# Linux Assembly

Armine Hayrapetyan

# 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 o 64-bits.

These can be defined using "dw", "dd", and "dq".

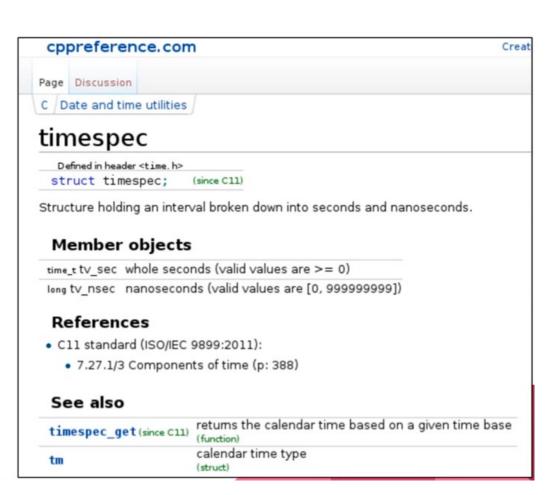
db	Define bytes	
dw	Define word	
dd	Define double word	
dq	Define quadruple word	

# 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.



# 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_nanos	leep 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