

# SecurityTube Linux Assembly Expert (SLAE<sup>64</sup>)



## SecurityTube Linux Assembly Expert

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Vivek Ramachandran  
SWSE, SMFE, SPSE, SGDE, SISE, SLAE<sup>32,64</sup> Course Instructor

# Module 1: 64-Bit ASM on Linux

## 11. Moving Data

Vivek Ramachandran  
SWSE, SMFE, SPSE, SGDE, SISE, SLAE<sup>64</sup>, SLAE<sup>32</sup> Course Instructor

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# Super Important!

When in 64-bit mode, operand size determines the number of valid bits in the destination general-purpose register:

- 64-bit operands generate a 64-bit result in the destination general-purpose register.
- 32-bit operands generate a 32-bit result, zero-extended to a 64-bit result in the destination general-purpose register.
- 8-bit and 16-bit operands generate an 8-bit or 16-bit result. The upper 56 bits or 48 bits (respectively) of the destination general-purpose register are not modified by the operation. If the result of an 8-bit or 16-bit operation is intended for 64-bit address calculation, explicitly sign-extend the register to the full 64-bits.

Because the upper 32 bits of 64-bit general-purpose registers are undefined in 32-bit modes, the upper 32 bits of any general-purpose register are not preserved when switching from 64-bit mode to a 32-bit mode (to protected mode or compatibility mode). Software must not depend on these bits to maintain a value after a 64-bit to 32-bit mode switch.

Intel Manual 3.4.1.1

# MOV

- Most common instruction in ASM
- Allowed Directions
  - Between Registers
  - Memory to Register and Register to Memory
  - Immediate Data to Register
  - Immediate Data to Memory

# LEA

- Load Effective Address – load pointer values
- LEA RAX, [label]

# XCHG

- Exchanges (swaps) Values
- XCHG Register, Register
- XCHG Register, Memory

# Moving Data Lab

```
Downloads — pentesteracademy@pentesteracademy-VirtualBox: ~ — ssh — 108x29
Register group: general
rax      0xaaaaaaaaabbbbbbbb  -614891469095  rbp      0x0      0x0
rcx      0x0      0      rdx      0x0      0
rsi      0x0      0      rdi      0x0      0
rbp      0x0      0x0      rsp      0x7fffffff560  0x7fffffff560
r8       0x0      0      r9       0x0      0
r10      0x0      0      r11      0x200    512
r12      0x0      0      r13      0x0      0
r14      0x0      0      r15      0x0      0

0x4000c9 <_start+25>  mov    al,0x11
0x4000cb <_start+27>  movabs rax,0xaaaaaaaaabbbbbbbb
0x4000d5 <_start+37>  mov    ah,0xcc
0x4000d7 <_start+39>  movabs rax,0xaaaaaaaaabbbbbbbb
> 0x4000e1 <_start+49>  mov    ax,0xdddd
0x4000e5 <_start+53>  mov    rbp,rax
0x4000e8 <_start+56>  mov    r10,rbp
0x4000eb <_start+59>  mov    r11d,r10d

child process 3736 In: _start Line: ?? PC: 0x4000e1
(gdb) stepi
0x00000000004000ba in _start ()
0x00000000004000bf in _start ()
0x00000000004000c9 in _start ()
0x00000000004000cb in _start ()
0x00000000004000d5 in _start ()
0x00000000004000d7 in _start ()
0x00000000004000e1 in _start ()
(gdb)
```

# Pentester Academy

PentesterAcademy

a SecurityTube.net initiative



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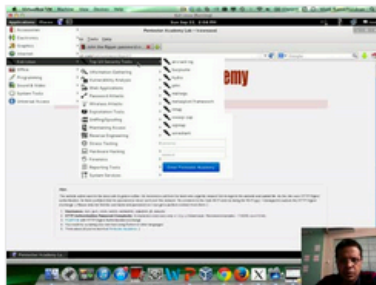
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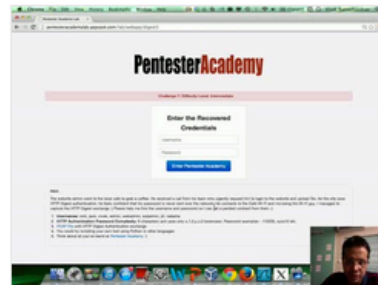
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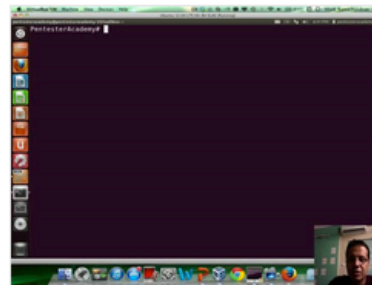
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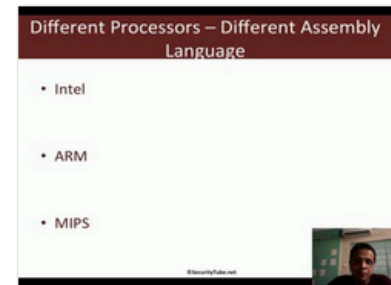
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Challenge 7: Cracking Digest Authentication in WAP Challenges



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