

CPSC 240: Computer Organization and Assembly Language

Assignment 02, Fall Semester 2024

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Quiz Questions:

From the textbook "X86-64 Assembly Language Programming with Ubuntu," study quiz questions 8, 9, 10, and 11 on page 120. Students do not need to submit answers to the quiz questions as they are found in Appendix D of the textbook.

Programming:

1. Download the "CPSC-240 Assignment02.docx" document.
2. Design a 16-bit addition program "addition.asm", and use assembly language to realize the function of the following C++ instructions. **NOTE: variable sizes and program functions should be equivalent to C/C++ instructions.**

```
unsigned short num1 = 0xFEDC;           // use dw to declare 16-bit variable
unsigned short num2 = 0x1234;           // use dw to declare 16-bit variable
unsigned int sum = 0;                   // use dd to declare 32-bit variable
sum = int(num1 + num2);
```

3. Assemble the "addition.asm" file and link the "addition.o" file to get the "addition" executable file.
4. Run the "addition" file with the GDB debugger to display the simulation results of num1 and num2, as well as the simulation results of sum.
5. Insert source code (addition.asm) and simulation results (GDB debugger window) of the memory (num1, num2, and sum) in the document. Use calculator or hand calculation to verify the simulation results.
6. Design a 16-bit subtraction program "subtraction.asm", and use assembly language to realize the function of the following C++ instructions. **NOTE: variable sizes and program functions should be equivalent to C/C++ instructions.**

```
signed short num1 = 0x1234;             // use dw to declare 16-bit variable
signed short num2 = 0xFEDC;             // use dw to declare 16-bit variable
signed int dif = 0;                     // use dd to declare 32-bit variable
dif = int(num1 - num2);
```

7. Assemble the "subtraction.asm" file and link the "subtraction.o" file to get the "subtraction" executable file.
8. Run the "subtraction" file with the GDB debugger to display the simulation results of num1 and num2, as well as the simulation results of dif.
9. Insert source code (subtraction.asm) and simulation results (GDB debugger window) of the memory (num1, num2, and dif) in the document. Use calculator or hand calculation to verify the simulation results.
10. Save the file in pdf format and submit the pdf file to Canvas before the deadline.

```
[section .data
    num1 dw 0xFEDC    ;16-bit variable
    num2 dw 0x1234    ;16-bit variable
    sum   dd 0         ;32-bit variable for sum
```

```
section .text
    global _start
```

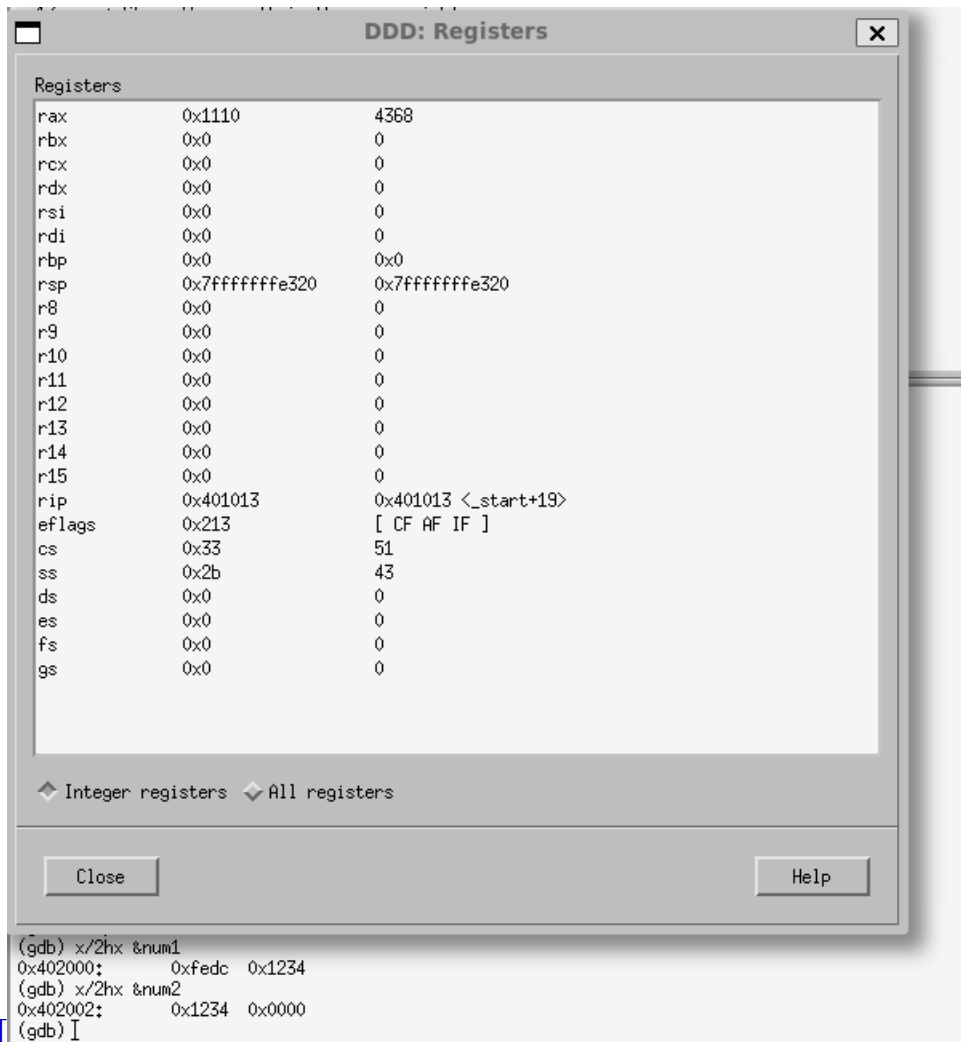
```
_start:
```

```
    mov ax, [num1]
    add ax, [num2]
```

```
    movzx eax, ax
```

```
    ; Storing sum
    mov [sum], eax
```

```
    ; Exit
    mov eax, 60
    xor edi, edi
    syscall]
```



num1 = 0xFEDC, which is **65244**

num2 = 0x1234, which is **4660**

Both in decimal.

$65244 + 4660 = 69904$.

So the sum is 69904 in decimal or 0x111B8 in hexadecimal.

I feel like the register wasn't showing this properly, but I know my code is working, I'm a little confused. If I did something incorrectly, please tell me in the submission comments of the assignment, I'd love to know.



```
Note: breakpoint 3 also set at pc 0x401000.
Breakpoint 5 at 0x401000: file addition.asm, line 11.
(gdb) delete 5
(gdb) x/2hx &num1
0x402000: 0xfedc 0x1234
(gdb) stepi
(gdb) stepi
(gdb) x/2hx &num1
0x402000: 0xfedc 0x1234
(gdb) x/2hx &num2
0x402002: 0x1234 0x0000
(gdb) stepi
(gdb) stepi
(gdb) stepi
(gdb) x/2hx &sum
0x402004: 0x1110 0x0000
(gdb) I
```

[section .data

```
    num1 dw 0xFEDC    ; 16-bit variable
    num2 dw 0x1234    ; 16-bit variable
    dif  dd 0          ; 32-bit variable for the difference
```

section .text

```
    global _start
```

_start:

```
    ; Load 16-bit values into registers
    mov ax, [num1]    ; Load num1 into AX
```

sub ax, [num2] ; Subtract num2 to AX

movzx eax, ax

; Store in the dif variable

mov [dif], eax

; Exit

mov eax, 60

xor edi, edi

syscall]

The screenshot shows a debugger window with assembly code on the left and a 'DDD: Registers' window on the right. The assembly code is for a subtraction program. A red circle with 'stop' is on line 10, and a green arrow points to line 15. The register window shows the state of various registers, including rax (0xeca8), rbp (0x0), rsp (0x7fffffff310), and rip (0x401010). The bottom of the window shows the GNU DDD version and some command-line output.

```
1 section .data
2     num1 dw 0xFEDC ; 16-bit variable
3     num2 dw 0x1234 ; 16-bit variable
4     dif dd 0 ; 32-bit variable for difference
5
6 section .text
7     global _start
8
9 _start:
10    ; Load 16-bit values into registers
11    mov ax, [num1] ; Load num1 into AX
12    sub ax, [num2] ; Subtract num2 to AX
13
14    movzx eax, ax
15
16    ; Store in the dif variable
17    mov [dif], eax
18
19    ; Exit
20    mov eax, 60
21    xor edi, edi
22    syscall
23
24
```

DDD: Registers

Registers		
rax	0xeca8	60584
rbx	0x0	0
rcx	0x0	0
rdx	0x0	0
rsi	0x0	0
rdi	0x0	0
rbp	0x0	0x0
rsp	0x7fffffff310	0x7fffffff310
r8	0x0	0
r9	0x0	0
r10	0x0	0
r11	0x0	0
r12	0x0	0
r13	0x0	0
r14	0x0	0
r15	0x0	0
rip	0x401010	0x401010 <_start+16>
eflags	0x282	[SF IF]
cs	0x33	51
ss	0x2b	43
ds	0x0	0
es	0x0	0
fs	0x0	0
gs	0x0	0

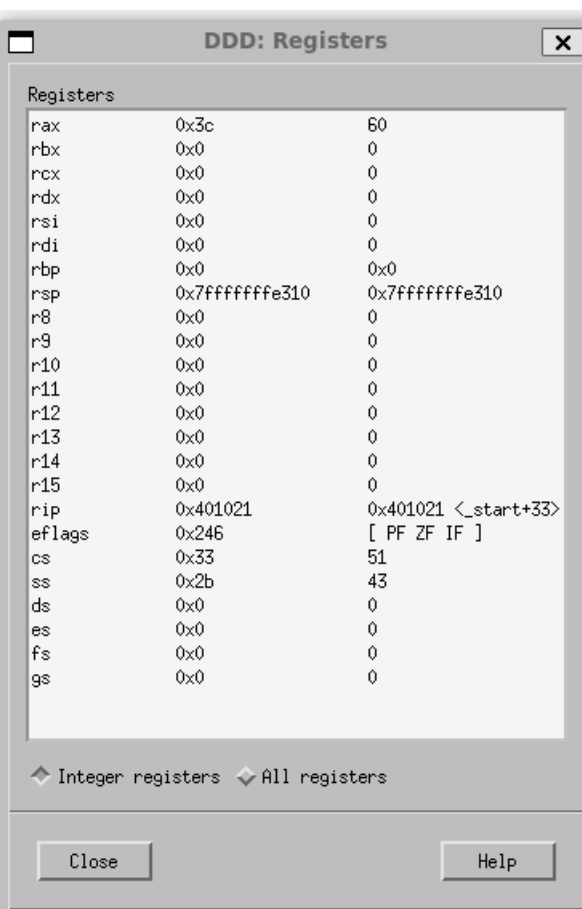
GNU DDD 3.3.12 (x86_64-pc-linux-gnu), by Dorothea
(gdb) break subtraction.asm:10
Breakpoint 1 at 0x401000: file subtraction.asm, line 10
(gdb) run
Starting program: /home/wyvernio/subtraction/subtraction

Breakpoint 1, _start () at subtraction.asm:11
(gdb) stepi
(gdb) stepi
(gdb) x/14hx &num1
0x402000: 0xfede 0x1234 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000
0x402010: 0x002c 0x0000 0x0002 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0008
(gdb) x/14hx &num2
0x402002: 0x1234 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x002c
0x402012: 0x0000 0x0002 0x0000 0x0000 0x0008 0x0000
(gdb) I

```

1 section .data
2   num1 dw 0xFEDC ; 16-bit variable
3   num2 dw 0x1234 ; 16-bit variable
4   dif dd 0 ; 32-bit variable for
5
6 section .text
7   global _start
8
9 _start:
10  ; Load 16-bit values into registers
11  mov ax, [num1] ; Load num1 into AX
12  sub ax, [num2] ; Subtract num2 to AX
13
14  movzx eax, ax
15
16  ; Store in the dif variable
17  mov [dif], eax
18
19  ; Exit
20  mov eax, 60
21  xor edi, edi
22  syscall
23
24

```



```

GNU DDD 3.3.12 (x86_64-pc-linux-gnu), by Dorothea
(gdb) break subtraction.asm:10
breakpoint 1 at 0x401000: file subtraction.asm,
(gdb) run
Starting program: /home/wyvernio/subtraction/sub
breakpoint 1, _start () at subtraction.asm:11
(gdb) stepi
(gdb) stepi
(gdb) x/14hx &num1
0x402000: 0xfedc 0x1234 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000
0x402010: 0x002c 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0008
(gdb) x/14hx &num2
0x402002: 0x1234 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x002c
0x402012: 0x0000 0x0002 0x0000 0x0000 0x0008 0x0000
(gdb) x/14hx &Quit
(gdb) run
Starting program: /home/wyvernio/subtraction/subtraction
breakpoint 1, _start () at subtraction.asm:11
(gdb) stepi
(gdb) stepi
(gdb) stepi
(gdb) stepi
(gdb) stepi
(gdb) stepi
(gdb) x/14hx &dif
0x402004: 0xec8 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x0000 0x002c 0x0000
0x402014: 0x0002 0x0000 0x0000 0x0008 0x0000 0x0000
(gdb) ]

```

$\text{num2} - \text{num1} = \text{dif}$ is the same as saying $65244 - 4660 = 60584$.

Which is exactly the same as on my register rax at the top, 60584.