

Linux Assembly

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Outline

- db dw dd dq
- timespec

db dw dd dq

We have learned “db”, or “define bytes”, and how it can be used to define bytes of data. A “byte” is always 8 bits, ranging from 0 to 255 (or -128 to 127).

```
section .data  
somedata db 5
```

db dw dd dq

A “word” is a certain number of bytes arising from the processor’s design.

For x86_64 processors, a “word” is equal to 2 bytes, or 16-bits. A “dword” or “double-word” is 4 bytes, or 32-bits, and a “qword” “quadruple word” is 8 bytes or 64-bits.

These can be defined using “dw”, “dd”, and “dq”.

| | |
|----|-----------------------|
| db | Define bytes |
| dw | Define word |
| dd | Define double word |
| dq | Define quadruple word |

timespec

“Timespec” is a *structure* which holds two values, *tv_sec* and *tv_nsec*.

tv_sec and *tv_nsec* are both 64-bit integer values, in other words, they are *qwords*.

The max value for *tv_nsec* is 999,999,999, because 1 second = 1,000,000,000 nanoseconds.

cppreference.com Creat

Page Discussion

C Date and time utilities

timespec

Defined in header `<time.h>`

```
struct timespec; (since C11)
```

Structure holding an interval broken down into seconds and nanoseconds.

Member objects

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| <code>time_t tv_sec</code> | whole seconds (valid values are ≥ 0) |
| <code>long tv_nsec</code> | nanoseconds (valid values are $[0, 999999999]$) |

References

- C11 standard (ISO/IEC 9899:2011):
 - 7.27.1/3 Components of time (p: 388)

See also

| | |
|--|--|
| <code>timespec_get</code> (since C11) | returns the calendar time based on a given time base (function) |
| <code>tm</code> | calendar time type (struct) |

sys_nanosleep

This system call can be used to suspend a program for a certain amount of time.

It is called “nanosleep” because its precision is down to nanoseconds.

The two arguments are both pointers to *timespec* values.

The first argument is the length of the delay, the second is often just left blank (rsi is set to 0).

| syscall | ID | ARG1 | ARG2 | ARG3 | ARG4 | ARG5 | ARG6 |
|---------------|----|------------|------------|------|------|------|------|
| sys_nanosleep | 35 | \$timespec | \$timespec | | | | |

Example

This code will sleep for 5 seconds and 500,000,000 nanoseconds, or, 5.5 seconds.

After 5.5 seconds, the program will end.

```
section .data
    delay dq 5, 500000000

section .text
    global _start

_start:

    mov rax, 35
    mov rdi, delay
    mov rsi, 0
    syscall

    mov rax, 60
    mov rdi, 0
    syscall
```

References

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bV0NJ7zvap8&list=PLetF-YjXm-sCH6FrTz4AQhfH6INDQvQSn&index=13>