

Arquitecturas Computacionales

Formatos e instrucciones en Assembler

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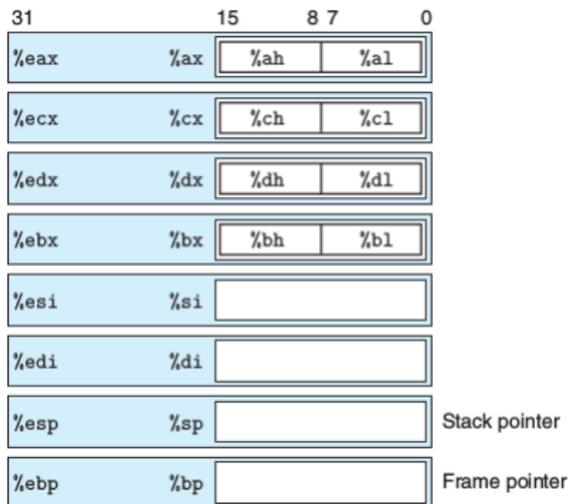
```
int simple(int *xp, int y)
{
    int t = *xp + y;
    *xp = t;
    return t;
}

simple:
    pushl   %ebp                Save frame pointer
    movl   %esp, %ebp          Create new frame pointer
    movl   8(%ebp), %edx        Retrieve xp
    movl   12(%ebp), %eax       Retrieve y
    addl   (%edx), %eax         Add *xp to get t
    movl   %eax, (%edx)         Store t at xp
    popl   %ebp                Restore frame pointer
    ret                          Return
```

Tipos de datos en IA32

C declaration	Intel data type	Assembly code suffix	Size (bytes)
char	Byte	b	1
short	Word	w	2
int	Double word	l	4
long int	Double word	l	4
long long int	—	—	4
char *	Double word	l	4
float	Single precision	s	4
double	Double precision	l	8
long double	Extended precision	t	10/12

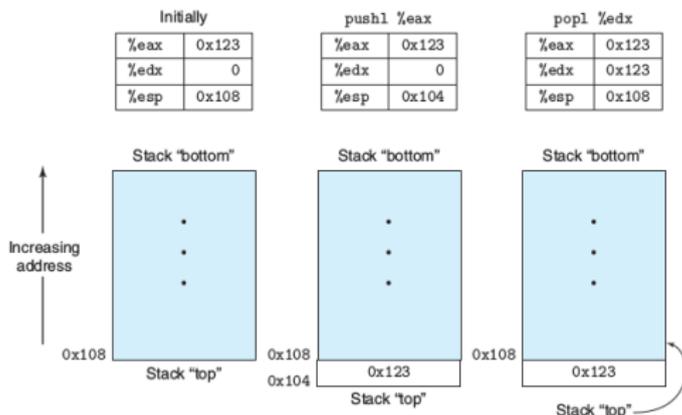
Registros en IA32



Instrucciones de movimiento de datos

Instruction		Effect
MOV	S, D	$D \leftarrow S$
movb		Move byte
movw		Move word
movl		Move double word
MOVS	S, D	$D \leftarrow \text{SignExtend}(S)$
movsbw		Move sign-extended byte to word
movsbl		Move sign-extended byte to double word
movswl		Move sign-extended word to double word
MOVZ	S, D	$D \leftarrow \text{ZeroExtend}(S)$
movzbw		Move zero-extended byte to word
movzbl		Move zero-extended byte to double word
movzwl		Move zero-extended word to double word
pushl	S	$R[\%esp] \leftarrow R[\%esp] - 4;$ $M[R[\%esp]] \leftarrow S$
popl	D	$D \leftarrow M[R[\%esp]];$ $R[\%esp] \leftarrow R[\%esp] + 4$

Operación del stack



- Se ilustra desde abajo hacia arriba
- push: guarda en memoria y decrementa el puntero a stack (registro %esp)
- pop: lee de memoria e incrementa el puntero a stack

Equivalencia de instrucciones

- `pushl %ebp`
 - `subl $4, %esp`
 - `movl %ebp, (%esp)`
- `popl %eax`
 - `movl (%esp), %eax`
 - `addl $4, %esp`

Operaciones aritméticas

Instruction		Effect	Description
leal	S, D	$D \leftarrow \&S$	Load effective address
INC	D	$D \leftarrow D + 1$	Increment
DEC	D	$D \leftarrow D - 1$	Decrement
NEG	D	$D \leftarrow -D$	Negate
NOT	D	$D \leftarrow \sim D$	Complement
ADD	S, D	$D \leftarrow D + S$	Add
SUB	S, D	$D \leftarrow D - S$	Subtract
IMUL	S, D	$D \leftarrow D * S$	Multiply
XOR	S, D	$D \leftarrow D \wedge S$	Exclusive-or
OR	S, D	$D \leftarrow D \vee S$	Or
AND	S, D	$D \leftarrow D \& S$	And
SAL	k, D	$D \leftarrow D \ll k$	Left shift
SHL	k, D	$D \leftarrow D \ll k$	Left shift (same as SAL)
SAR	k, D	$D \leftarrow D \gg_A k$	Arithmetic right shift
SHR	k, D	$D \leftarrow D \gg_L k$	Logical right shift

- X++
 - `incl (%esp)`: elemento de 4 bytes en el tope del stack se incrementa
 - `subl %eax, %edx` : valor en registro `%edx` se decrementa por el valor en `%eax`

Ejemplo

```
1  int arith(int x,          x at %ebp+8, y at %ebp+12, z at %ebp+16
2      int y,              1  movl    16(%ebp), %eax    z
3      int z)              2  leal   (%eax,%eax,2), %eax  z*3
4  {                       3  sall   $4, %eax          t2 = z*48
5      int t1 = x+y;        4  movl   12(%ebp), %edx    y
6      int t2 = z*48;       5  addl   8(%ebp), %edx    t1 = x+y
7      int t3 = t1 & 0xFFFF; 6  andl   $65535, %edx    t3 = t1&0xFFFF
8      int t4 = t2 * t3;    7  imull  %edx, %eax      Return t4 = t2*t3
9      return t4;
10 }
```

Defina el código correspondiente en C, para el siguiente programa en assembler (IA32).

funcion2:

```
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp, %ebp
    addl %8, %esp
    movl 4( %ebp), %edx
    movl 8( %ebp), %eax
    addl %eax, %1
    addl %eax, %edx
    movl ( %edx),( %eax)
    movl %ebp, %esp
    popl %ebp
    ret
```

```
int funcion2(int x, int y){  
    y += 1;  
    y += x;  
    y = x;  
    return (y);  
}
```

Se destaca que al optimizar la función queda como: int

```
funcion2(int x, int y){  
    return (x);  
}
```