## Writing an arm assembly

## 5 Introduction to ARM assembly basics

- Ly If you don't have ARM device, you can setup your own lab environment in Virtual Machine using QEMD and raspberry pi distro
  - https://azeria-labs.com/emulate-raspberry-pi-with-qemu/
- 5 Debuging with GDB
  - b ms save file & compile

5\$as [name.s] -0 [name.o]

\$ ld [name.o] -o [name]

La debugger can a load a memory dump after a crash (post-morter debugging)

- attach to a running process (wed for senser process)

- launch a program and debug it

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(gdb) apropos [seurch-item]

## La Breakpoint command

- break (or just b) < function-name>
- break line-number>
- break filename:function
- break filename:line-number
- break \*<address>
- break +<offset>
- break -<offset>
- tbreak (set a temporary breakpoint)
- del <number> (delete breakpoint number x)
- delete (delete all breakpoints)
- delete <range> (delete breakpoint ranges)
- continue (or just c) (continue executing until next breakpoint)
- continue < number> (continue but ignore current breakpoint number times. Useful for breakpoints within a loop.)
- finish (continue to end of function)

L msrun command

5 get> run

5 to guil the programe

get>q

b to stop execution

get > (e1)

Loto display memory content

get>x

to display memory content

Syntax: x/ <count><format><unit></unit></format></count>		
FORMAT	UNIT	
<b>x</b> – Hexadecimal	b – bytes	
<b>d</b> – decimal	h – half words (2 bytes)	
i – instructions	w – words (4 bytes)	
<b>t</b> – binary (two)	g – giant words (8 bytes)	
<b>o</b> – octal		
<b>u</b> – unsigned		
<b>s</b> – string		
<b>c</b> – character		

5 Commands For stepping through the code.

Commands for stepping through the code:

- Step to next line of code. Will step into a function
  - stepi
  - S
  - step <number-of-steps-to-perform>
- Execute next line of code. Will not enter functions
  - nexti
  - n
  - next <number>
- Continue processing until you reach a specified line number, function name, address, filename:function, or filename:linenumber
  - until
  - until line-number>
- Show current line number and which function you are in
  - where

gef> nexti 5

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https://azeria-labs.com/debugging-with-gdb-introduction/

l,	ARM us INTEL processor
	main difference
	Lo instruction set
	Intel is CISC (complex instruction set computing)
	Is processor that has more and larger feature-rich instruction set Is allow many complex instructions
	5 less register than ARM
	La processor that has a simplified instruction (2 100 instructions)
	Lo ARM's instructions operate only on registe and uses Load/Store memory mode) for
	memory access> & Load/Store เค่าขึ้นคำสามารถเข้ากัร memory ได้หัวแลง
	b quang 3 suluvo → load, increment, store
	Is first load the value at the particular address into a register, increment it with in the
	register and store it back to the memory from the register.
	L อกามเรางางรมันก์เป็นข้อเสีย และกับอิดั
	5 988
	5 48 b the less instructions means a greater emphasi's
	L ARM มีภายแตกตารในแต่ละ ย่าเขตมาและ แต่ก็มีภายเข็น goveric > เมื่อเทิกสันซาน ก็ไปต่อใต้และก
l <sub>2</sub>	writing assembly
	If we want to do Reverse Engineering and understand the program flow of ARM binaries, build your own ARM shellcode, craft ARM ROP chains and debug ARM app.
l,	What exactly Assembly language?
	ร กาษาจานารักษาแก้ธรุงขึ้นเหายึดนนี้ง -> กายชรุงเอตัวโจโด๊ง => ในไปเข้าน 0101 แบบนี้ ค่องดาง วั
	5 870510° GNU Assembler from GNU Binutills → working with *. s extension
	Lo as [rume.s] -0 [name-0] as fally tool was Binutills
	ld [name.o] -0 [name]
	5 1110 0001 1010 0000 0010 0000 0000 00
	La เมื่อเกาะการกล่าใกล้า pattern ในขนายการก็ตอะไร - "mnemonics" มาซองโนเกาะลำรุงโนเบบ binary
	5 set of mnemonics no Assembly language program

## ि सिंग्नीकाश्यमिसी भारती

- https://www.coranac.com/tonc/text/asm.htm
- http://thinkingeek.com/arm-assembler-raspberry-pi/
- http://infocenter.arm.com/help/topic/com.arm.doc.dui0068b/index.html
- http://www.keil.com/support/man/docs/armasm/default.htm

4 DATA Type

La similar to high level languages, ARM supports operations on different datatypes.

5 the extension for these data type

no extension for word

5 \$36572020519TU ldr = Load Word

ldrh = load unsigned half word ldrsh = load singed half word

Last où lowest address Langt sig bit où lowest address

13 ARM registers

5 amount of register depend on the ARM version

la ตัวรูฟอล์กา register ในขนอสายการที่จรายสินได้ข้าล

ไร ขนักๆ ซาละถูกแข่งเข้น 2 groups

#	Alias	Purpose
RO		General purpose
R1	- 14 5	General purpose
R2	27.1	General purpose
R3		General purpose
R4	-	General purpose
R5		General purpose
R6	4 - 1 - 1	General purpose
R7	2	Holds Syscall Number
R8	-1	General purpose
R9	-	General purpose
R10	-	General purpose
R11	FP	Frame Pointer
Special Purpose Registers		
R12	IP	Intra Procedural Call
R13	SP	Stack Pointer
R14	LR	Link Register
R15	PC	Program Counter
CPSR	7	Current Program Status Register

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ดาภรเลืองกากรเครียบกับ intel

ARM	Description	x86
RO	General Purpose	EAX
R1-R5	General Purpose	EBX, ECX, EDX, ESI, EDI
R6-R10	General Purpose	
R11 (FP)	Frame Pointer	EBP
R12	Intra Procedural Call	( ) <del>-</del>
R13 (SP)	Stack Pointer	ESP
R14 (LR)	Link Register	-
R15 (PC)	<- Program Counter / Instruction Pointer ->	EIP
CPSR	Current Program State Register/Flags	EFLAGS

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