

Silesian University of Technology



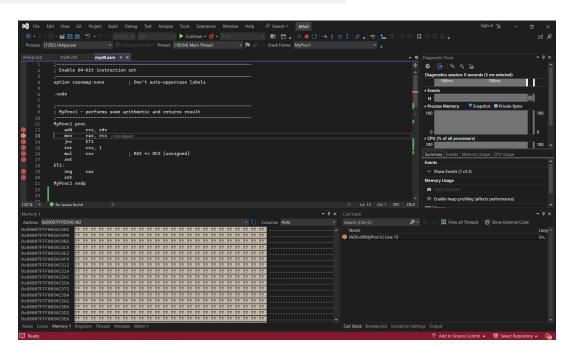
Department of Graphics, Computer Vision and Digital Systems

	and Digital Cyclothic				
Year	Type*: SSI/NSI/NSM	Subject: Assembler Programming Languages	Group	Section	
2024/2025	SSI	APL – LAB	1	1	
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Report					

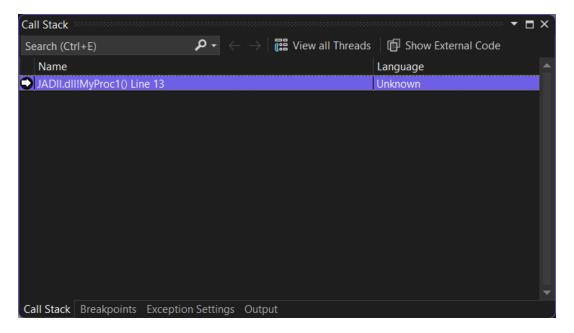


Task 1

After setting up Visual Studio I created few breakpoints in <code>mydll.asm</code> to check if <code>JAApp.cpp</code> will call it properly. Dll process was called successfully after adding full path of the <code>JADll.lib</code> to the <code>JAApp</code> - <code>Linker</code> - <code>Input</code> - <code>Additional Dependencies</code> .



[Figure 1] - Debugger window paused on a selected command.



[Figure 2] - Stack window showing current function.

```
Registers

RAX = 00007FF82D561013 RBX = 00007FF82D561000 RCX = 000000000000007

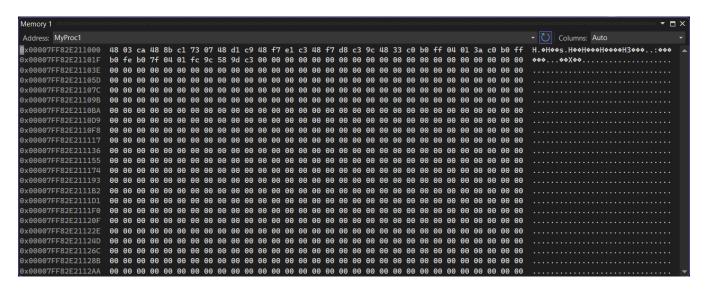
RDX = 0000000000000000 RSI = 00007FF82D560000 RDI = 00007FF82D561013

R8 = 0000000000000000 R9 = 00000000000000 R10 = 000000000000000 R11 = 0000007FF82D561003

R11 = 0000007B550FF4E0 R12 = 00000000000000 RIP = 00007FF82D561003

RSP = 0000007B550FF7F8 RBP = 000000000000000 EFL = 00000202
```

[Figure 3] - The register window.



[Figure 4] - Memory window.

Task 2

I created simple flags triggering code, and called it dynamically in main function to obtain flags results

```
MyProc2 proc
                       ; Save caller's FLAGS
   pushfq
       rax, rax
                    ; Clear RAX
   xor
   ; Trigger CF and AF
   mov
         al, 0FFh
                 ; CF and AF
         al, 1
   add
   ; Trigger ZF
       al, al
                 ; ZF
   sub
   ; Trigger SF
                  ; SF
   mov
       al, -1
   ; Trigger PF
       al, OFEh ; Even parity - PF
   mov
   ; Trigger OF
         al, 7Fh
   mov
                  ; OF
         al, 1
   add
   ; Direction and interrupt flags
   cld
   ; sti
                        ; Needs more privileges
   ; Capture flags
   pushfq
   ; Store final FLAGS in RAX
   pop
          rax
   ; Restore caller's original FLAGS
   popfq
   ret
MyProc2 endp
```

Instruction	Affected Flags	Value
add al, 1	CF	0
mov al, ØFEh	PF	0
add al, 1	AF	1
sub al, al	ZF	0
mov al, -1	SF	1
add al, 1	OF	1
cld	DF	0
sti	IF	1

[Table 1] - Values of modified flags.

Instruction sti was omitted because it requires higher privileges to be executed.

Task 3

```
#include <windows.h>
#include <iostream>
typedef int(__fastcall* MYPROC1)(long long, long long);
typedef unsigned long long(__fastcall* MYPROC2)();
extern "C" int _fastcall MyProc1(long long x, long long y);
extern "C" unsigned long long _fastcall MyProc2();
int main()
{
    HMODULE hDll = LoadLibrary(L"JAD11.dll");
    if (!hDll) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to load DLL" << std::endl;</pre>
        return 1;
    }
    MYPROC1 MyProc1 = (MYPROC1)GetProcAddress(hDll, "MyProc1");
    if (!MyProc1) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to find MyProc1" << std::endl;</pre>
        FreeLibrary(hDll);
        return 1;
    }
    MYPROC2 MyProc2 = (MYPROC2)GetProcAddress(hDll, "MyProc2");
    if (!MyProc2) {
        std::cerr << "Failed to find MyProc2" << std::endl;</pre>
        return 1;
    int x = 3, y = 4;
    int z = MyProc1(x, y);
    std::cout << "Result: " << z << std::endl;</pre>
```

```
unsigned long flags = MyProc2();

std::cout << "Flags: 0x" << std::hex << flags << std::endl;

std::cout << "CF: " << ((flags >> 0) & 1) << std::endl;

std::cout << "PF: " << ((flags >> 2) & 1) << std::endl;

std::cout << "AF: " << ((flags >> 4) & 1) << std::endl;

std::cout << "ZF: " << ((flags >> 6) & 1) << std::endl;

std::cout << "SF: " << ((flags >> 7) & 1) << std::endl;

std::cout << "OF: " << ((flags >> 11) & 1) << std::endl;

std::cout << "DF: " << ((flags >> 10) & 1) << std::endl;

std::cout << "IF: " << ((flags >> 9) & 1) << std::endl;

return 0;
}</pre>
```

Conclusions

Tasks demonstrated key aspects of assembly programming and debugging. The debugger paused at the specified breakpoints in MyProc1, allowing observation of the call stack, registers, and memory. MyProc2 procedure was designed to manipulate specific flags, of which results were shown in the provided table (Table 1). Additionally MyProc2 was dynamically loaded and called using LoadLibrary and GetProcAddress which highlighted practical DLL usage in C++.