

LAB 3

Due Aug 26 by 11:59pm **Points** 5 **Submitting** a file upload **Available** until Aug 26 at 11:59pm

This assignment was locked Aug 26 at 11:59pm.

In this lab, we are not going to use GCC, but rather assemble and link our program directly through the assembler (as) and linker (ld). These are important steps that shouldn't be taken lightly as in later more complicated assignments, students get confused and frustrated as to why their program won't assemble and/or link.

1. Create a subfolder named Lab3 in your "CS3B" folder.
2. Using LeafPad or similar text editor, type the following instructions.... of course, change the name from Lab0.s to Lab3.s.

```
1  /* -- Lab0.s */
2  /* This is a comment */
3  @ This is also a comment
4
5      .global _start @ Provide program starting address to Linker
6
7  _start:
8      mov r0, #0 @ Exit Status code set to 0 indicates "normal completion"
9      mov r7, #1 @ Service command code (1) will terminate this program
10     svc 0 @ Issue Linux command to terminate program
11
12     .end
```


Do not enter the line numbers as they are part of the text editor.

4. Save the file as Lab3.s
5. (Optional): If you don't know how to take a screenshot, go ahead and install scrot i.e.

```
sudo apt-get install scrot
```

6. Enter the following commands in a terminal to assemble, link, and execute your program.

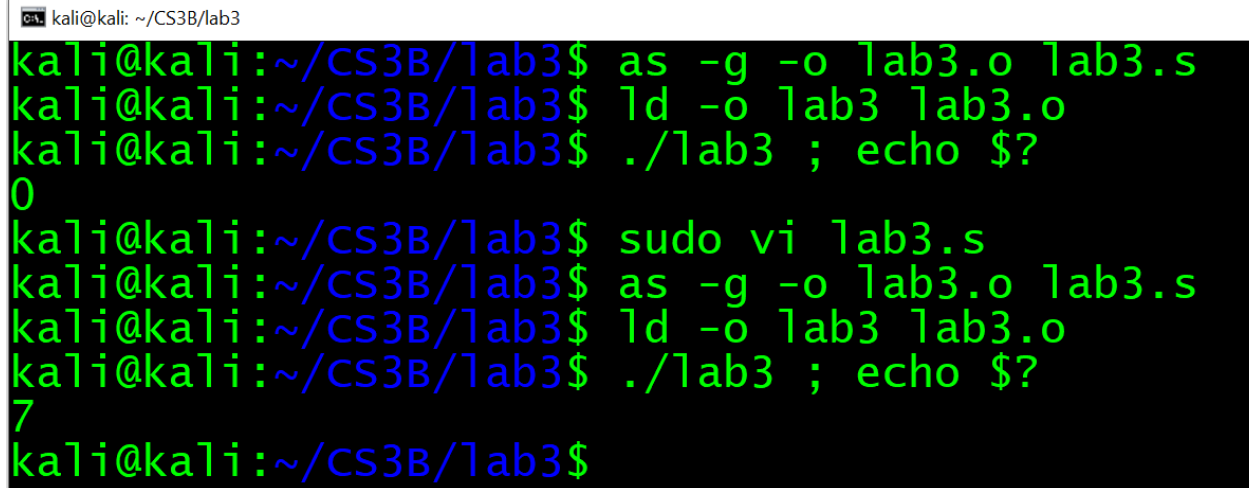
```
as -g -o lab3.o lab3.s
ld -o lab3 lab3.o
./lab3 ; echo $?
```

as: The GNU “as” (assembler) program reads the assembly language statements in the source text file and writes an  file containing machine code instructions.

The -g flag is optional at this time as it is meant to allow our debugger (Lab 3) to debug our executable.

ld: The “ld” (linker) program reads the object file, combines it with any needed utilities, and writes the executable file that is ready to run.

Once you assemble this program using the “as” command, link it using the “ld” command, and execute it with the “./lab3” command, you can then display its output “status” value of 0 using the “echo \$?” command.



A terminal window screenshot from a Kali Linux machine. The prompt is 'kali@kali: ~/CS3B/lab3'. The user enters 'as -g -o lab3.o lab3.s', then 'ld -o lab3 lab3.o', and finally './lab3 ; echo \$?'. The output of the program is '0'. The user then enters 'sudo vi lab3.s', followed by 'as -g -o lab3.o lab3.s', 'ld -o lab3 lab3.o', and './lab3 ; echo \$?'. The output of the program is '7'.

```
kali@kali: ~/CS3B/lab3$ as -g -o lab3.o lab3.s
kali@kali: ~/CS3B/lab3$ ld -o lab3 lab3.o
kali@kali: ~/CS3B/lab3$ ./lab3 ; echo $?
0
kali@kali: ~/CS3B/lab3$ sudo vi lab3.s
kali@kali: ~/CS3B/lab3$ as -g -o lab3.o lab3.s
kali@kali: ~/CS3B/lab3$ ld -o lab3 lab3.o
kali@kali: ~/CS3B/lab3$ ./lab3 ; echo $?
7
kali@kali: ~/CS3B/lab3$
```

7. take a screen shot from within the Lab3 directory as shown above and rename it to Lab3.png

8. Upload Lab3.s and Lab3.png to complete this assignment.

