



Assignment - 01

DOP:- 16/02/2021

Problem Statement:-

Write an x86/64 ALP to accept 3 64 bit hexadecimal number from user and store them in an array and display the accepted numbers.

SW/HW Requirements:-

Intel i5 8th gen 64-bit processor

OS:- Linux 64 bit OS

Editor:- VS-Code / Gedit

Assembler:- Nasm

Debugger:- GDB/TO

Theory:-

i) System Calls:-

ii) Write System Call:-

```
mov rax, 01
```

```
mov rdi, 01
```

```
mov rsi, msg1
```

```
mov rdx, 0BH
```

```
syscall
```

ii) Read System Call

```
mov rax, 00
```

```
mov rdi, 01
```

```
mov rsi, rdx
```

```
mov rdx, 17
```

```
syscall
```



iii> Exit System Call :-

mov rax, 60

mov rdi, 00

syscall.

2> Instructions used

i> mov = move memory into register

ii> add = add two value and store them into register.

iii> dec = decrement the byte [count] Variable.

iv> jnz = IF value is not zero jump to the location.

Algorithm:-

- 1 Start.
- 2 declare msg1 for input in data section
- 3 declare msg2 for output in data section.
- 4 declare cnt variable as counter in .bss.
- 5 declare array of 85 bytes in .bss
- 6 // input of array
- 6 Write system call to print msg1
- 7 move 05 to counter
- 8 move base location of array to rsi.
- 9 declare a breakpoint.
- 10 Read system call for (input)
- 11 add 17 to rbx and decrement counter.
- 12 Go to step 9 if counter is not equal to 0

// output of array .

- 13 Write system call for msg 2
- 14 declare a breakpoint.
- 15 Follow 7, 8 again.
- 16 Write system call to display no's
- 17 add 17 to rax
- 18 decrease Counter.
- 19 jump to 13 if Counter is non zero.
- 20 Exit System Call.

Memory Dig:-

Quadword :- 8 byte

0123456789ABCDEF

	①	②	← 2000 location in memory
	0000	0001	
	0010	0011	01
	0100	0101	02
	0110	0111	03
quadword →	1000	1010	04
(64-bit no)	1010	1011	05
stored in memory.	1100	1101	06
	1110	1111	07

While accepting no's from user ascii values of input digit are stored.

eg:- No is ABCDEF0123456789.

9	0011	1001	89
8	0011	1000	88
7	0011	0111	87
6	0011	0110	86
5	0011	0101	85
4	0011	0100	84
3	0011	0011	83
2	0011	0010	82
1	0011	0001	81
0	0011	0000	80
F	0100	0110	46
E	0100	0101	45
D	0100	0100	44
C	0100	0011	43
B	0100	0010	42
A	0100	0001	41

Hence we have to secure 80 bytes for 6 quad words and not 40 byte we have reserved 6 extra bytes for end of line character.

Conclusion:-

Hence we are successfully able to create an array and store 6 quad word in it we used loop for reading and printing data.