在调试器下理解ARMv8

——应用层寄存器和指令

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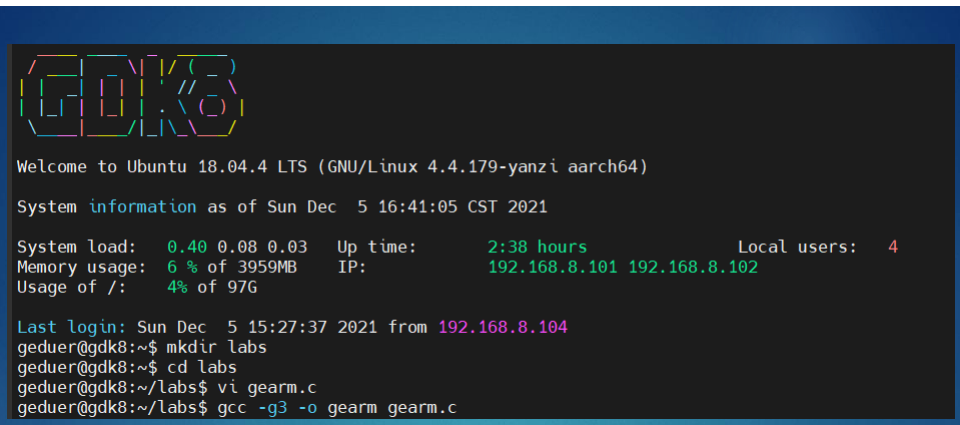
万理虽只是一理，学者且要去那万理中千头万绪都理会，四面凑合来，自见得是一理。不去理会那万理，只管去理会那一理，只是空想像。

宋·朱熹 (1130 – 1200)

小小程序 → VS助力 → 交叉编译 → 指令手册 → NDB




```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
	printf("hello gdk8(%d %s)\n", argc, argv[0]);
	return 0;
}
```

gcc -g3 -o gearm gearm.c

```
geduer@gdk8:~/labs$ gcc -g3 -o
gearm gearm.c
geduer@gdk8:~/labs$ ./gearm
hello gdk8
```

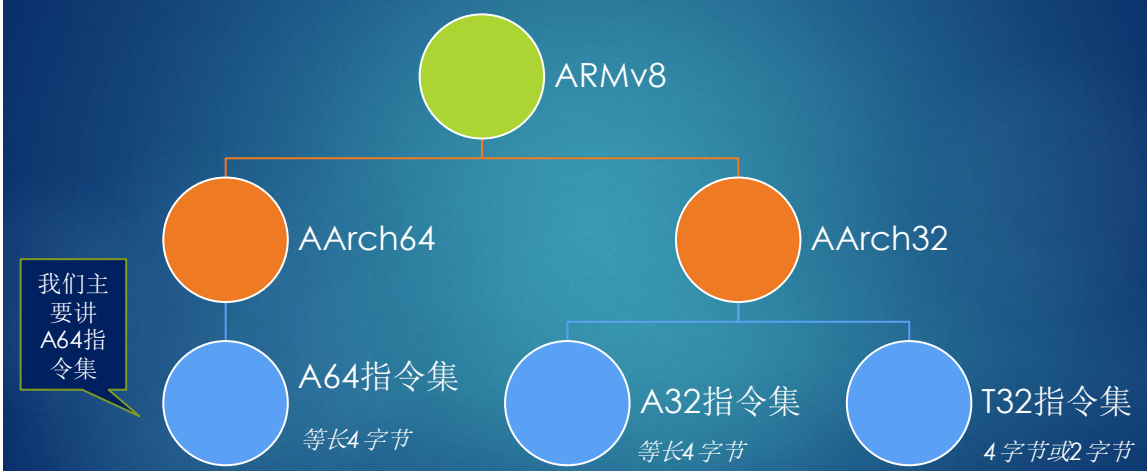
objdump -d gearm

gearm: file format elf64-littleaarch64

```
geduer@gdk8:~/labs$ objdump -d gearm

gearm:     file format elf64-littleaarch64


Disassembly of section .init:

0000000000000598 <_init>:
 598:   a9bf7bfd        stp     x29, x30, [sp, #-16]!
 59c:   910003fd        mov     x29, sp
 5a0:   9400002e        bl      658 <call_weak_fn>
 5a4:   a8c17bfd        ldp     x29, x30, [sp], #16
 5a8:   d65f03c0        ret

Disassembly of section .plt:

00000000000005b0 <.plt>:
 5b0:   a9bf7bf0        stp     x16, x30, [sp, #-16]!
 5b4:   90000090        adrp    x16, 10000 <__FRAME_END__+0xf804>
 5b8:   f947ca11        ldr     x17, [x16, #3984]
 5bc:   913e4210        add     x16, x16, #0xf90
 5c0:   d61f0220        br      x17
 5c4:   d503201f        nop
 5c8:   d503201f        nop
 5cc:   d503201f        nop

00000000000005d0 <__cxa_finalize@plt>:
 5d0:   90000090        adrp    x16, 10000 <__FRAME_END__+0xf804>
 5d4:   f947ce11        ldr     x17, [x16, #3992]
 5d8:   913e6210        add     x16, x16, #0xf98
 5dc:   d61f0220        br      x17

00000000000005e0 <__libc_start_main@plt>:
 5e0:   90000090        adrp    x16, 10000 <__FRAME_END__+0xf804>
 5e4:   f947d211        ldr     x17, [x16, #4000]
 5e8:   913e8210        add     x16, x16, #0xfa0
 5ec:   d61f0220        br      x17

00000000000005f0 <__gmon_start__@plt>:
 5f0:   90000090        adrp    x16, 10000 <__FRAME_END__+0xf804>
 5f4:   f947d611        ldr     x17, [x16, #4008]
```

```
0000000000000724 <main>:
 724:   a9be7bfd        stp     x29, x30, [sp, #-32]!
 728:   910003fd        mov     x29, sp
 72c:   b9001fa0        str     w0, [x29, #28]
 730:   f9000ba1        str     x1, [x29, #16]
 734:   f9400ba0        ldr     x0, [x29, #16]
 738:   f9400001        ldr     x1, [x0]
 73c:   90000000        adrp    x0, 0 <_init-0x598>
 740:   91200000        add     x0, x0, #0x800
 744:   aa0103e2        mov     x2, x1
 748:   b9401fa1        ldr     w1, [x29, #28]
 74c:   97ffffb1        bl      610 <printf@plt>
 750:   52800000        mov     w0, #0x0                        // #0
 754:   a8c27bfd        ldp     x29, x30, [sp], #32
 758:   d65f03c0        ret
 75c:   00000000        .inst   0x00000000 ; undefined
```

执行状态和指令集



A64的应用层寄存器

	功能	备注
X0-X28	通用寄存器	可以用W0-W28访问低32位
FP	栈针基地址	也叫X29
LR	Link Register，函数返回地址	也叫X30
SP	栈顶指针	可以用WSP来访问低32位
PC	程序指针	软件不可以直接写
V0-V31	32个SIMD&FP寄存器	用做128位访问时，名叫Q0-Q31，64位时叫D0-D31，32位时叫S0-S31，16位时叫H0-H31，8位时叫B0-B31
PSR	程序状态寄存器	文档里也叫APSR，CPSR，相当于x86的rflags
FPCR	SIMD&FP控制寄存器	
FPSR	SIMD&FP状态寄存器	

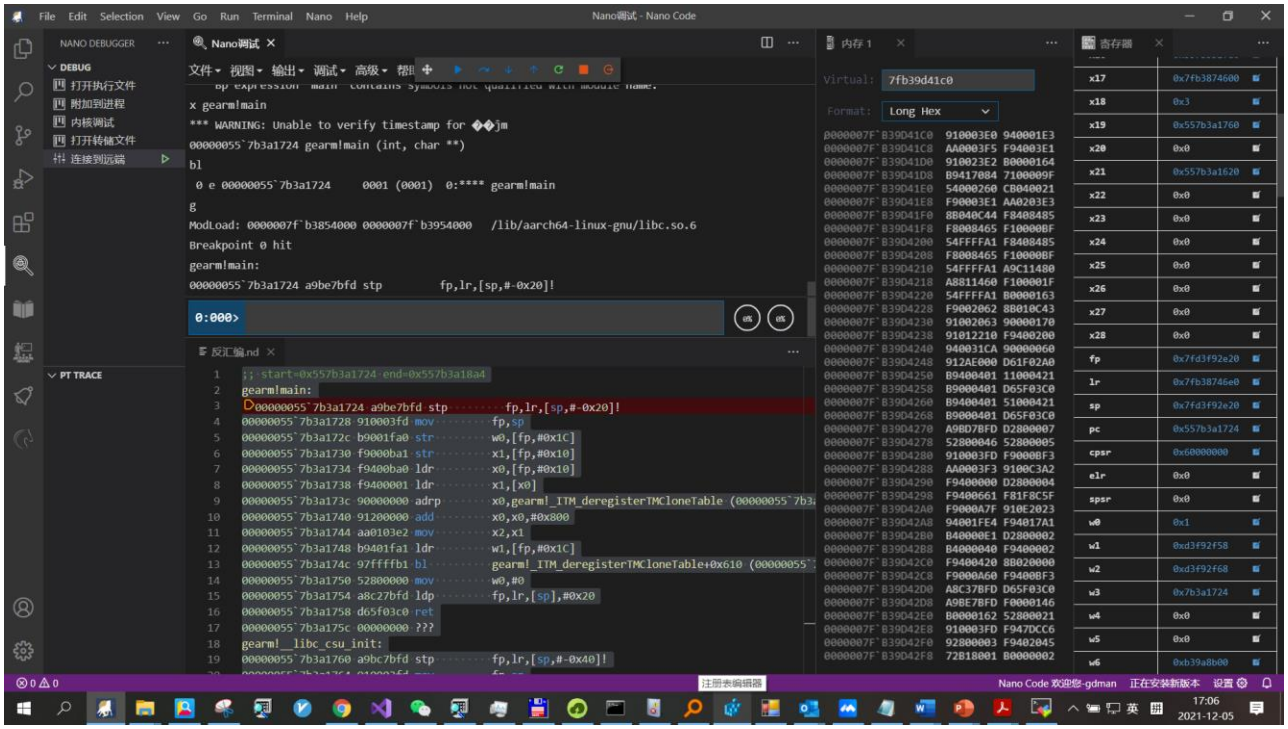
STP – Store Pair Registers

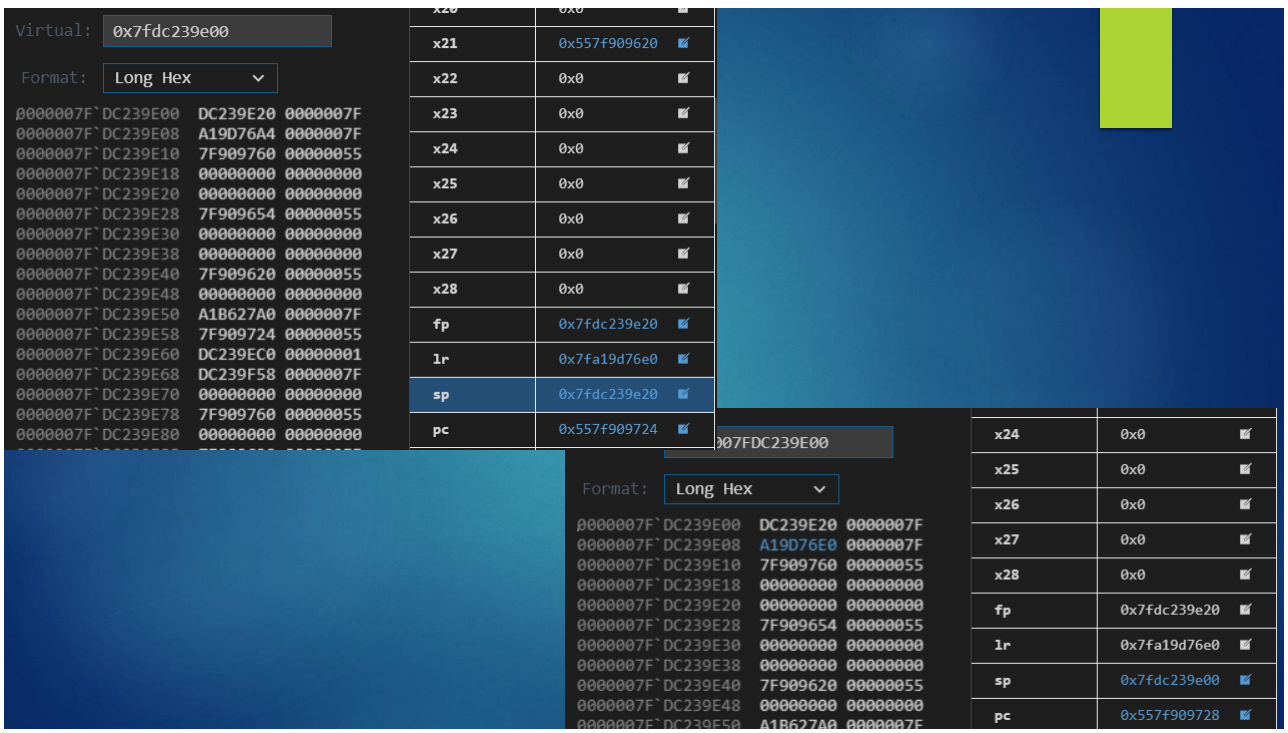
写一对寄存器到内存

```
stp x29, x30, [sp, #-32]!
```

写x29(FP), X30(LR) 到SP-16开始的栈内存

①Ptr = SP-32
②*ptr = X29
③*(ptr+8) = X30
④SP = PTR
⑤PC += 4





函数序言

把父函数的栈帧基地址保存到栈

```
gearm!main:
00000055`60e87764 a9bf7bfd stp     fp,lr,[sp,#-0x20]!
00000055`60e87768 910003fd mov     fp,sp
```

为当前函数建立栈帧基地址

简历

```
 # Child-SP          RetAddr           Call Site
00 0000007f`fe2d8b20 0000007f`a01416e0 gearm!main+0x8 [/home/geduer/projects/gearm/main.cpp @ 5]
01 0000007f`fe2d8b20 00000055`60e87694 libc_so!__libc_start_main+0xe0
02 0000007f`fe2d8b20 00000000`00000000 gearm!_entry+0x34
```

指令格式

结果在前，源在后，与Intel风格类似

把寄存器的内容写到内存

```
72c:    b9001fa0        str     w0, [x29, #28]
730:    f9000ba1        str     x1, [x29, #16]
```

把寄存器中函数参数写到栈（内存）

读写内存

STR Ra, [Rb, 偏移]
把Ra的值写到Rb+偏移处

LDR Ra, [Rc,偏移]
把Rc+偏移处的内容读到Ra

产生相对于PC的相对地址，放到X0

```
73c:    90000000        adrp    x0, 0 <_init-0x598>
740:    91200000        add     x0, x0, #0x800
```

X0 = X0 + 0x800

两个字符串

```
db x0
00000055`7f909800  68 65 6c 6c 6f 20 67 64-6b 38 28 25 64 20 25 73  hello gdk8(%d %s
00000055`7f909810  29 0a 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ).............
00000055`7f909820  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
00000055`7f909830  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
00000055`7f909840  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
00000055`7f909850  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
00000055`7f909860  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
00000055`7f909870  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
```

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    printf("hello gdk8(%d %s)\n", argc, argv[0]);
    return 0;
}
```

BL - Branch with Link

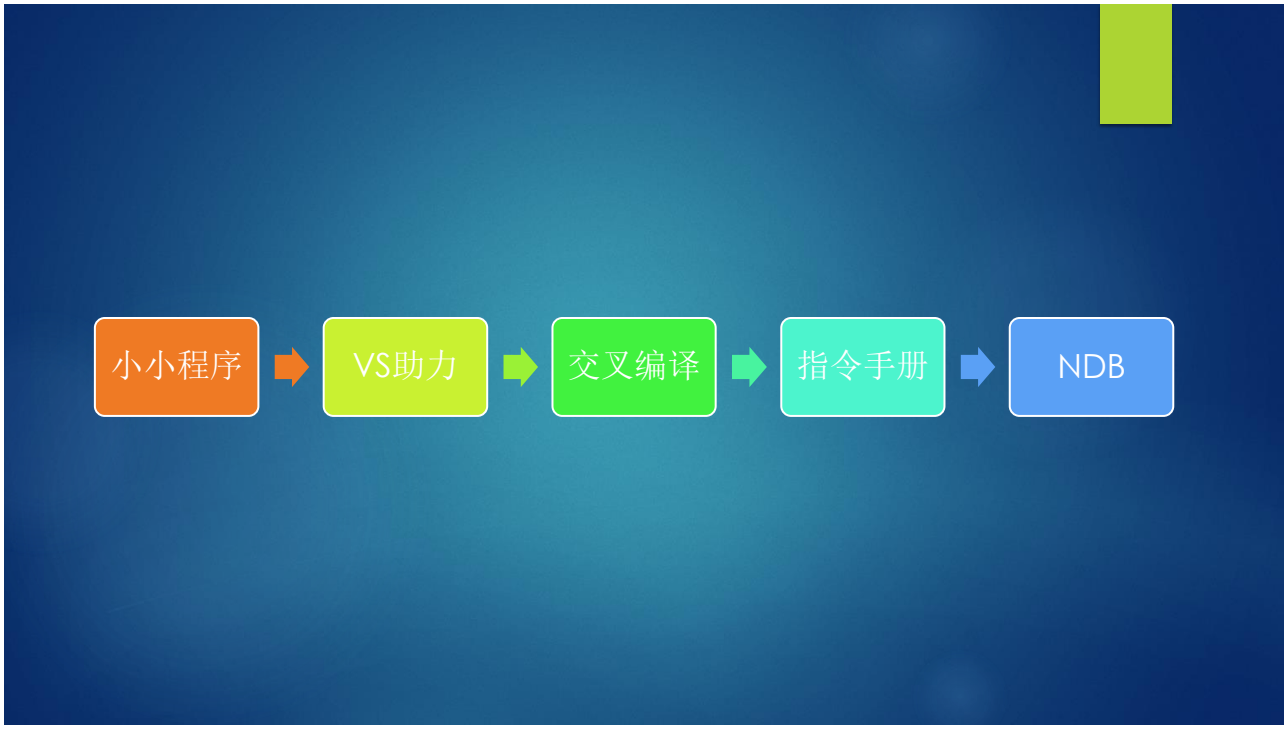
printf("hello gdk8(%d %s)\n", argc, argv[0]);

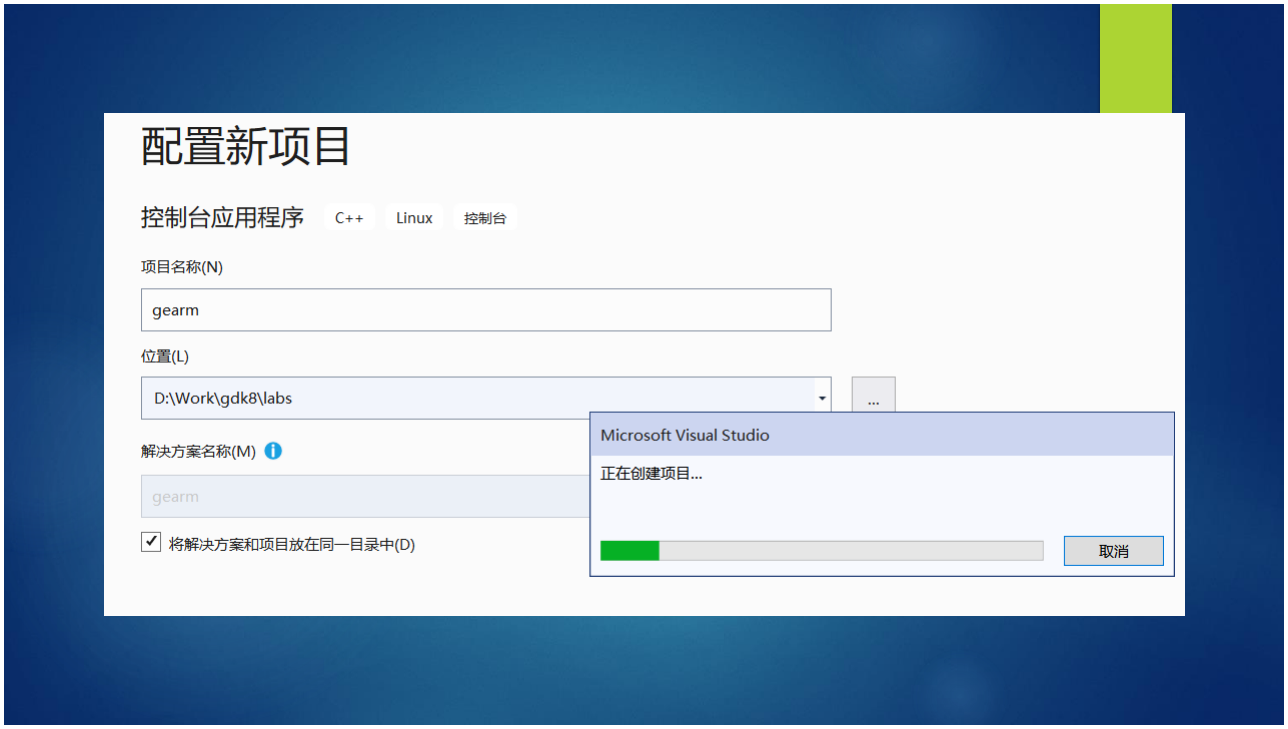
```
4   00000055`7f909728 910003fd mov       fp,sp
5   00000055`7f90972c b9001fa0 str       w0,[fp,#0x1C]
6   00000055`7f909730 f9000ba1 str       x1,[fp,#0x10]
7   00000055`7f909734 f9400ba0 ldr       x0,[fp,#0x10]
8   00000055`7f909738 f9400001 ldr       x1,[x0]
9   00000055`7f90973c 90000000 adrp      x0,gearm!_ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable (00000055`7f
10  00000055`7f909740 91200000 add       x0,x0,#0x800
11  00000055`7f909744 aa0103e2 mov       x2,x1
12  00000055`7f909748 b9401fa1 ldr       w1,[fp,#0x1C]
13  00000055`7f90974c 97fffbb1 bl          gearm!_ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable+0x610 (000000
14  00000055`7f909750 52800000 mov       w0,#0
15  00000055`7f909754 a8c27bfd ldp       fp,lr,[sp],#0x20
16  00000055`7f909758 d65f03c0 ret
```

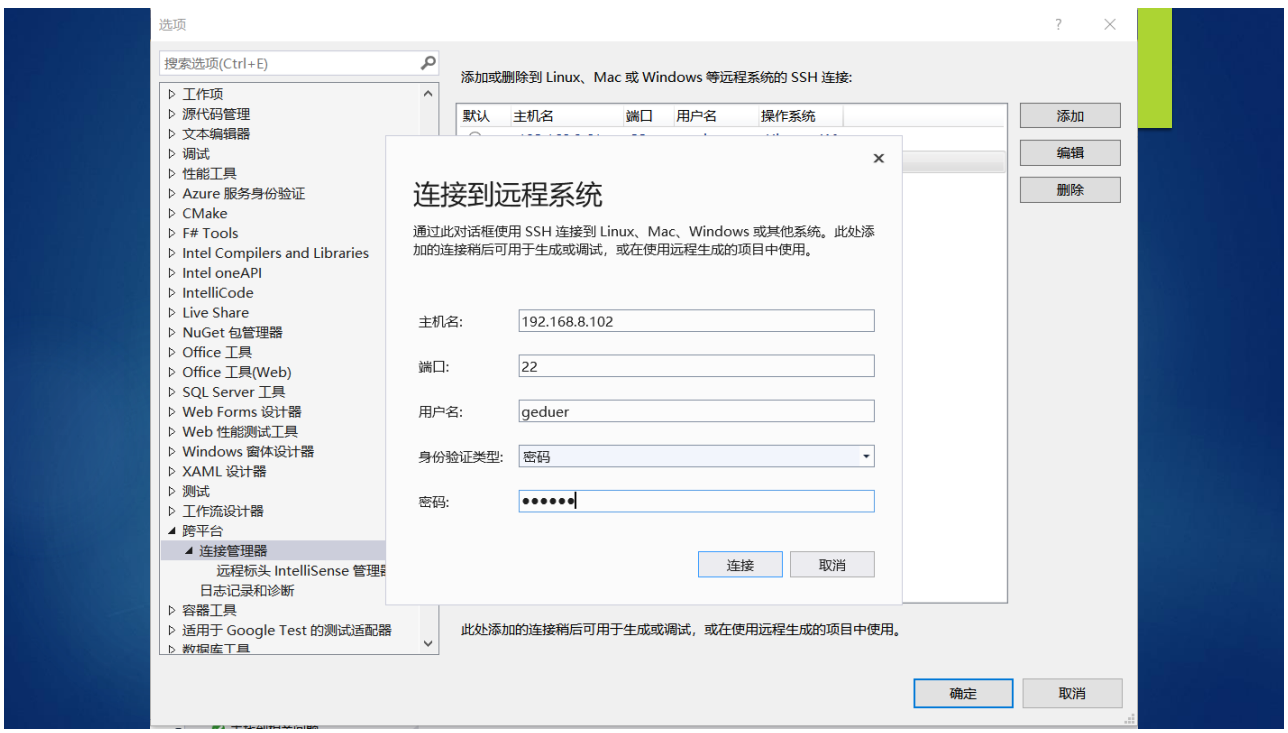
准备参数，三个参数分别放入x0，x1，x2

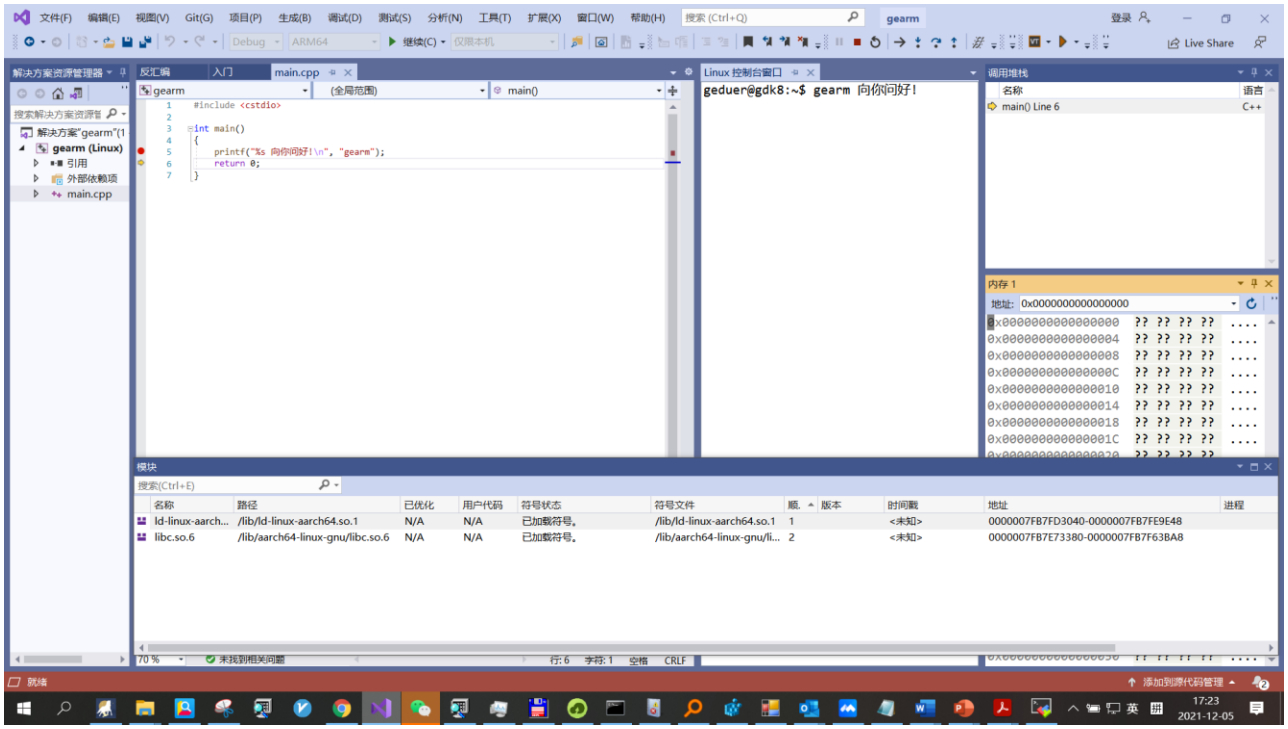
从栈上恢复开头保存的FP和LR

① LR = PC + 4
② PC = 子函数入口



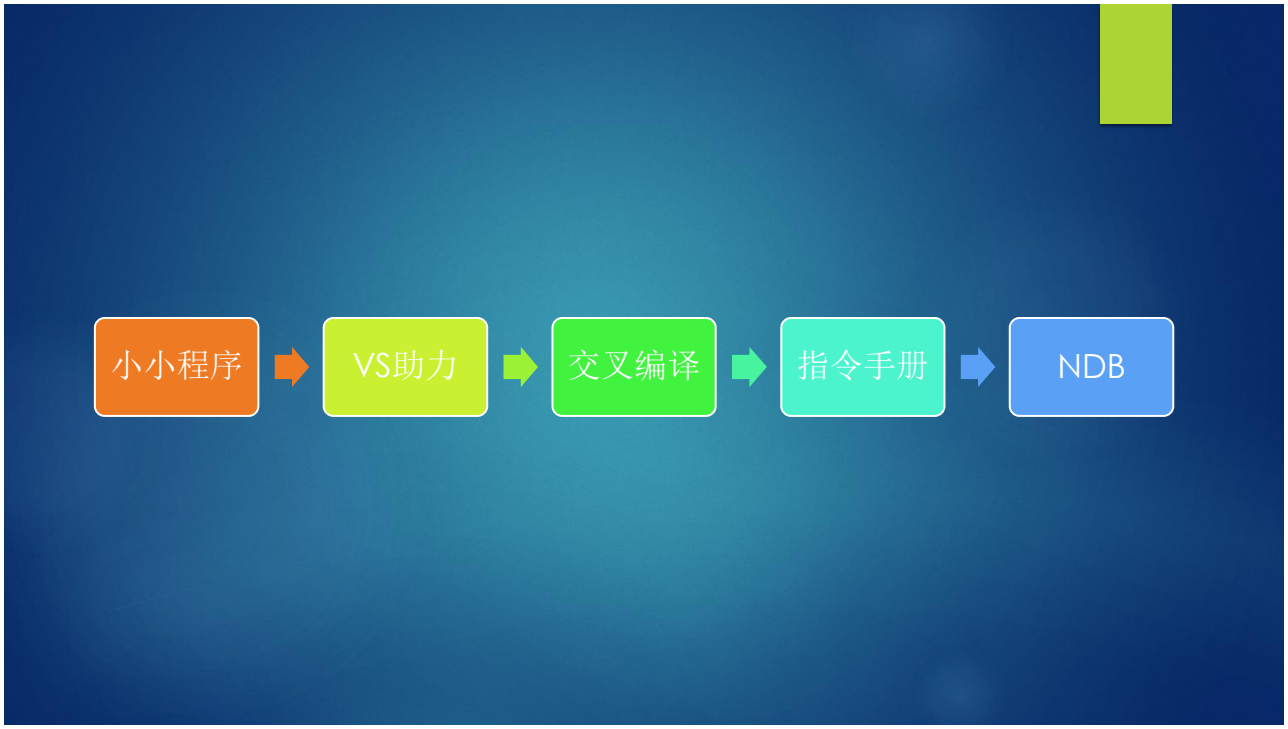


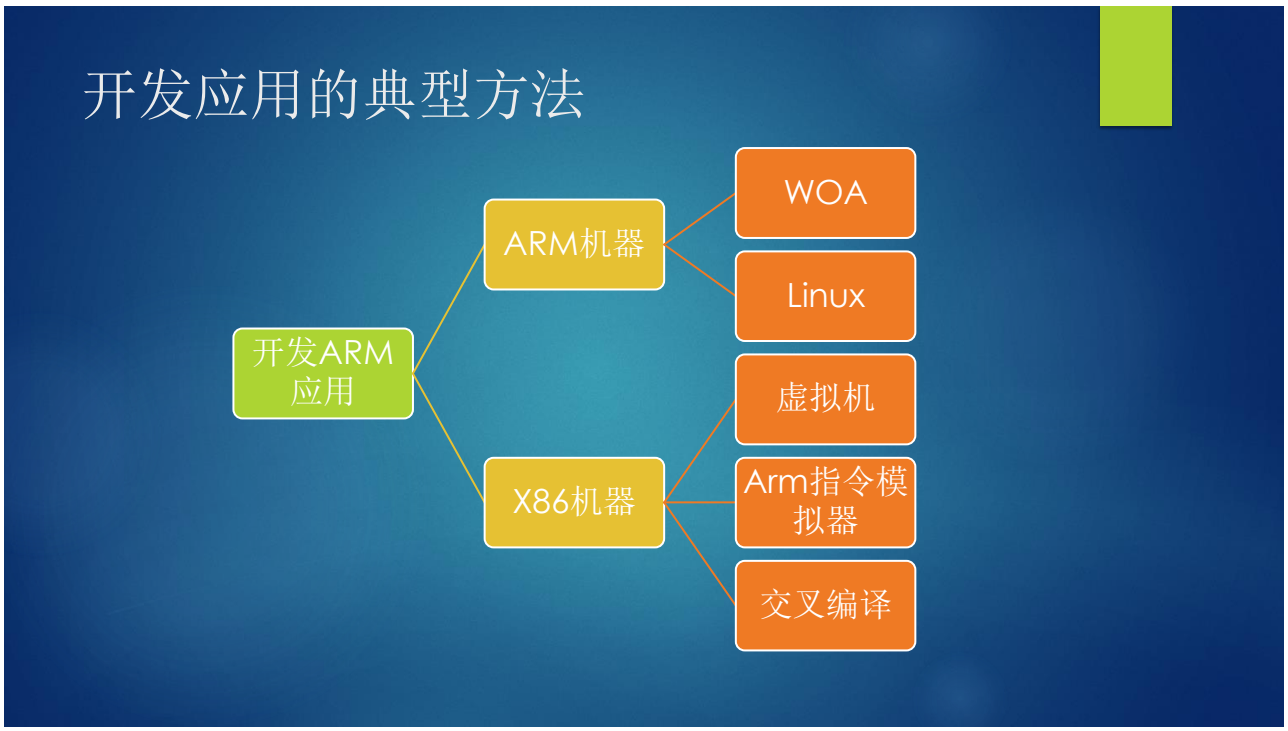





```
main():
0x0000005555555764 fd 7b bf a9          stp x29, x30, [sp, #-16]!
0x0000005555555768 fd 03 00 91          mov x29, sp
0x000000555555576c 00 00 00 90          adrp    x0, 0x5555555000
0x0000005555555770 01 c0 20 91          add x1, x0, #0x830
0x0000005555555770 01 c0 20 91          add x1, x0, #0x830
0x0000005555555774 00 00 00 90          adrp    x0, 0x5555555000
0x0000005555555778 00 e0 20 91          add x0, x0, #0x838
0x000000555555577c b5 ff ff 97          bl  0x5555555650 <printf@plt>
0x0000005555555780 00 00 80 52          mov w0, #0x0                    // #0
0x0000005555555784 fd 7b c1 a8          ldp x29, x30, [sp], #16
0x0000005555555788 c0 03 5f d6          ret
```

VS从GDB获取，GDB风格

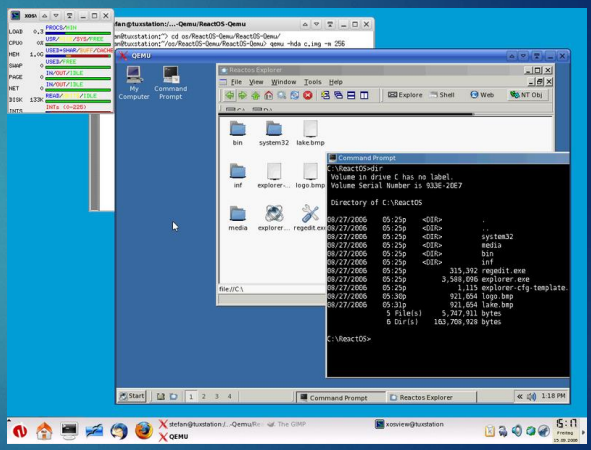




QEMU

- Quick EMUlator
- 由法国人Fabrice Bellard开发
  - http://bellard.org/
- http://wiki.qemu.org

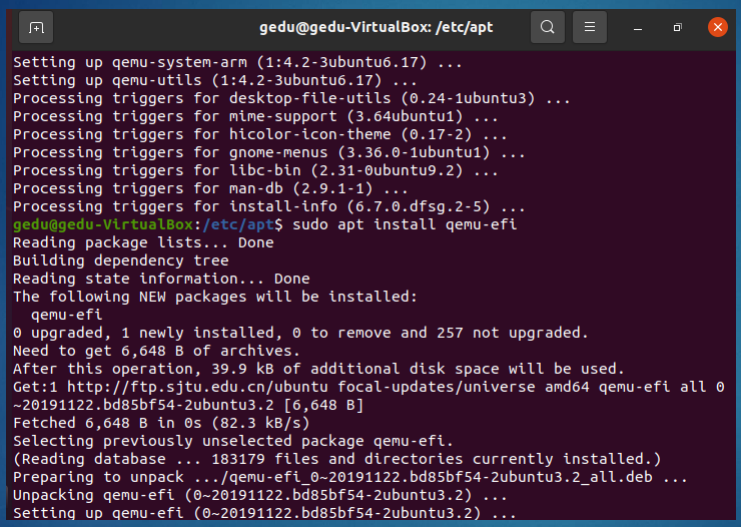
bios	bin	65,536	2006/07/23 14:23
fmod	dll	162,816	2006/01/20 04:26
kqemu	inf	1,552	2006/06/24 04:52
kqemu	sys	123,939	2006/06/24 04:52
qemu	exe	1,042,432	2006/07/31 02:07
SDL	dll	357,888	2006/01/25 02:07
vdk	exe	168,448	2004/11/30 10:07
vdk	sys	27,136	2006/03/03 19:57
vgabios..	bin	35,328	2006/07/23 14:23
yes	txt	4	2005/07/18 15:55

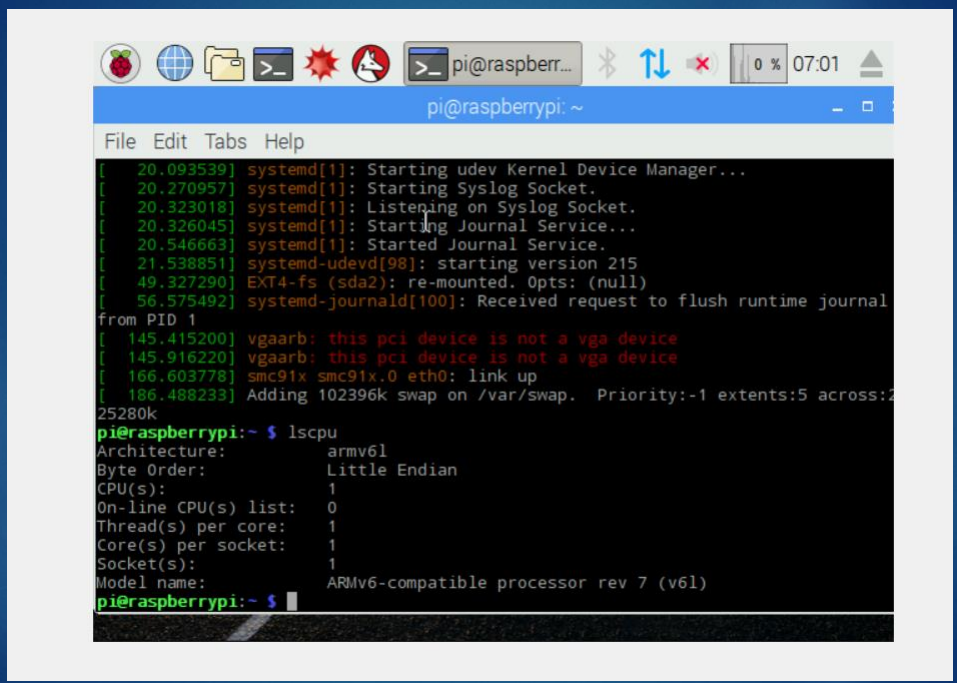


在Ubuntu中安装QEMU

- sudo apt-get install qemu-system-arm qemu-efi
- $ dd if=/dev/zero of=flash0.img bs=1M count=64
- $ dd if=/usr/share/qemu-efi/QEMU_EFI.fd of=flash0.img conv=notrunc
- $ dd if=/dev/zero of=flash1.img bs=1M count=64
- sudo qemu-system-aarch64 -m 1024 -cpu cortex-a57 -M virt -nographic -pflash flash0.img -pflash flash1.img -drive if=none,file=vivid-server-cloudimg-arm64-uefi1.img,id=hd0 -device virtio-blk-device,drive=hd0 -netdev type=tap,id=net0 -device virtio-net-device,netdev=net0,mac=$randmac

https://wiki.ubuntu.com/ARM64/QEMU





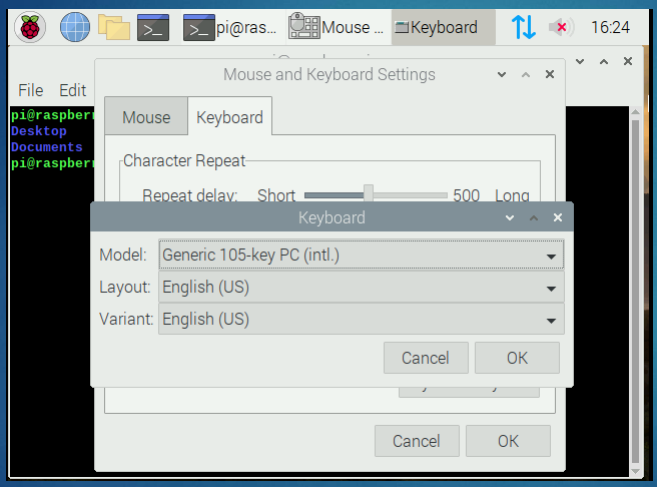
```
gedu@gedu-VirtualBox:~/gearm$ qemu-system-arm -machine help
Supported machines are:
akita                Sharp SL-C1000 (Akita) PDA (PXA270)
ast2500-evb          Aspeed AST2500 EVB (ARM1176)
ast2600-evb          Aspeed AST2600 EVB (Cortex A7)
borzoi               Sharp SL-C3100 (Borzoi) PDA (PXA270)
canon-a1100          Canon PowerShot A1100 IS
cheetah              Palm Tungsten|E aka. Cheetah PDA (OMAP310)
collie               Sharp SL-5500 (Collie) PDA (SA-1110)
connex               Gumstix Connex (PXA255)
cubieboard           cubietech cubieboard (Cortex-A8)
emcraft-sf2          SmartFusion2 SOM kit from Emcraft (M2S010)
highbank             Calxeda Highbank (ECX-1000)
imx25-pdk            ARM i.MX25 PDK board (ARM926)
integratorcp         ARM Integrator/CP (ARM926EJ-S)
kzm                  ARM KZM Emulation Baseboard (ARM1136)
lm3s6965evb          Stellaris LM3S6965EVB
lm3s811evb           Stellaris LM3S811EVB
mainstone            Mainstone II (PXA27x)
mcimx6ul-evk         Freescale i.MX6UL Evaluation Kit (Cortex A7)
mcimx7d-sabre        Freescale i.MX7 DUAL SABRE (Cortex A7)
microbit             BBC micro:bit
midway               Calxeda Midway (ECX-2000)
mps2-an385           ARM MPS2 with AN385 FPGA image for Cortex-M3
mps2-an505           ARM MPS2 with AN505 FPGA image for Cortex-M33
```

支持的机器列表

```
gedu@gedu-VirtualBox:~/gearm$ qemu-system-arm -machine  raspi2 -cpu help
Available CPUs:
  arm1026
  arm1136
  arm1136-r2
  arm1176
  arm11mpcore
  arm926
  arm946
  cortex-a15
  cortex-a7
  cortex-a8
  cortex-a9
  cortex-m0
  cortex-m3
  cortex-m33
  cortex-m4
  cortex-r5
  cortex-r5f
  max
  pxa250
  pxa255
  pxa260
  pxa261
  pxa262
  pxa270-a0
  pxa270-a1
  pxa270
  pxa270-b0
  pxa270-b1
  pxa270-c0
  pxa270-c5
  sa1100
  sa1110
  ti925t
```

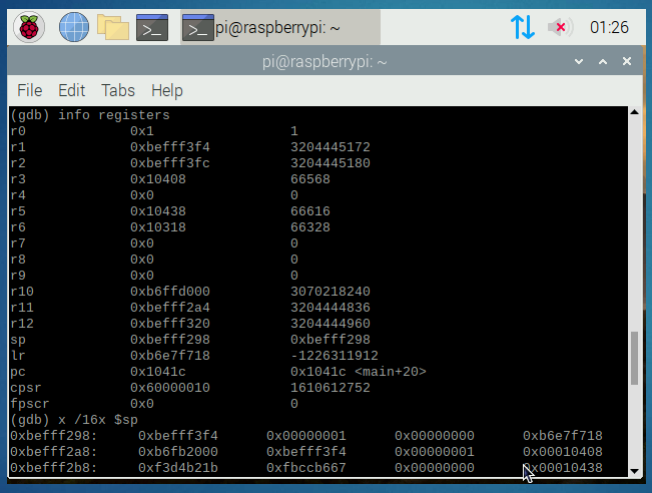
模拟的CPU列表，需要指定一个机器名

调整键盘布局



由 English (UK)改为 English (US)
不然无法输入#

观察栈上的原始数据



b __brk
b main
bt
x /32x $sp

Hello

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc,char *argv)
{
     printf("hello rpi %d %s\n",argc,argv);
     return 8;
}
```

gcc –g3 –o hello hello.c

```
(gdb) disassemble main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
   0x00010408 <+0>:     push    {r11, lr}
   0x0001040c <+4>:     add     r11, sp, #4
   0x00010410 <+8>:     sub     sp, sp, #8
   0x00010414 <+12>:    str     r0, [r11, #-8]
   0x00010418 <+16>:    str     r1, [r11, #-12]
   0x0001041c <+20>:    ldr     r2, [r11, #-12]
   0x00010420 <+24>:    ldr     r1, [r11, #-8]
   0x00010424 <+28>:    ldr     r0, [pc, #16]   ; 0x1043c <main+52>
   0x00010428 <+32>:    bl      0x102e8 <printf@plt>
   0x0001042c <+36>:    mov     r3, #8
   0x00010430 <+40>:    mov     r0, r3
   0x00010434 <+44>:    sub     sp, r11, #4
   0x00010438 <+48>:    pop     {r11, pc}
   0x0001043c <+52>:                    ; <UNDEFINED> instruction: 0x000104b0
End of assembler dump.
```

ARMv7的A32指令

```
(gdb) disassemble main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
   0x00010408 <+0>:     push    {r11, lr}
   0x0001040c <+4>:     add     r11, sp, #4
   0x00010410 <+8>:     sub     sp, sp, #8
   0x00010414 <+12>:    str     r0, [r11, #-8]
   0x00010418 <+16>:    str     r1, [r11, #-12]
=> 0x0001041c <+20>:    ldr     r0, [pc, #16]   ; 0x10434 <main+44>
   0x00010420 <+24>:    bl      0x102e8 <printf@plt>
   0x00010424 <+28>:    mov     r3, #0
   0x00010428 <+32>:    mov     r0, r3
   0x0001042c <+36>:    sub     sp, r11, #4
   0x00010430 <+40>:    pop     {r11, pc}
   0x00010434 <+44>:    andeq   r0, r1, r8, lsr #9
End of assembler dump.
```

安装Arm Instruction Emulator

- tar -xvzf <package_name>.tar.gz
- cd arm-instruction-emulator_21.0_Ubuntu-18.04_aarch64/
- sudo ./arm-instruction-emulator-21.0*_aarch64-linux-rpm.sh <option> <option>

Arm Instruction Emulator

Arm Instruction Emulator (ArmIE) emulates Scalable Vector Extension (SVE) and SVE2 instructions on AArch64 platforms. Based on the DynamoRIO dynamic binary instrumentation framework, ArmIE supports the customized instrumentation of SVE binaries, which enables you to analyze specific aspects of runtime behavior.

Arm Instruction Emulator:

- Supports emulating SVE and SVE2 code compiled with Arm Compiler for Linux or GNU Compiler Collection (GCC) compilers.
- Supports all the latest Armv8-A-based processors, including Neoverse processors.
- Is supported on all leading Linux distributions: RHEL, SLES, and Ubuntu.
- Supports emulation and runtime analysis of all AArch64 and SVE instructions when running on Armv8-A compatible hardware.

Note: Arm Instruction Emulator supports a subset of Armv8.2 instructions, namely `fabd`, `fadd`, `fsub`, `fmul`, `fdiv`, `fmla`, `fmadd`, `fmls`, `fmsub`, `fneg`, `frsqrte`, `frsqrts`, `fmax`, `fmaxp`, `fcmp`, `fmov`, `scvtf`, `frecpe`, `fabs`, `fcmgtz`, `fcvtzs`, `frintn`, and `ucvtf`, and two Armv8.3 instructions, namely `fcadd` and `fcmla`.

- https://developer.arm.com/documentation/102190/2100/Get-started/Get-started-with-Arm-Instruction-Emulator?lang=en

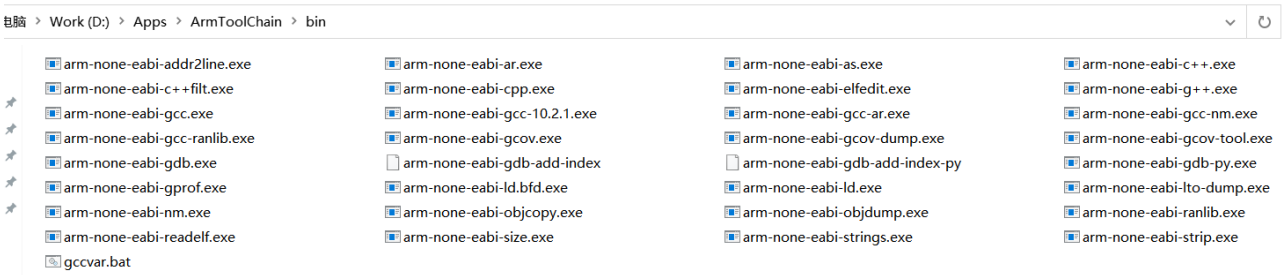
gcc-arm-none-eabi

- GCC cross compiler for ARM Cortex-A/R/M processors

gcc-arm-none-eabi-10-2020-q4-major-win32.exe • Windows 32-bit Installer (Signed for Windows 10 and later) (Formerly SHA2 signed binary)	gcc-arm-none-eabi-10-2020-q4-major-win32.zip • Windows 32-bit ZIP package	gcc-arm-none-eabi-10-2020-q4-major-x86_64-linux.tar.bz2 • Linux x86_64 Tarball	gcc-arm-none-eabi-10-2020-q4-major-aarch64-linux.tar.bz2 • Linux AArch64 Tarball
gcc-arm-none-eabi-10-2020-q4-major-mac.tar.bz2 • Mac OS X 64-bit Tarball	gcc-arm-none-eabi-10-2020-q4-major-mac.pkg • Mac OS X 64-bit Package (Signed and notarized)	gcc-arm-none-eabi-10-2020-q4-major-src.tar.bz2 • Source Tarball	

https://developer.arm.com/tools-and-software/open-source-software/developer-tools/gnu-toolchain/gnu-rm/downloads

Windows版本



简单的死循环

bare metal

```
.globl _start

_start:
  b  main

main:
  b  main
```

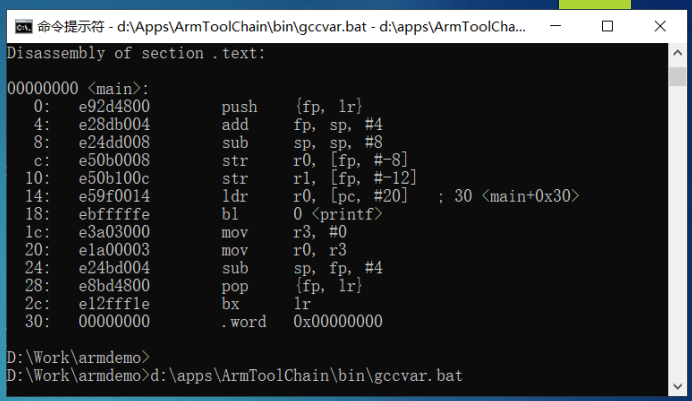
https://czak.pl/2020/04/24/bare-tinker-build-boot-hang.html

编译

arm-none-eabi-gcc -nostdlib -Ttext=0xff704000 main.S -o boot.elf

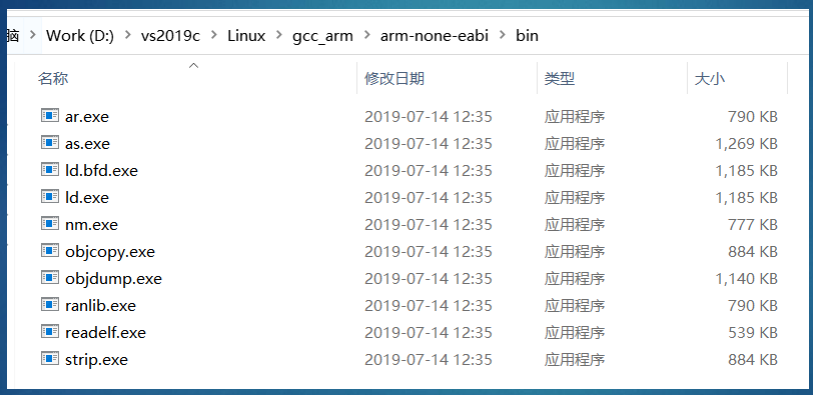
小试验

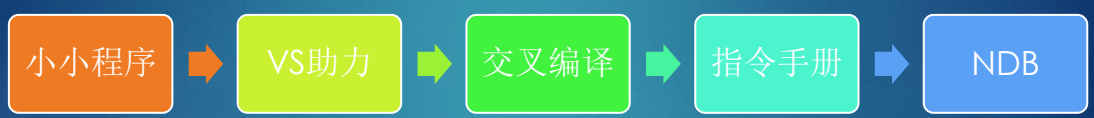
```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
  printf("hello arm");
}
```

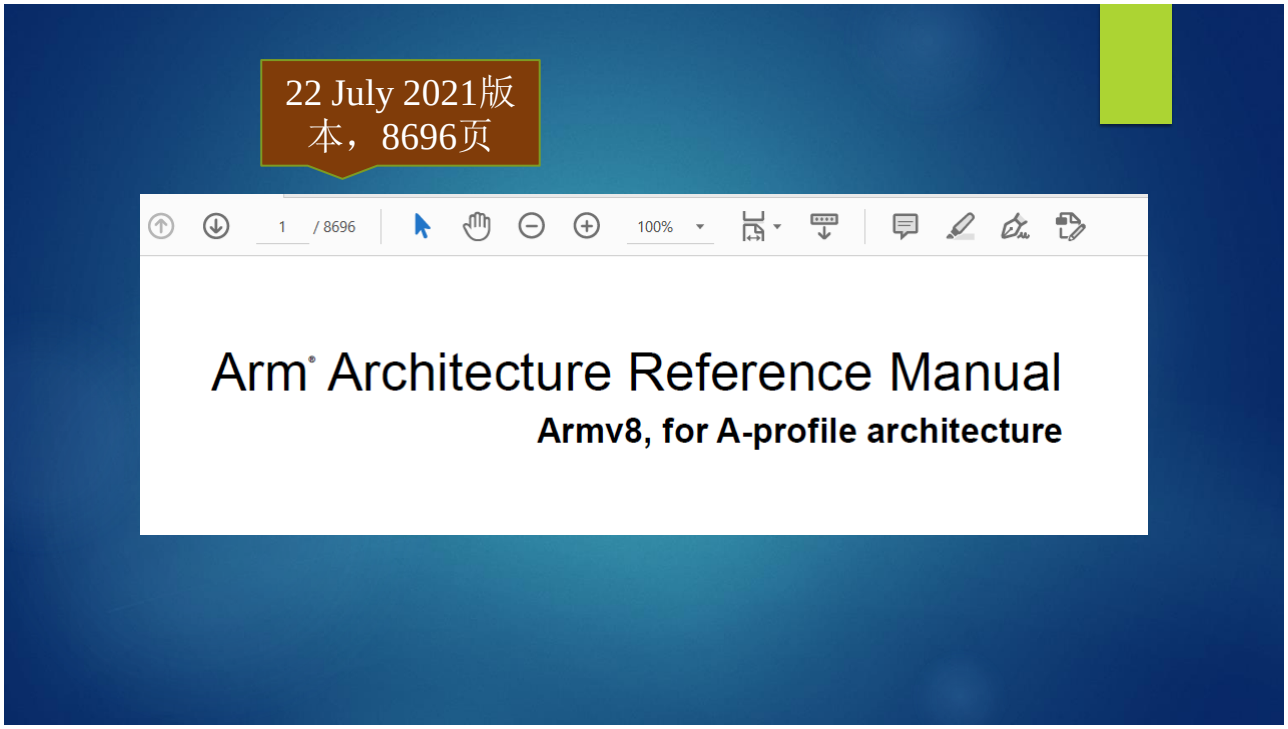


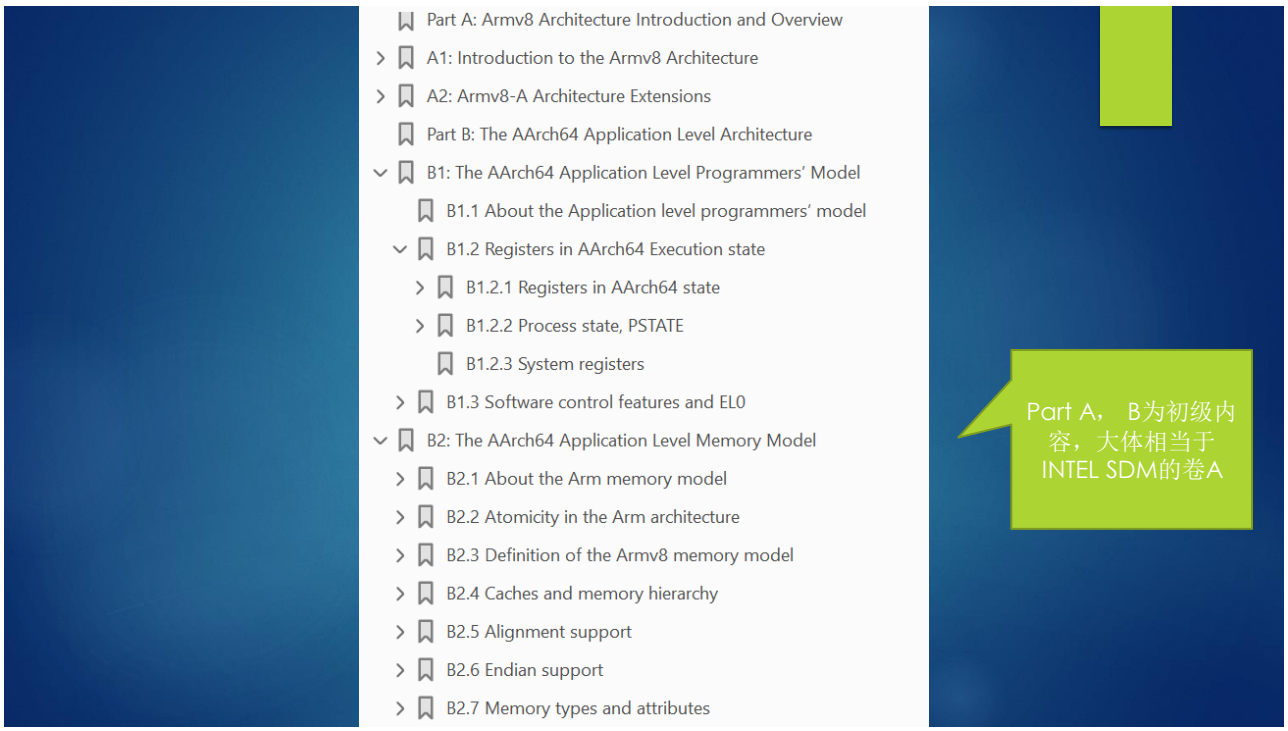
- d:\apps\ArmToolChain\bin\gccvar.bat
- D:\Work\armdemo>arm-none-eabi-gcc -c gearm.c
- D:\Work\armdemo>arm-none-eabi-objdump -d gearm.o

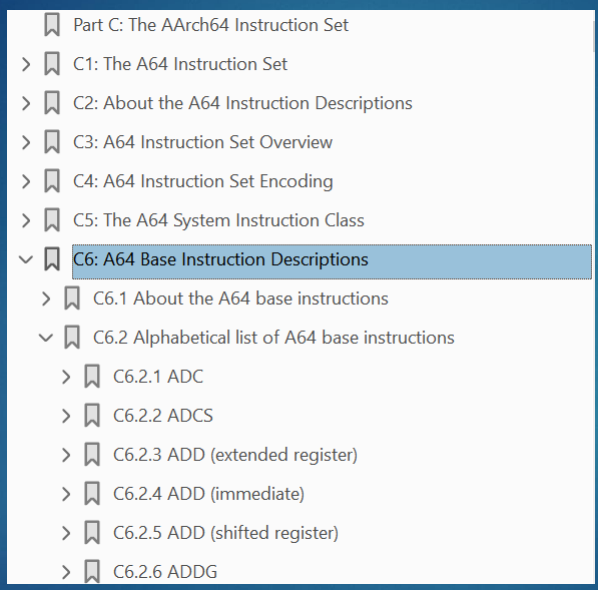
VS2019中集成的Arm工具链











卷C为指令集，相当于Intel SDM的卷B

读写内存块（多个单元）- A32/T32

- LDM (load multiple) and STM (store multiple)
  - ldm r0, {r4,r5} 把r0指向的内存块读到R4和R5
  - stm r1, {r4,r5} 把r4和r5写到r1指向的内存块
- LDM后面的后缀
  - -IA (increase after), -IB (increase before), -DA (decrease after), -DB (decrease before)

LDP, LDPSW, STP – A64

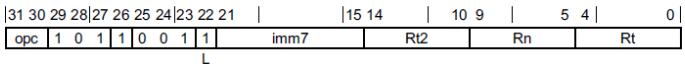
- LDP – Load Pair
  - 从内存读一对数据到寄存器
- LDPSW – Load Pair with signed words
  - 从内存读一对数据，使用有符号逻辑
- STP – Store Pair
  - 写一对数据到内存

C7.2.165 LDP (SIMD&FP)

Load Pair of SIMD&FP registers. This instruction loads a pair of SIMD&FP registers from memory. The address that is used for the load is calculated from a base register value and an optional immediate offset.

Depending on the settings in the CPACR_EL1, CPTR_EL2, and CPTR_EL3 registers, and the current Security state and Exception level, an attempt to execute the instruction might be trapped.

Post-index



32-bit variant

Applies when opc == 00.

```
LDP <St1>, <St2>, [<Xn|SP>], #<imm>
```

64-bit variant

Applies when opc == 01.

```
LDP <Dt1>, <Dt2>, [<Xn|SP>], #<imm>
```

128-bit variant

Applies when opc == 10.

```
LDP <Qt1>, <Qt2>, [<Xn|SP>], #<imm>
```

Decode for all variants of this encoding

```
boolean wback = TRUE;
boolean postindex = TRUE;
```

联系

ARM	x86	典型用法
R0	EAX	函数返回值
R1-R5	EBX, ECX, EDX, ESI, EDI	General Purpose
R6-R10	–	
R11 (FP)	EBP	栈帧基地址
R12	–	Intra Procedural Call
R13 (SP)	ESP	栈指针
R14 (LR)	–	Link Register
R15 (PC)	EIP	程序指针
CPSR	EFLAGS	标志寄存器

PSR

- v8文档里称为PSTATE
- 相当于x86的标志寄存器RFLAGS
  - 条件标志位
  - 屏蔽标志位

N	Negative condition flag. If the result of the instruction is regarded as a two's complement signed integer, the PE sets this to: • 1 if the result is negative. • 0 if the result is positive or zero.
Z	Zero condition flag. Set to: • 1 if the result of the instruction is zero. • 0 otherwise. A result of zero often indicates an equal result from a comparison.
C	Carry condition flag. Set to: • 1 if the instruction results in a carry condition, for example an unsigned overflow that is the result of an addition. • 0 otherwise.
V	Overflow condition flag. Set to: • 1 if the instruction results in an overflow condition, for example a signed overflow that is the result of an addition. • 0 otherwise.

PSR的屏蔽标志位

The exception masking bits

D	Debug exception mask bit. When EL0 is enabled to modify the mask bits, this bit is visible and can be modified. However, this bit is architecturally ignored at EL0.
A	SError interrupt mask bit.
I	IRQ interrupt mask bit.
F	FIQ interrupt mask bit.

For each bit, the values are:

0	Exception not masked.
1	Exception masked.

Access at EL0 using AArch64 state depends on SCTLR_EL1.UMA. See *Traps to EL1 of EL0 accesses to the PSTATE.{D, A, I, F} interrupt masks* on page D1-1566.

谓词执行

- Predicated Execution

- 消除分支的一种技术
- RISC中兴盛
- X86在引入了CMOV

示例

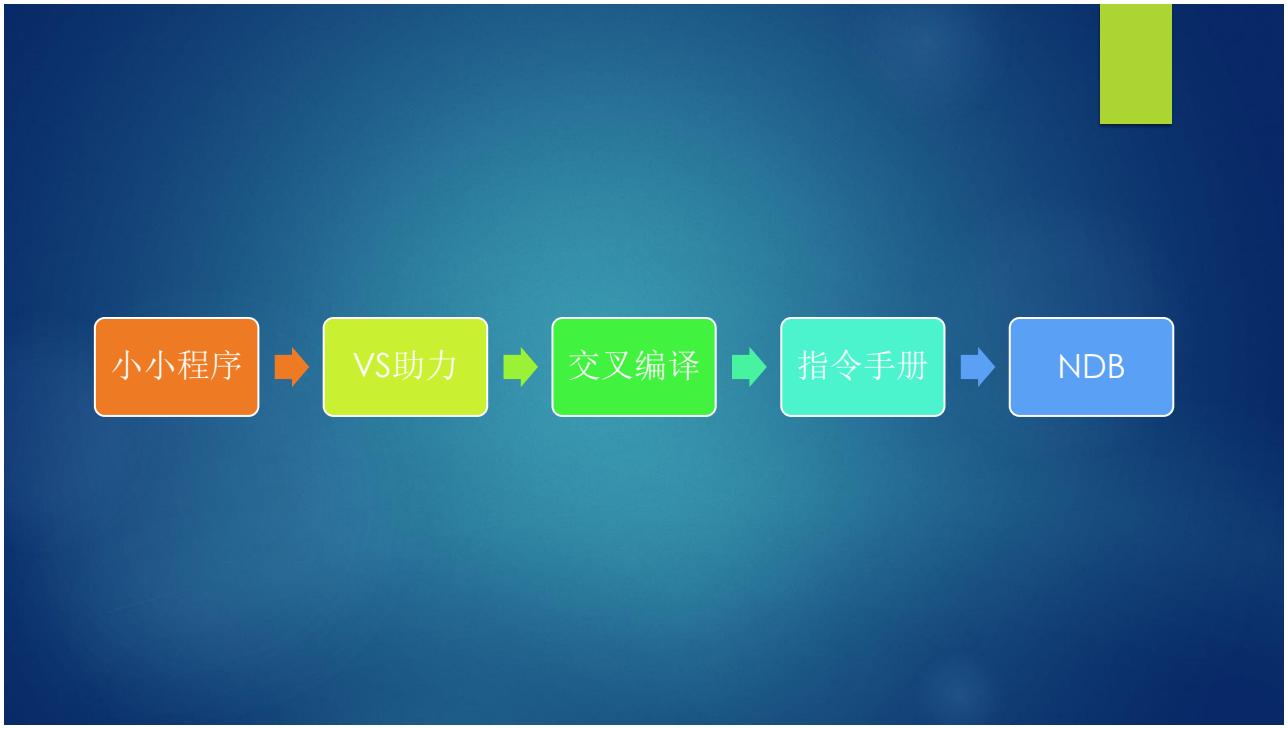
ADD R0, R1, R2	R0 = R1+R2	
MOVLE R0, #5	当LE成立时，R0 = 5	
MOV R0, R1, LSL #1	R = R1<<1	

常用指令

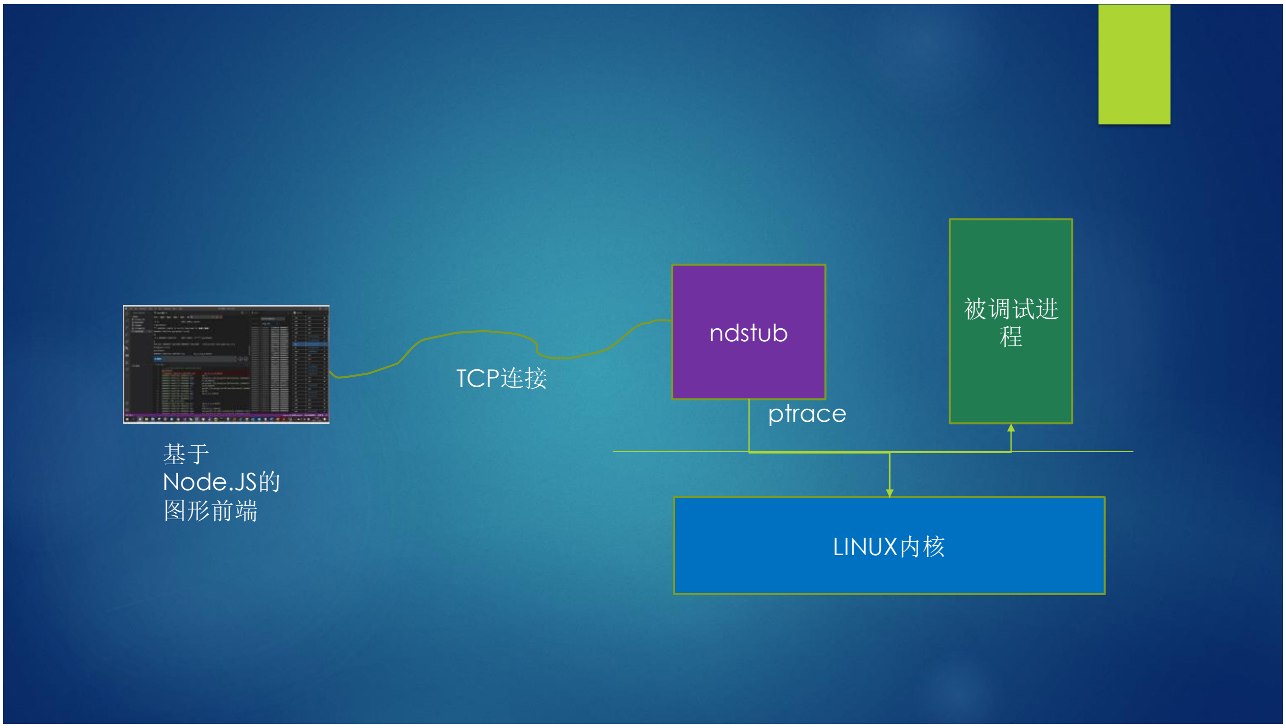
Instruction	Description	Instruction	Description
MOV	Move data	EOR	Bitwise XOR
MVN	Move and negate	LDR	Load
ADD	Addition	STR	Store
SUB	Subtraction	LDM	Load Multiple
MUL	Multiplication	STM	Store Multiple
LSL	Logical Shift Left	PUSH	Push on Stack
LSR	Logical Shift Right	POP	Pop off Stack
ASR	Arithmetic Shift Right	B	Branch
ROR	Rotate Right	BL	Branch with Link
CMP	Compare	BX	Branch and eXchange
AND	Bitwise AND	BLX	Branch with Link and eXchange
ORR	Bitwise OR	SWI/SVC	System Call

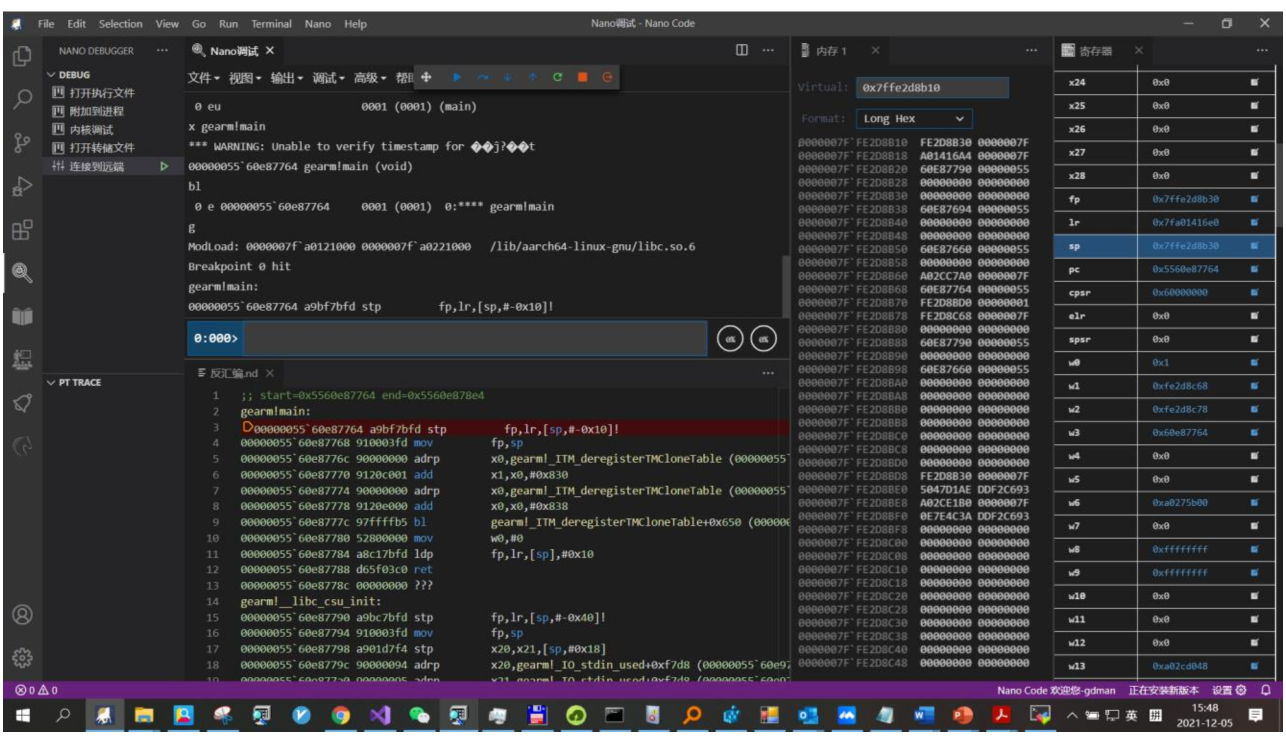
这两条指令为ARMv7，V8改为LDP和STP

* https://azeria-labs.com/memory-instructions-load-and-store-part-4/



NDB = Nano Debugger





NDB调试gearm.out截图

NDB显示的A64寄存器

```
 x0=0000000000000001   x1=0000007fc27103b8   x2=0000007fc27103c8   x3=000000557b7c89a4
 x4=0000000000000000   x5=0000000000000000   x6=0000007fa8597b00   x7=0000000000000000
 x8=ffffffffffffffff   x9=000000003fffffff  x10=0000000020000000  x11=0000000000000000
x12=0000000000000000  x13=0000000000000000  x14=0000007fa861b1f8  x15=0000007fa861b150
x16=000000557b7f7d20  x17=0000007fa8463640  x18=0000000000000003  x19=000000557b7e02a8
x20=0000000000000000  x21=000000557b7c7130  x22=0000000000000000  x23=0000000000000000
x24=0000000000000000  x25=0000000000000000  x26=0000000000000000  x27=0000000000000000
x28=0000000000000000   fp=0000007fc2710280   lr=0000007fa8463720   sp=0000007fc2710280
 pc=000000557b7c89a4  psr=00000000 ---- EL0
ndstub!main:
00000055`7b7c89a4 a9bc7bfd stp         fp,lr,[sp,#-0x40]!
```

执行位置为Linux应用程序的main入口位置

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