

# Assembly Language

AssassinQ

# Introduction

- Sometimes referred to as **assembly** or **ASM**, an **assembly language** is a low-level programming language.
- Programs written in assembly languages are compiled by an assembler. Every assembler has its own assembly language, which is designed for one specific computer architecture.

**Source Code**

**Assembly Language**

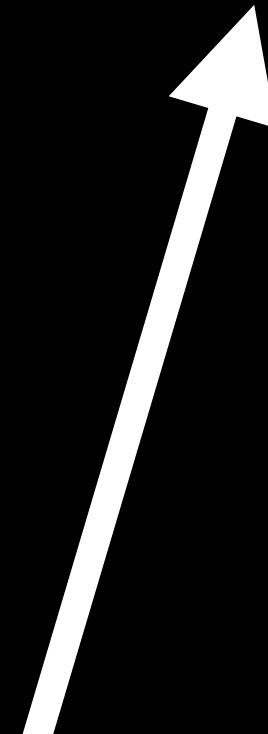
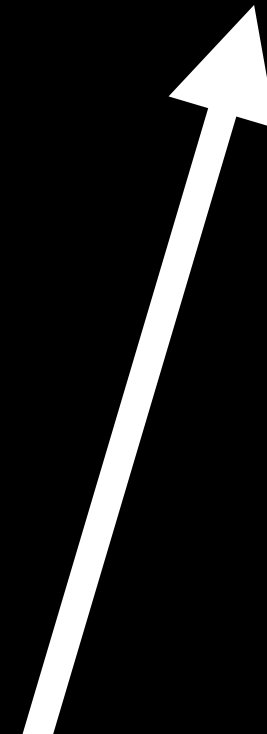
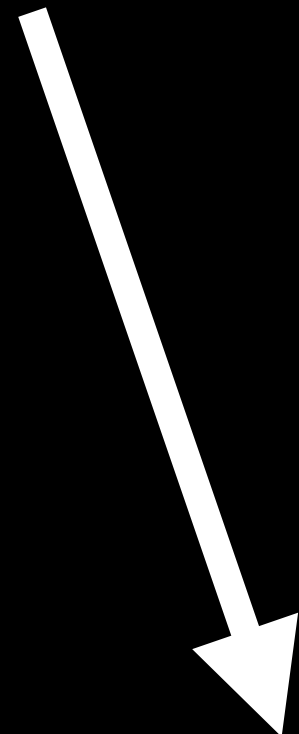
**Executable File**

**Preprocess**

**Compile**

**Assemble**

**Link**



# NASM

- Day1/intro
- `nasm -f elf64 main.c -o main.o`
- `gcc main.o -o main.c`
- The Netwide Assembler (**NASM**) is an assembler and disassembler for the Intel x86 architecture. It can be used to write 16-bit, 32-bit (IA-32) and 64-bit (x86-64) programs. **NASM** is considered to be one of the most popular assemblers for Linux.

# Registers

- A processor **register** (CPU **register**) is one of a small set of data holding places that are part of the computer processor. A **register** may hold an instruction, a storage address, or any kind of data (such as a bit sequence or individual characters). Some instructions specify **registers** as part of the instruction.
- x86:
  - EAX EBX ECX EDX
  - ESI EDI
  - EIP EFLAGS
  - ESP EBP

# Instructions

- MOV: assign value of src op to dst op ( tip: size of ops must be the same )
- LEA: assign effective add of src op to dst op
- ADD/SUB(CMP)/MUL/DIV: cmp eax, 1
- AND/OR/XOR/TEST:
  - and dl, 11101100b / or dl, 00100000b
  - xor eax, eax / test eax, eax
- PUSH/POP: push op to the top of stack/pop the top of stack to op
- JMP/CALL/RET: jump to a specific location

- **Intel:**
- `mov eax, 1`
- `mov eax, [ebx + 3]`
- `mov eax, [ebx + ecx * 2h]`
- **AT&T:**
- `movl $1, %eax`
- `movl 3(%ebx), %eax`
- `addl (%ebx, %ecx, 0x2), %eax`

# objdump

- `objdump -M intel -d ./main`
- **objdump** is a command-line program for displaying various information about object files on Unix-like operating systems. For instance, it can be used as a disassembler to view an executable in assembly form. It is part of the GNU Binutils for fine-grained control over executables and other binary data. `objdump` uses the BFD library to read the contents of object files.



# Practice

- Day1/readasm
- Day1/overflow

# GNU Debugger (gdb)

- .gdbinit: set disassembly-flavor intel
- lay src / asm / reg (Ctrl-x + a)
- **b**reak/**r**un/**c**ontinue
- **a**ttach
- **n**ext/**s**tep/**n**exti/**s**tepi
- **p**rint/**i**nf
- **b**ack**t**race

# Practice

- Day1/add
- Day1/guess
- Day1/sum

# Reference

- 11/16 社課 x86 assembly & GDB
- [107 學年第一學期社課] Reverse - Reverse 0x02