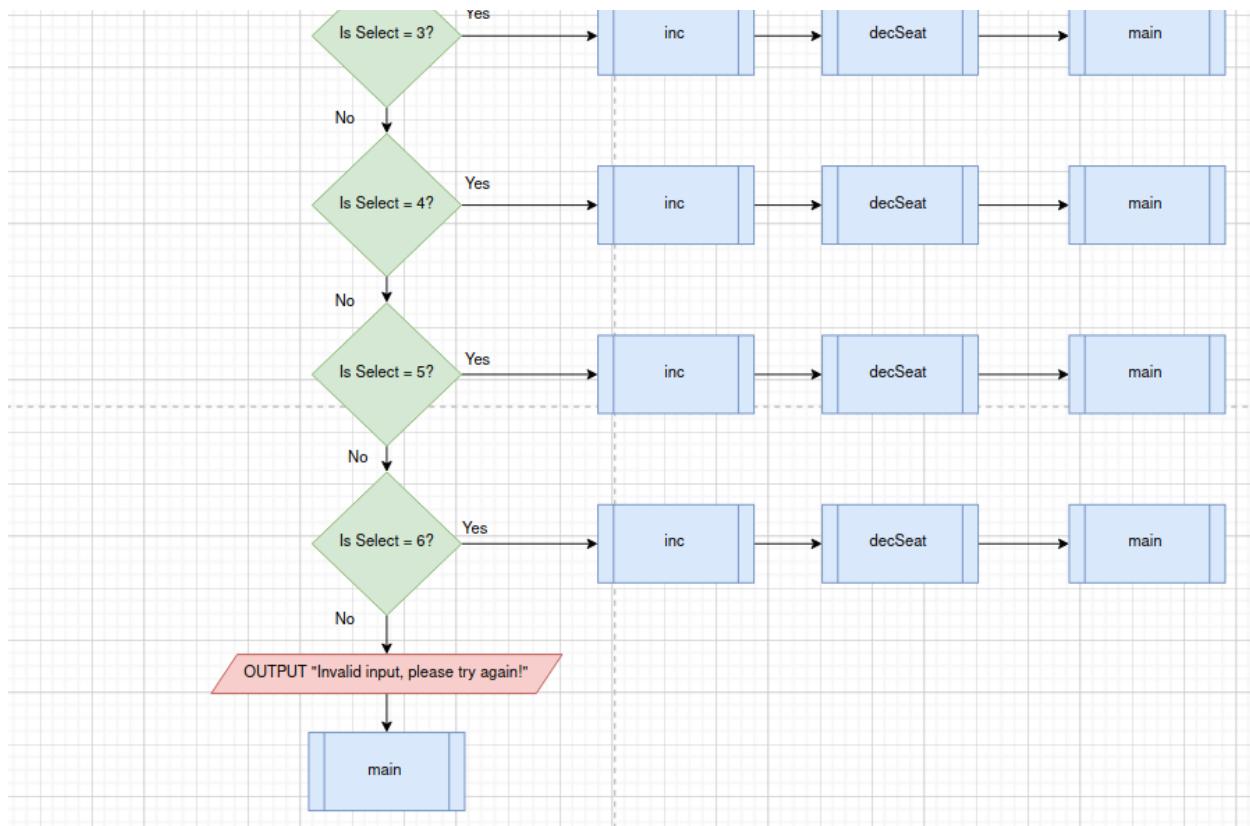
4.1 Welcome Menu



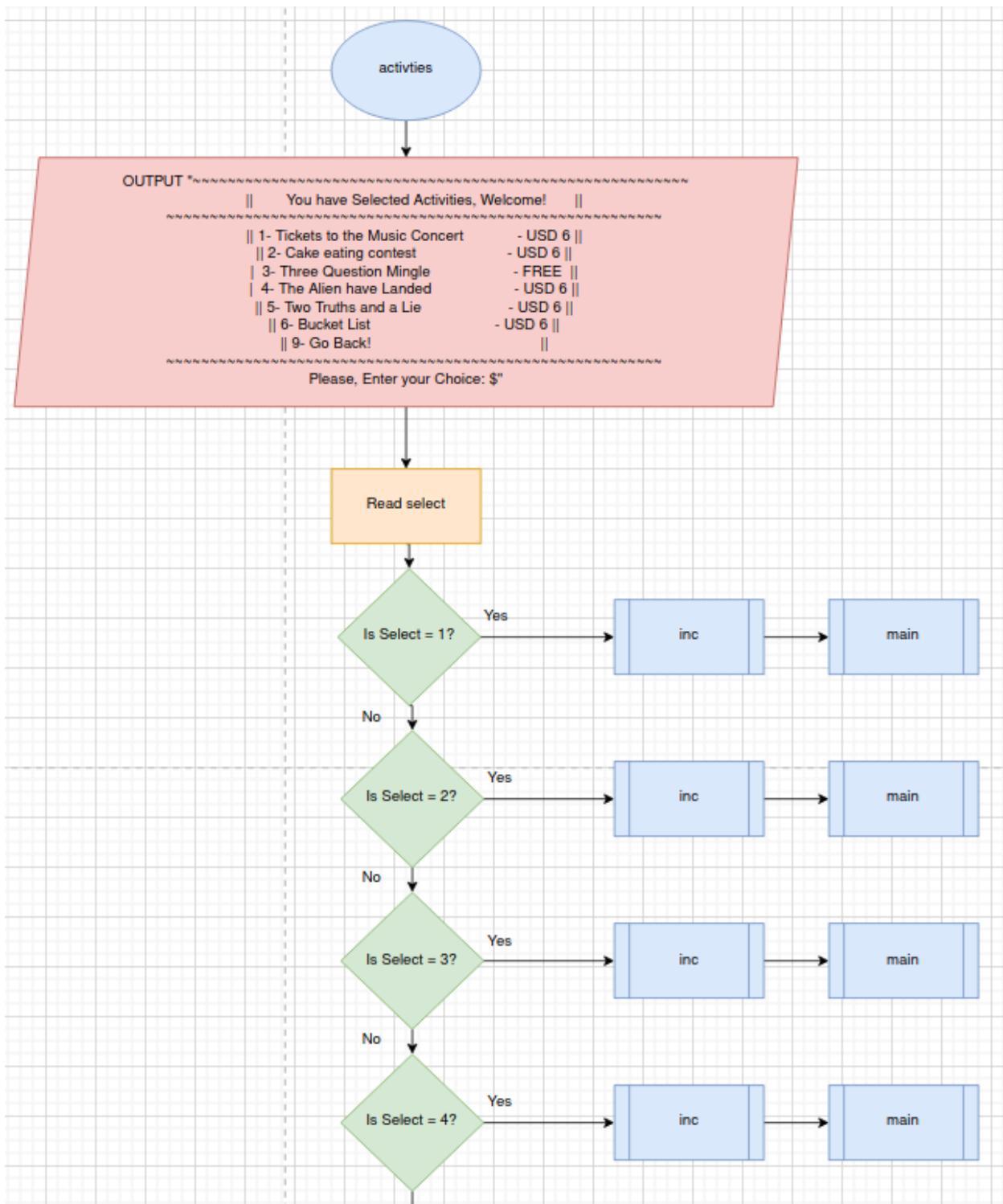


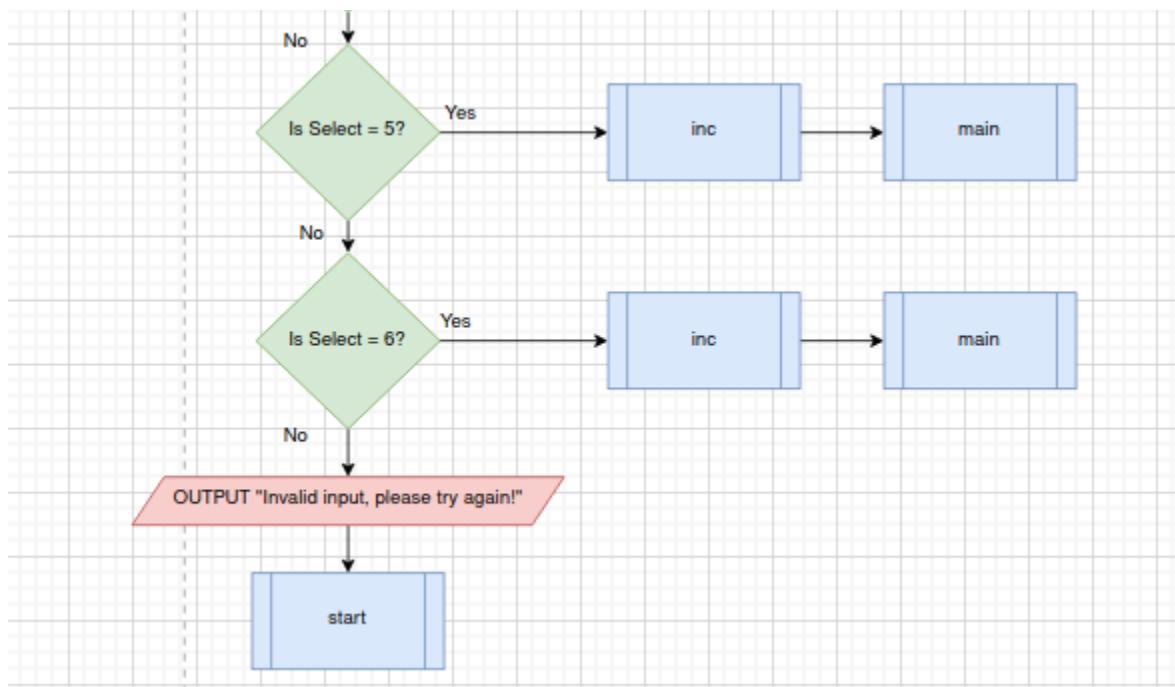
4.2 Workshop Menu



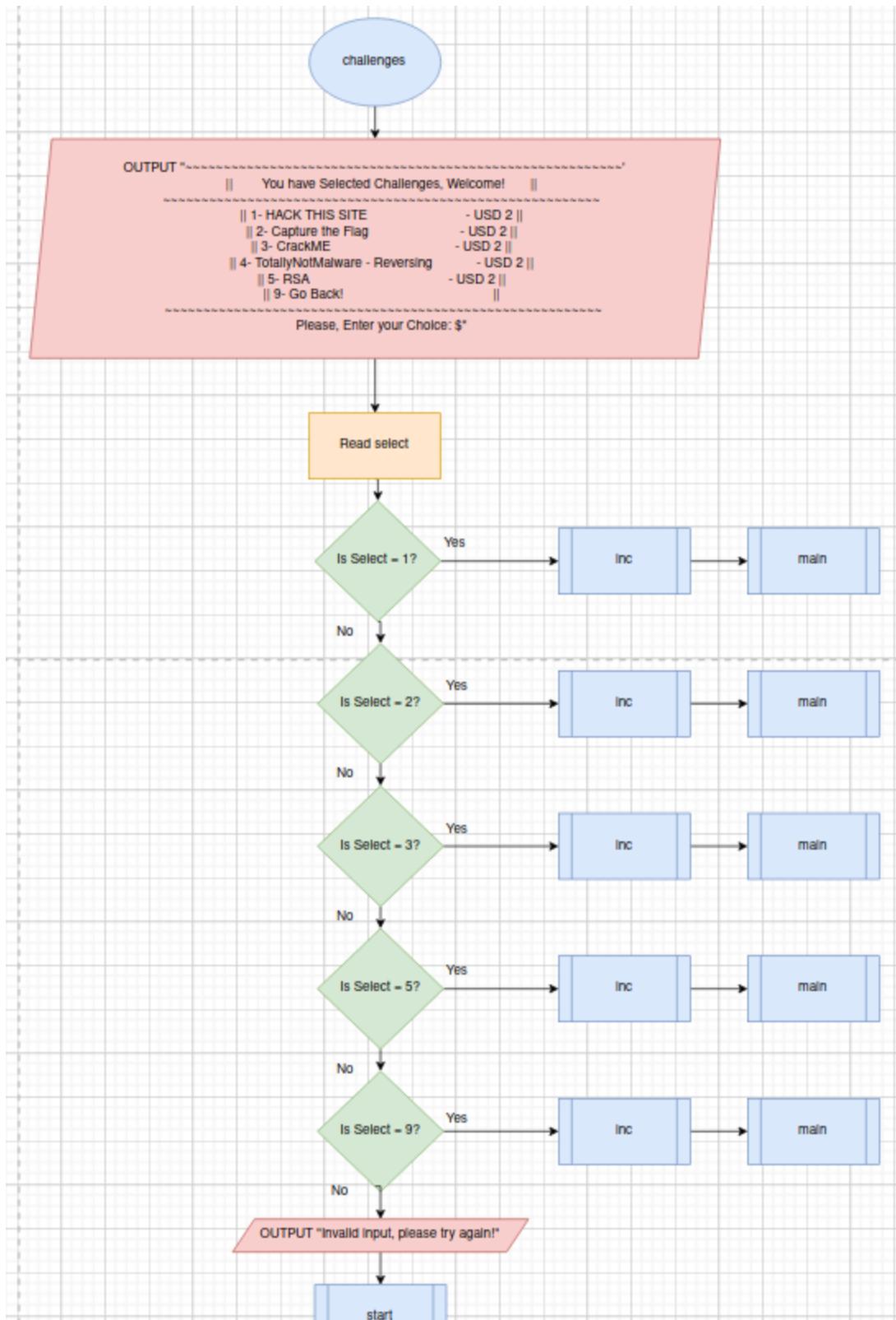


4.3 Activities Menu

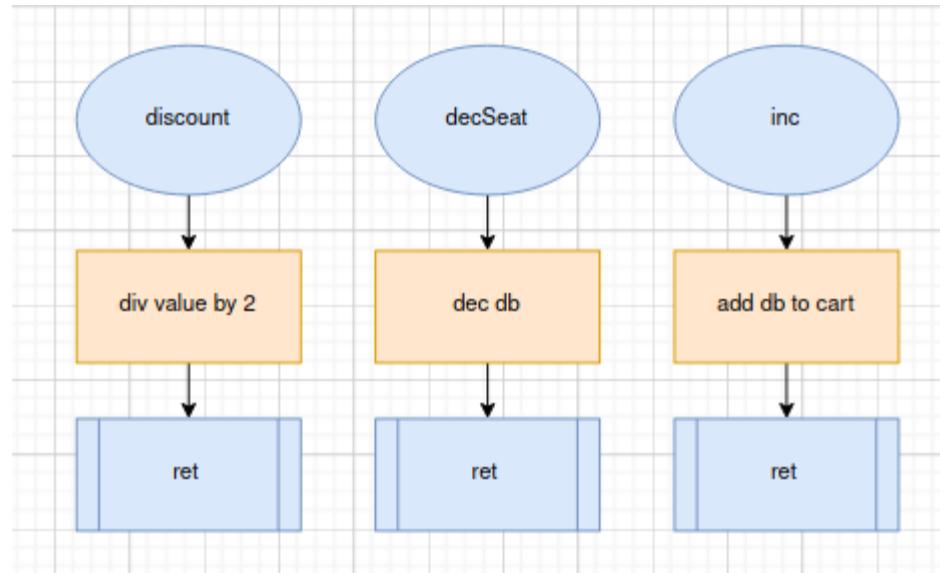




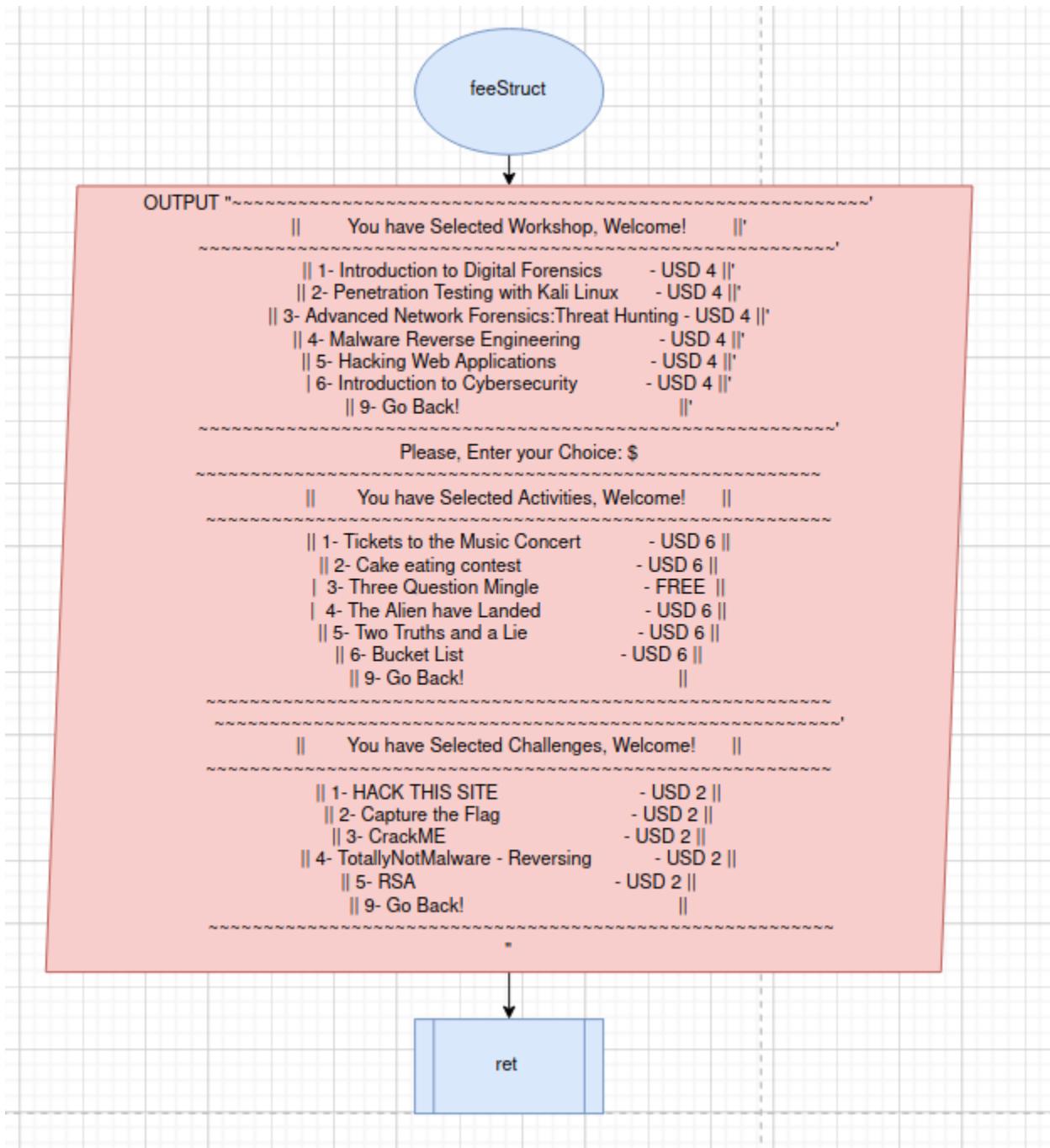
4.4 Challenges



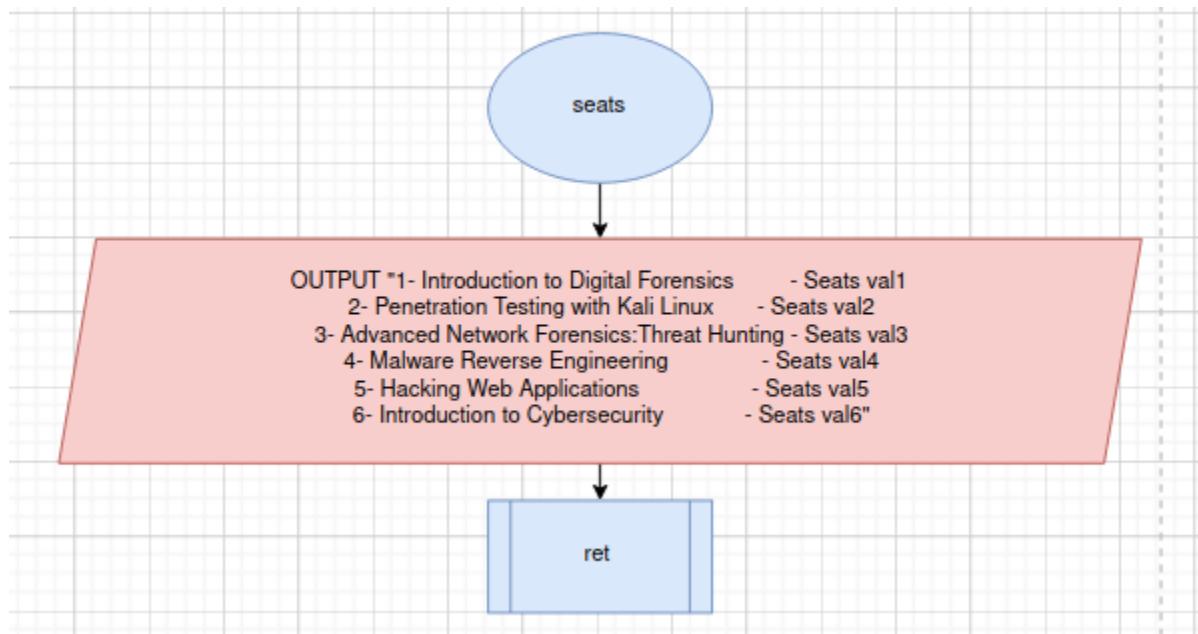
4.5 discount, decSeat, inc



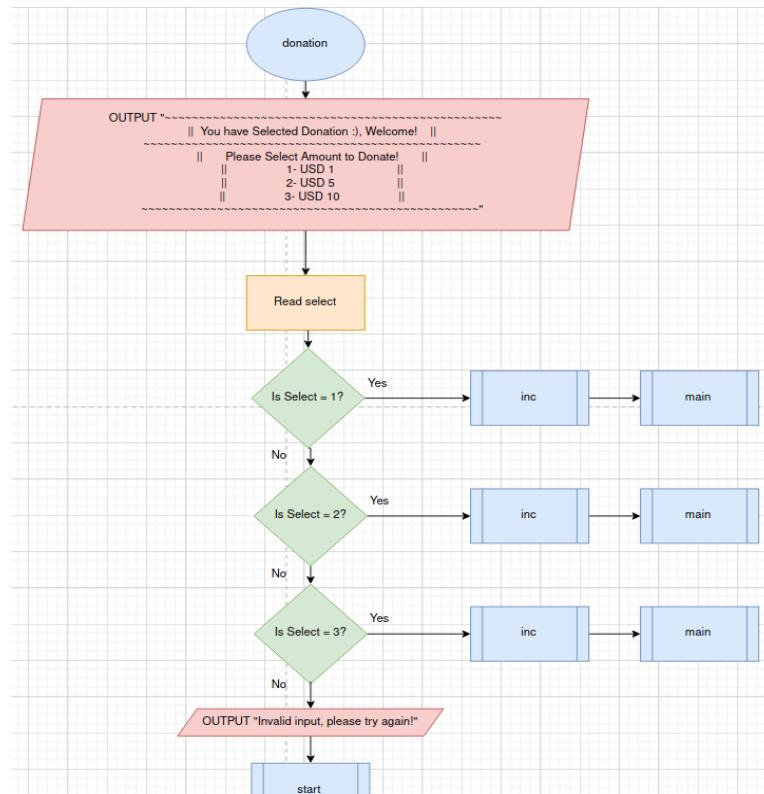
4.6 Fee Structure



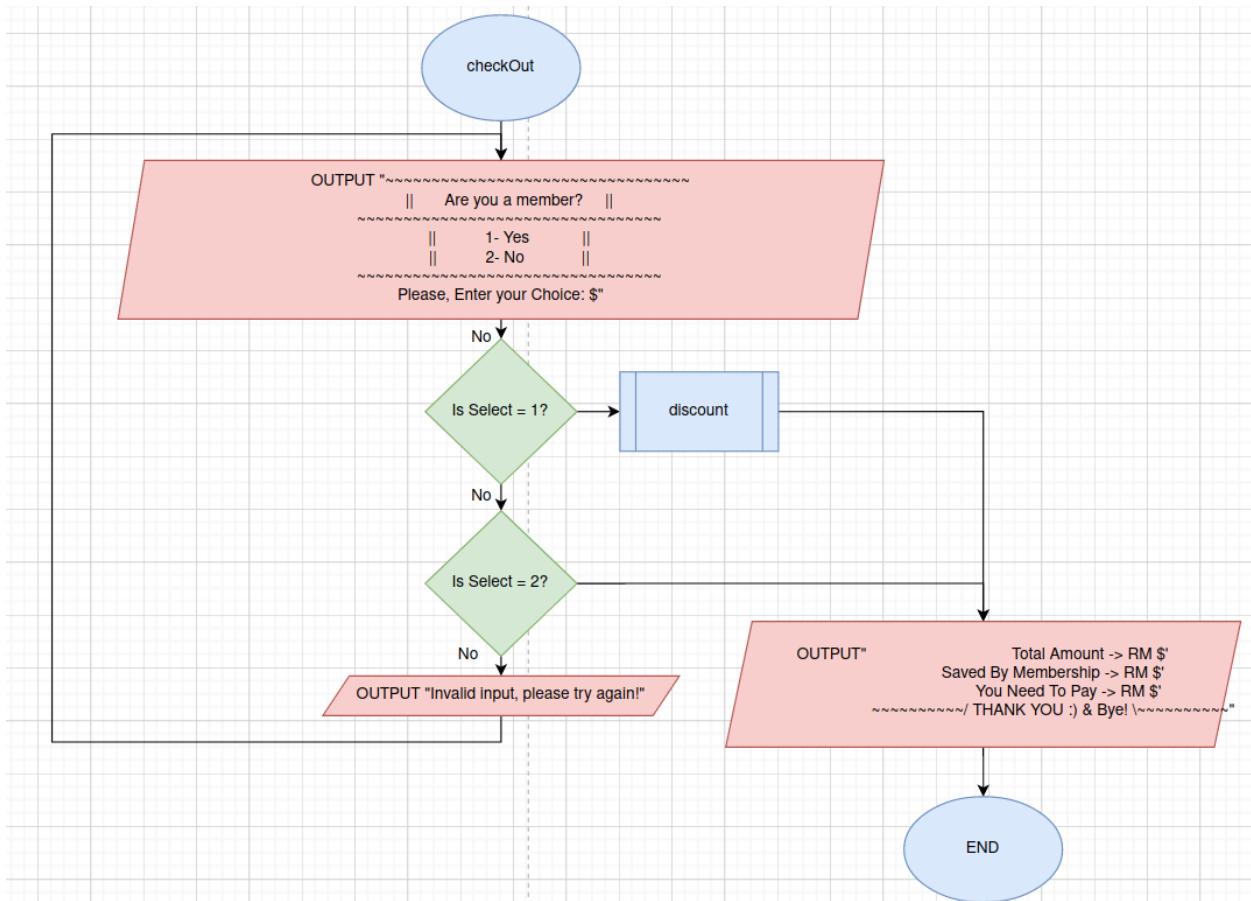
4.7 Show Seats



4.8 Donation



4.9 Check Out



5.0 System Screenshot

5.1 Welcome Menu

```
C:\>arslan
=====
|   Welcome to Battle of Hackers Competition!   |
=====
|   1- Workshops                               |
|   2- Activities                             |
|   3- Challenges                            |
|   4- Fee Structure                         |
|   5- Show Seats                            |
|   6- Donation                                |
|   9- Checkout!                                |
=====
Please, Enter your Choice:
```

5.2 Workshops Menu

```

=====
||           You have Selected Workshop, Welcome!          ||
=====
|| 1- Introduction to Digital Forensics      - USD 4 ||
|| 2- Penetration Testing with Kali Linux    - USD 4 ||
|| 3- Advanced Network Forensics:Threat Hunting - USD 4 ||
|| 4- Malware Reverse Engineering            - USD 4 ||
|| 5- Hacking Web Applications                - USD 4 ||
|| 6- Introduction to Cybersecurity          - USD 4 ||
|| 9- Go Back!                                ||
=====
Please, Enter your Choice:
```

5.3 Adding to Shopping Cart

```
Your Shopping Cart has been updated! Deposit Limit is USD 100!!
Your Current Total is USD 04
=====
|   Welcome to Battle of Hackers Competition!   |
=====
|           1- Workshops
|           2- Activities
|           3- Challenges
|           4- Fee Structure
|           5- Show Seats
|           6- Donation
|           9- Checkout!
=====
Please, Enter your Choice:
```

I have selected the first choice which is introduction to digital forensics, as you can see in image above the cart got increment by 4 dollars.

5.4 Remaining Seats

1- Introduction to Digital Forensics	- Seats 01
2- Penetration Testing with Kali Linux	- Seats 10
3- Advanced Network Forensics: Threat Hunting	- Seats 12
4- Malware Reverse Engineering	- Seats 14
5- Hacking Web Applications	- Seats 16
6- Introduction to Cybersecurity	- Seats 20

```
=====
|   Welcome to Battle of Hackers Competition!   |
=====
|           1- Workshops
|           2- Activities
|           3- Challenges
|           4- Fee Structure
|           5- Show Seats
|           6- Donation
|           9- Checkout!
=====
Please, Enter your Choice: _
```

This is the same session. Please take note of seat at Digital Forensics as I am about to select it again.

5.5 Adding to Cart again with Digital Forensics Workshop

```
Your Shopping Cart has been updated! Deposit Limit is USD 100!!
Your Current Total is USD 08
=====
|   Welcome to Battle of Hackers Competition!   |
=====
|   1- Workshops
|   2- Activities
|   3- Challenges
|   4- Fee Structure
|   5- Show Seats
|   6- Donation
|   9- Checkout!
=====

Please, Enter your Choice:
```

As image above shows that in the same session the cart got increment again by 4 dollars as I have selected the first workshop.

5.6 Remaining seats in the same session

```
1- Introduction to Digital Forensics      - Seats 00
2- Penetration Testing with Kali Linux    - Seats 10
3- Advanced Network Forensics:Threat Hunting - Seats 12
4- Malware Reverse Engineering           - Seats 14
5- Hacking Web Applications              - Seats 16
6- Introduction to Cybersecurity          - Seats 20

=====
|   Welcome to Battle of Hackers Competition!   |
=====
|   1- Workshops
|   2- Activities
|   3- Challenges
|   4- Fee Structure
|   5- Show Seats
|   6- Donation
|   9- Checkout!
=====

Please, Enter your Choice: _
```

As you can see by looking the above image the seats of Introduction of Digital forensics have been decremented.

5.7 Seats Unavailable

```
||          You have Selected Workshop, Welcome!          ||
|| 1- Introduction to Digital Forensics      - USD 4 ||
|| 2- Penetration Testing with Kali Linux    - USD 4 ||
|| 3- Advanced Network Forensics: Threat Hunting - USD 4 ||
|| 4- Malware Reverse Engineering            - USD 4 ||
|| 5- Hacking Web Applications              - USD 4 ||
|| 6- Introduction to Cybersecurity         - USD 4 ||
|| 9- Go Back!                                ||
||

Please, Enter your Choice: 1
Sorry, Seats not available!
```

The previous image showed that remaining seats in introduction were 0, so when customer selects choice 1 again. The message “Sorry, Seats not available!” gets printed the console.

5.8 Activities Menu

```
||          You have Selected Activities, Welcome!          ||
|| 1- Tickets to the Music Concert      - USD 6 ||
|| 2- Cake eating contest                - USD 6 ||
|| 3- Three Question Mingle           - FREE ||
|| 4- The Alien have Landed           - USD 6 ||
|| 5- Two Truths and a Lie            - USD 6 ||
|| 6- Bucket List                     - USD 6 ||
|| 9- Go Back!                        ||
||

Please, Enter your Choice:
```

Please take note that current I have 8 dollars in my cart, and now I will be selecting “The Alien have Landed” activity. The updated cart value should be 14 dollars.

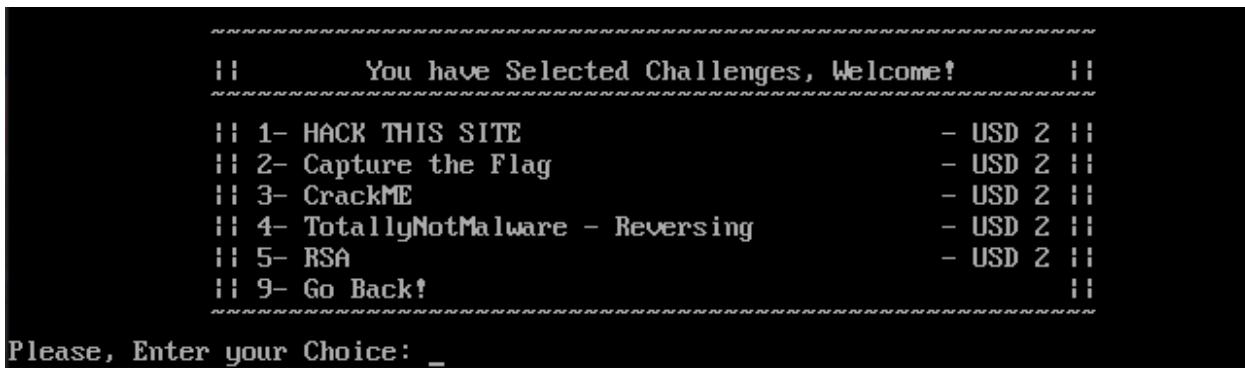
5.9 Updating Cart

```
Your Shopping Cart has been updated! Deposit Limit is USD 100!!
Your Current Total is USD 14

|   Welcome to Battle of Hackers Competition!   |
|   1- Workshops                                |
|   2- Activities                               |
|   3- Challenges                               |
|   4- Fee Structure                            |
|   5- Show Seats                               |
|   6- Donation                                 |
|   9- Checkout!                                |
|                                             |

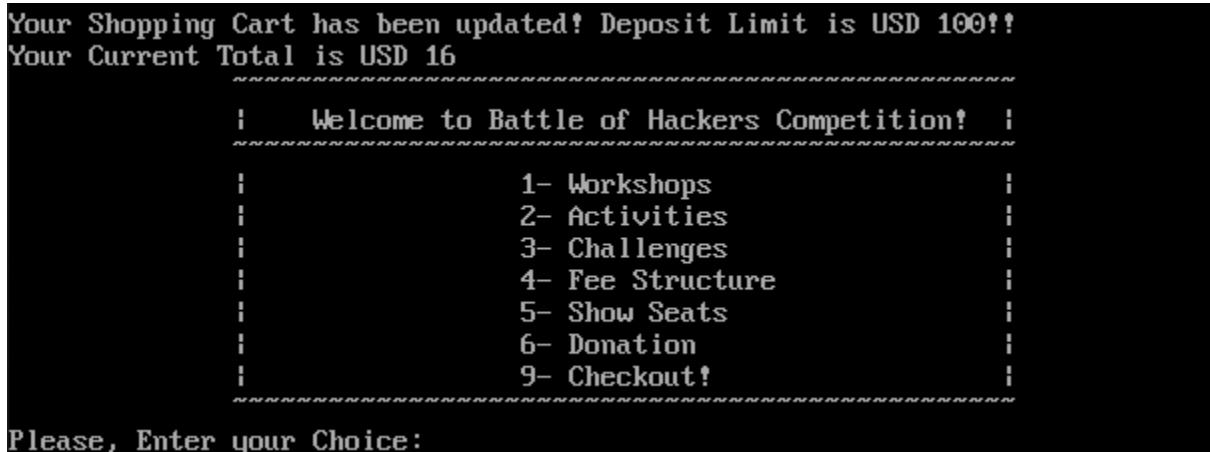
Please, Enter your Choice: _
```

5.10 Challenges Menu

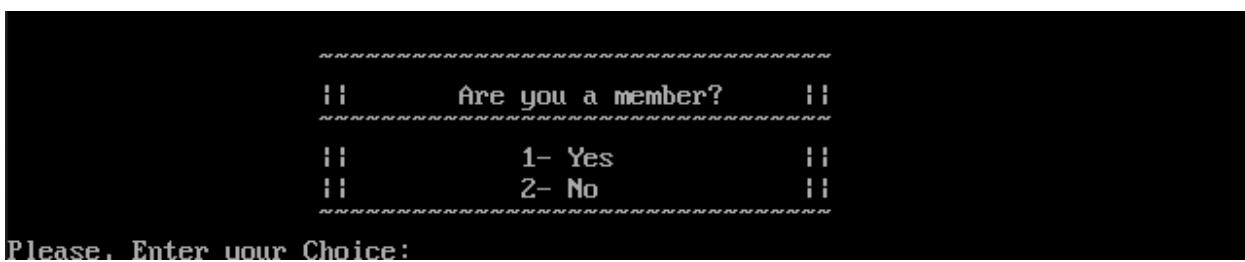


Cart total currently is 14 Dollars, and I am going to select ‘TotallyNotMalware’. Total should become 16 dollars.

5.11 Incremented Cart



5.12 Check Out



After the user has selected check out the system will ask whether you are a member or not. If the user is a member then 50 Percent discount will given to the member. I will be pressing ‘1’ and selecting ‘Yes’. My Shopping Cart has the Value of 16 dollars as it can seen in previous image. Therefore, a person with membership only needs to pay 8 dollars.

5.13 Receipt

```

Total Amount -> RM 16
Saved By Membership -> RM 08
You Need To Pay -> RM 08
~~~~~ / THANK YOU :) & Bye! \ ~~~~~
C:\>

```

5.14 Additional Feature: Fee Structure

2- Cake eating contest	- USD 6
3- Three Question Mingle	- FREE
4- The Alien have Landed	- USD 6
5- Two Truths and a Lie	- USD 6
6- Bucket List	- USD 6
<hr/> Workshops <hr/>	
1- Introduction to Digital Forensics	- USD 4
2- Penetration Testing with Kali Linux	- USD 4
3- Advanced Network Forensics: Threat Hunting	- USD 4
4- Malware Reverse Engineering	- USD 4
5- Hacking Web Applications	- USD 4
6- Introduction to Cybersecurity	- USD 4
<hr/> <hr/> Welcome to Battle of Hackers Competition! <hr/> <hr/>	

This feature is not a part requirements, and it just displays the list of all workshops, activities, challenges and their prices. In other words, its just like a menu in a restaurant.

5.15 Additional Feature: Donation

```

~~~~~
|| You have Selected Donation :), Welcome! ||
~~~~~

|| Please Select Amount to Donate!
||          1- USD 1
||          2- USD 5
||          3- USD 10
||

Please, Enter your Choice:

```

This is the Donation Screen, the customer is able donate his/her money to the cause. This is a new session, so cart will be zero right now. I will be selecting 10 dollars.

5.16 Additional Feature: Donation added to Cart

```
Your Shopping Cart has been updated! Deposit Limit is USD 100!!
Your Current Total is USD 10
Thank You for your Donation!
=====
|   Welcome to Battle of Hackers Competition!   |
=====
|   1- Workshops
|   2- Activities
|   3- Challenges
|   4- Fee Structure
|   5- Show Seats
|   6- Donation
|   9- Checkout!
=====
Please, Enter your Choice:
```

As we can see the cart has gotten incremented, and please note that this function works along side other calculations of the system. This was illustrated in my presentation. I will be selecting check out next. At the membership menu I will be selecting ‘No’ meaning the customer does not have membership.

5.17 Check Out

```
Total Amount -> RM 10
Saved By Membership -> RM 00
You Need To Pay -> RM 10
=====
/ THANK YOU :) & Bye! \
C:\>
```

As seen above, if customer does not membership the full amount needs to be payed.

5.18 System Validation

```

| Welcome to Battle of Hackers Competition! |
| 1- Workshops      |           || Are you a member? ||
| 2- Activities    |           || 1- Yes   ||
| 3- Challenges    |           || 2- No    ||
| 4- Fee Structure |           |
| 5- Show Seats    |           |
| 6- Donation       |           |
| 9- Checkout!     |           |
|                         |
| Please, Enter your Choice: a          |
| You have entered an Invalid Input, Please try again! |

| Welcome to Battle of Hackers Competition! |
| 1- Workshops      |           || Are you a member? ||
| 2- Activities    |           || 1- Yes   ||
| 3- Challenges    |           || 2- No    ||
| 4- Fee Structure |           |
| 5- Show Seats    |           |
| 6- Donation       |           |
| 9- Checkout!     |           |
|                         |
| Please, Enter your Choice: _          |
| Please, Enter your Choice: _          |

```

```

|| You have Selected Workshop, Welcome! ||
|| 1- Introduction to Digital Forensics      - USD 4 ||
|| 2- Penetration Testing with Kali Linux    - USD 4 ||
|| 3- Advanced Network Forensics:Threat Hunting - USD 4 ||
|| 4- Malware Reverse Engineering            - USD 4 ||
|| 5- Hacking Web Applications               - USD 4 ||
|| 6- Introduction to Cybersecurity          - USD 4 ||
|| 9- Go Back!                                ||
||                                         ||

Please, Enter your Choice: a
You have entered an Invalid Input, Please try again!

| Welcome to Battle of Hackers Competition! |
| 1- Workshops      |           |
| 2- Activities    |           |
| 3- Challenges    |           |
| 4- Fee Structure |           |
| 5- Show Seats    |           |
| 6- Donation       |           |
| 9- Checkout!     |           |
|                         |
| Please, Enter your Choice: _          |

```

I have implemented validations such as shown above through-out my program.

6.0 Source Code

6.1 Database

```
;author: Arslan Khurram
;date: 01/02/2022
;TP number: TP058344
;Program Name: APU Cybersecurity Club's Cash Register Program

.model small
.stack 100h
.data

welcome db 10,
        db 10,      |   Welcome to Battle of Hackers Competition! |
        db 10,      |   1- Workshops           |
        db 10,      |   2- Activities          |
        db 10,      |   3- Challenges          |
        db 10,      |   4- Fee Structure       |
        db 10,      |   5- Show Seats          |
        db 10,      |   6- Donation             |
        db 10,      |   9- Checkout!           |
        db 10,13,  'Please, Enter your Choice: $'

error db 10, 'You have entered an Invalid Input, Please try again! $'
addCart db 10, 'Your Shopping Cart has been updated! Deposit Limit is USD 100!! $'
workshopDB db 10,
        db 10,      || You have Selected Workshop, Welcome! ||
        db 10,      || 1- Introduction to Digital Forensics - USD 4 ||
        db 10,      || 2- Penetration Testing with Kali Linux - USD 4 ||
        db 10,      || 3- Advanced Network Forensics: Threat Hunting - USD 4 ||
        db 10,      || 4- Malware Reverse Engineering - USD 4 ||
        db 10,      || 5- Hacking Web Applications - USD 4 ||
        db 10,      || 6- Introduction to Cybersecurity - USD 4 ||
        db 10,      || 9- Go Back!
        db 10,
        db 10,13,  'Please, Enter your Choice: $'
```

```

activitiesDB db 10,
db 10,                                ||      You have Selected Activities, Welcome!    ||
db 10,
db 10,                                || 1- Tickets to the Music Concert      - USD 6 ||
db 10,                                || 2- Cake eating contest           - USD 6 ||
db 10,                                || 3- Three Question Mingle        - FREE  ||
db 10,                                || 4- The Alien have Landed       - USD 6 ||
db 10,                                || 5- Two Truths and a Lie         - USD 6 ||
db 10,                                || 6- Bucket List                  - USD 6 ||
db 10,                                || 9- Go Back!                   ||
db 10,                                ~~~~~
db 10, 'Please, Enter your Choice: $'

challengesDB db 10,
db 10,                                ||      You have Selected Challenges, Welcome!   ||
db 10,
db 10,                                || 1- HACK THIS SITE                 - USD 2 ||
db 10,                                || 2- Capture the Flag            - USD 2 ||
db 10,                                || 3- CrackME                      - USD 2 ||
db 10,                                || 4- TotallyNotMalware - Reversing - USD 2 ||
db 10,                                || 5- RSA                          - USD 2 ||
db 10,                                || 9- Go Back!                   ||
db 10,                                ~~~~~
db 10, 'Please, Enter your Choice: $'

feeDB    db 10,9, 'You have Selected Fee Structure, Welcome!'
db 10,9,                                ~~~~~Challenges~~~~~'
db 10,9, '1- HACK THIS SITE          - USD 2'
db 10,9, '2- Capture the Flag        - USD 2'
db 10,9, '3- CrackME                - USD 2'
db 10,9, '4- TotallyNotMalware - Reversing - USD 2'
db 10,9, '5- RSA                      - USD 2'
db 10,9,                                ~~~~~Activities~~~~~'
db 10,9, '1- Tickets to the Music Concert - USD 6'
db 10,9, '2- Cake eating contest        - USD 6'
db 10,9, '3- Three Question Mingle     - FREE '
db 10,9, '4- The Alien have Landed     - USD 6'
db 10,9, '5- Two Truths and a Lie      - USD 6'
db 10,9, '6- Bucket List                - USD 6'
db 10,9,                                ~~~~~Workshops~~~~~'
db 10,9, '1- Introduction to Digital Forensics - USD 4'

```

```

db 10,9, '1- Introduction to Digital Forensics      - USD 4'
db 10,9, '2- Penetration Testing with Kali Linux    - USD 4'
db 10,9, '3- Advanced Network Forensics:Threat Hunting - USD 4'
db 10,9, '4- Malware Reverse Engineering               - USD 4'
db 10,9, '5- Hacking Web Applications                  - USD 4'
db 10,9, '6- Introduction to Cybersecurity             - USD 4$'

seats1DB db 10, '1- Introduction to Digital Forensics      - Seats $'
seats2DB db 10, '2- Penetration Testing with Kali Linux    - Seats $'
seats3DB db 10, '3- Advanced Network Forensics:Threat Hunting - Seats $'
seats4DB db 10, '4- Malware Reverse Engineering               - Seats $'
seats5DB db 10, '5- Hacking Web Applications                  - Seats $'
seats6DB db 10, '6- Introduction to Cybersecurity             - Seats $'

seatsZero db 10, 'Sorry, Seats not available!$'

;workshop seats
dfS    db 2
ptS    db 10
nfS    db 12
rS     db 14
hS     db 16
cyS    db 20

membershipDB db 10,
db 10,                                ~~~~~
db 10,                                ||   Are you a member?  ||
db 10,                                ~~~~~
db 10,                                ||   1- Yes           ||
db 10,                                ||   2- No            ||
db 10,                                ~~~~~
db 10, 'Please, Enter your Choice: $'

donationDB db 10,
db 10,                                ~~~~~
db 10,                                ||   You have Selected Donation :), Welcome!  ||
db 10,                                ~~~~~
db 10,                                ||   Please Select Amount to Donate!  ||
db 10,                                ||   1- USD 1          ||
db 10,                                ||   2- USD 5          ||
db 10,                                ||   3- USD 10         ||
db 10,                                ~~~~~

```

```
clearDB    db 10, ""
Music      db 10,9, ""
          db 10,9, "$"

thankYou db 10, 'Thank You for for your Donation!'
currentTotal db 10, 'Your Current Total is USD $'

;workshop pricelist
digitalForensics      db 4
penetrationTesting     db 4
networkForensics       db 4
reverse                db 4
hacking                db 4
cyber                  db 4

;activitiies pricelist
concert               db 6
cake                  db 6
threeQuestion          db 0
alien                 db 6
truthsLie              db 6
bucketList             db 6

;challenges pricelist
hackThisSite           db 2
captureThisFlag         db 2
crackMe                db 2
Malware                db 2
RSA                    db 2

;donation pricelist
usd1 db 1
usd2 db 5
usd3 db 10

arslan.asm
```

```
;global
total db 0
minus db 0
pay db 0
totalCheckOut db 10, '
saveMember db 10,
needToPay db 10,
exitMsg db 10,
empty db 10, "$"

.code
```

Total Amount -> RM \$'
Saved By Membership -> RM \$'
You Need To Pay -> RM \$'
~~~~~/ THANK YOU :) & Bye! \~~~~~\$'

## 6.2 Macros

```
.code

ShowMessage Macro Mess ;Macro for Display
    mov ah, 09h
    mov dx, offset Mess
    int 21h
EndM
GetMessage Macro get ;get input from user
    mov ah,1 ;read char
    int 21h
EndM
ShowTotal Macro db ;Display db values, 2 digits
    mov al,db
    mov bl,0
    add al,bl

    aam
    add ax,3030h

    mov dh,al
    mov dl,ah

    mov ah,2
    int 21h

    mov dl,dh
    mov ah,2
    int 21h
EndM
DecSeats Macro val ;get input from user
    mov al,val ;read char
    dec al
    mov val, al
EndM
```

I tried to reduce and optimize my code with help of macro as much I could. Please check the comments for further details.

## 6.3 Welcome Menu &amp; Main Proc

```

Main proc
    mov ax,@data
    mov ds,ax

    welcomePage:
        ShowMessage welcome ;calls Macro to display with parameter welcome
        GetMessage

        cmp al, 49 ;comparing input to 49 Decimal which equals to 1 char
        jne two1 ;if comparison is false then jump to activities
        call workshop ;else it proceeds to workshop function
        jmp loop1 ;after performing workshop start at the welcome screen

    two1:
        cmp al, 50 ;equal to 2
        jne three1
        call activities
        jmp loop1

    three1:
        cmp al, 51 ;equal to 3
        jne four1
        call challenges
        jmp loop1

    four1:
        cmp al, 52 ;equal to 4
        jne five1
        ShowMessage clearDB
        ShowMessage feeDB
        ShowMessage empty
        jmp loop1

    five1:
        cmp al, 53 ;equal to 5
        jne six1
        call showSeats
        jmp loop1

    six1:
        cmp al, 54 ;equal to 6
        jne exit1
        call donation
        jmp loop1

    exit1:
        cmp al, 57 ;equal to 9
        jne invalid1
        jmp end2

```

```

invalid1:
    mov ah, 09h
    mov dx, offset error
    int 21h
    jmp loop1
loop1:
    loop welcomePage ;goes back to welcome
end2:
    call member
    call displayTotal
    mov ah,4ch ;terminating dos
    int 21h
Main endp

```

Main Proc prints the menu on the screen and takes input from the user. After a successful call it keeps on repeating until user selects checkout.

#### 6.4 Workshop Proc

```

workshop proc
    mov ax,@data
    mov ds,ax

    workshopPage:
        ShowMessage clearDB
        ShowMessage workshopDB ;calls macro to display message
        GetMessage

        cmp al, 49 ;comparing input to 49 Decimal which equals to 1 char
        jne two2 ;if comparison is false then jump to two
        Call SeatCheckdfs ;checking whether seats are zero
        mov al, digitalForensics
        call increment
        DecSeats dfS ;decrement seat by 1
        ret ; to repeat display this screen

    two2:
        cmp al, 50 ;equal to 2
        jne three2
        Call SeatCheckpts
        mov al, penetrationTesting ;getting value from db and mov to al
        call increment
        DecSeats ptS ;decrement seat by 1
        ret

    three2:
        cmp al, 51 ;equal to 3
        jne four2
        Call SeatChecknfs
        mov al, networkForensics
        call increment
        DecSeats nfs ;decrement seat by 1
        ret

    four2:
        cmp al, 52
        jne five2
        Call SeatCheckrs
        mov al, reverse
        call increment
        DecSeats rs ;decrement seat by 1
        ret

    five2:

```

```

    cmp al, 53 ;equal to 5
    jne six2
    Call SeatCheckhs
    mov al, hacking
    call increment
    DecSeats hs ;decrement seat by 1
    ret

six2:
    cmp al, 54 ;equal to 6
    jne exit2
    Call SeatCheckcyS
    mov al, cyber
    call increment
    DecSeats cyS ;decrement seat by 1
    ret

exit2:
    cmp al, 57 ;equal to 9
    jne invalid2
    ShowMessage clearDB
    ret ;return to menu

invalid2:
    ShowMessage error
    ret ;return to menu

workshop endp

```

## 6.5 Increment Proc

```

increment proc
    add al, total ;db value gets added to the total
    mov total, al ;updating total
    mov pay, al ;inc total
    ShowMessage clearDB
    ShowMessage addCart
    ShowMessage currentTotal
    ShowTotal total
    ret ;return to the call
increment endp

```

## 6.6 Activities Proc

```
activities proc
    mov ax,@data
    mov ds,ax

    activitiesPage:
        ShowMessage clearDB
        ShowMessage activitiesDB ;calls macro to display message
        GetMessage

        cmp al, 49 ;comparing input to 49 Decimal which equals to 1 char
        jne two3 ;if comparison is false then jump to two
        mov al, concert
        call increment
        ret      ; to repeat display this screen

    two3:
        cmp al, 50 ;equal to 2
        jne three3
        mov al, cake ;getting value from db and mov to al
        call increment
        ret

    three3:
        cmp al, 51 ;equal to 3
        jne four3
        mov al, threeQuestion
        call increment
        ret

    four3:
        cmp al, 52
        jne five3
        mov al, alien
        call increment
        ret

    five3:
        cmp al, 53 ;equal to 5
        jne six3
        mov al, truthsLie
        call increment
        ret

    six3:
        cmp al, 54 ;equal to 6
        jne exit3
        mov al, bucketList
```

```
        mov al, bucketList
        call increment
        ret
exit3:
        cmp al, 57 ;equal to 9
        jne invalid3
        ret ;return to menu
invalid3:
        ShowMessage error
        ret ;return to menu
activities endp
```

## 6.9 Challenges Proc

```

challenges proc
    mov ax,@data
    mov ds,ax

    challengesPage:
        ShowMessage clearDB
        ShowMessage challengesDB ;calls macro to display message
        GetMessage

        cmp al, 49 ;comparing input to 49 Decimal which equals to 1 char
        jne two4 ;if comparison is false then jump to two
        mov al, hackThisSite
        call increment
        ret    ; to repeat display this screen

two4:
    cmp al, 50 ;equal to 2
    jne three4
    mov al, captureThisFlag ;getting value from db and mov to al
    call increment
    ret

three4:
    cmp al, 51 ;equal to 3
    jne four4
    mov al, crackMe
    call increment
    ret

four4:
    cmp al, 52
    jne five4
    mov al, malware
    call increment
    ret

five4:
    cmp al, 53 ;equal to 5
    jne exit4
    mov al, RSA
    call increment
    ret

exit4:
    cmp al, 57 ;equal to 9
    jne invalid4
    ret ;return to menu

invalid4:
    ShowMessage error
    ret ;return to menu

challenges endp

```

## 6.10 DisplayTotal Proc – Receipt Message

```
displayTotal proc
    mov ax,@data
    mov ds,ax

    showMessage totalCheckOut ;display total message
    ShowTotal total ;macro shows total
    ShowMessage empty ;newline

    showMessage saveMember
    ShowTotal minus
    ShowMessage empty

    showMessage needToPay
    ShowTotal pay
    ShowMessage empty

    showMessage exitMsg ;prints thank you
    ret ;return to the call
displayTotal endp
```

## 6.11 Member Proc – Membership Menu

```

member proc
    mov ax,@data
    mov ds,ax

    memberPage:
        ShowMessage clearDB
        ShowMessage membershipDB ;calls macro to display message
        GetMessage

        cmp al, 49 ;comparing input to 49 Decimal which equals to 1 char
        jne two5 ;if comparison is false then jump to two
        ;if he is a member - give discount 50%
        ShowMessage clearDB
        call discount ;do discount
        ret    ; to repeat display this screen

    two5:
        cmp al, 50 ;equal to 2
        jne invalid5
        ShowMessage clearDB
        ret ; if not a member it just return back to the call without changes

    invalid5:
        ShowMessage error
        jmp loop5
    loop5: loop memberPage
member endp

```

## 6.12 Discount Proc

```

discount proc
    mov al, total
    mov bl ,1
    mul bl ;making ax register

    mov bl, 2 ;divide by 2 for discount
    div bl ;with ax register from mul
    mov minus,al ;return val

    mov pay,al ;give to pay

    ret
discount endp

```

## 6.13 Show Seats Proc

```

showSeats proc
    ShowMessage empty
    ShowMessage seats1DB
    ShowTotal dfS
    ShowMessage seats2DB
    ShowTotal ptS
    ShowMessage seats3DB
    ShowTotal nfS
    ShowMessage seats4DB
    ShowTotal rS
    ShowMessage seats5DB
    ShowTotal hS
    ShowMessage seats6DB
    ShowTotal cyS
    ShowMessage empty
    ShowMessage empty
    ret
showSeats endp

```

## 6.14 Donation Proc – Display donation Page

```

donation proc
    mov ax,@data
    mov ds,ax

    donationPage:
        ShowMessage clearDB
        ShowMessage donationDB ;calls macro to display message
        GetMessage

        cmp al, 49 ;comparing input to 49 Decimal which equals to 1 char
        jne two6 ;if comparison is false then jump to two
        mov al, usd1
        call increment
        ShowMessage thankYou
        ret      ; to repeat display this screen

    two6:
        cmp al, 50 ;equal to 2
        jne three6
        mov al, usd2 ;getting value from db and mov to al
        call increment
        ShowMessage thankYou
        ret

    three6:
        cmp al, 51 ;equal to 3
        jne invalid6
        mov al, usd3
        call increment
        ShowMessage thankYou
        ret

    invalid6:
        ShowMessage error
        ret ;return to menu

donation endp

```

## 6.15 Seat Check Proc

```

SeatCheckdfS proc      ;get input from user
    mov al,dfS ;read char
    cmp al, 0

    je checkBad1 ;if equal to zero
    jmp checkGood1
checkBad1:
    ShowMessage seatsZero
    jmp welcomePage
checkGood1:
    ret
SeatCheckdfS endp
SeatCheckptsS proc      ;get input from user
    mov al,ptS ;read char
    cmp al, 0

    je checkBad2 ;if equal to zero
    jmp checkGood2
checkBad2:
    ShowMessage seatsZero
    jmp welcomePage
checkGood2:
    ret
SeatCheckptsS endp
SeatChecknfS proc      ;get input from user
    mov al,nfS ;read char
    cmp al, 0

    je checkBad3 ;if equal to zero
    jmp checkGood3
checkBad3:
    ShowMessage seatsZero
    jmp welcomePage
checkGood3:
    ret
SeatChecknfS endp
SeatCheckrsS proc      ;get input from user
    mov al,rS ;read char
    cmp al, 0

    je checkBad4 ;if equal to zero
    jmp checkGood4
checkBad4:

```

```
        jmp welcomePage
checkGood4:
    ret
SeatCheckrS endp
SeatCheckhS proc      ;get input from user
    mov al,hS ;read char
    cmp al, 0

    je checkBad5 ;if equal to zero
    jmp checkGood5
checkBad5:
    ShowMessage seatsZero
    jmp welcomePage
checkGood5:
    ret
SeatCheckhS endp
SeatCheckcyS proc      ;get input from user
    mov al, cyS ;read char
    cmp al, 0

    je checkBad6 ;if equal to zero
    jmp checkGood6
checkBad6:
    ShowMessage seatsZero
    jmp welcomePage
checkGood6:
    ret
SeatCheckcyS endp
End main
arslan.asm
```

## 7.0 Limitation

The only limitation in my system is that it cannot display more than 2 digits in receipt.

## 8.0 Conclusion & Self – Reflection

Computer Systems Low Level Techniques module has taught me that how hard it is to do simple tasks in assembly language. If this assignment was written in a high level language it would have taken only a few hours to complete the system. I have learned how easy has the compilers and interpreters made our life. I hope to learn more about assembly in my free time. Also I have tried with best ability to finish the assignment but I still wish that I had more time so I could implement and display more than 2 characters and decimals spaces on the display. During the research, I have learned how important is assembly to the world and how it has been implemented in world's most important systems. I am thankful to my teacher, I would not be able to do this assignment without her help and guidance.

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