

MACHINE LEVEL PROGRAMMING 1: BASICS

CS 045

Computer Organization and
Architecture

Prof. Donald J. Patterson

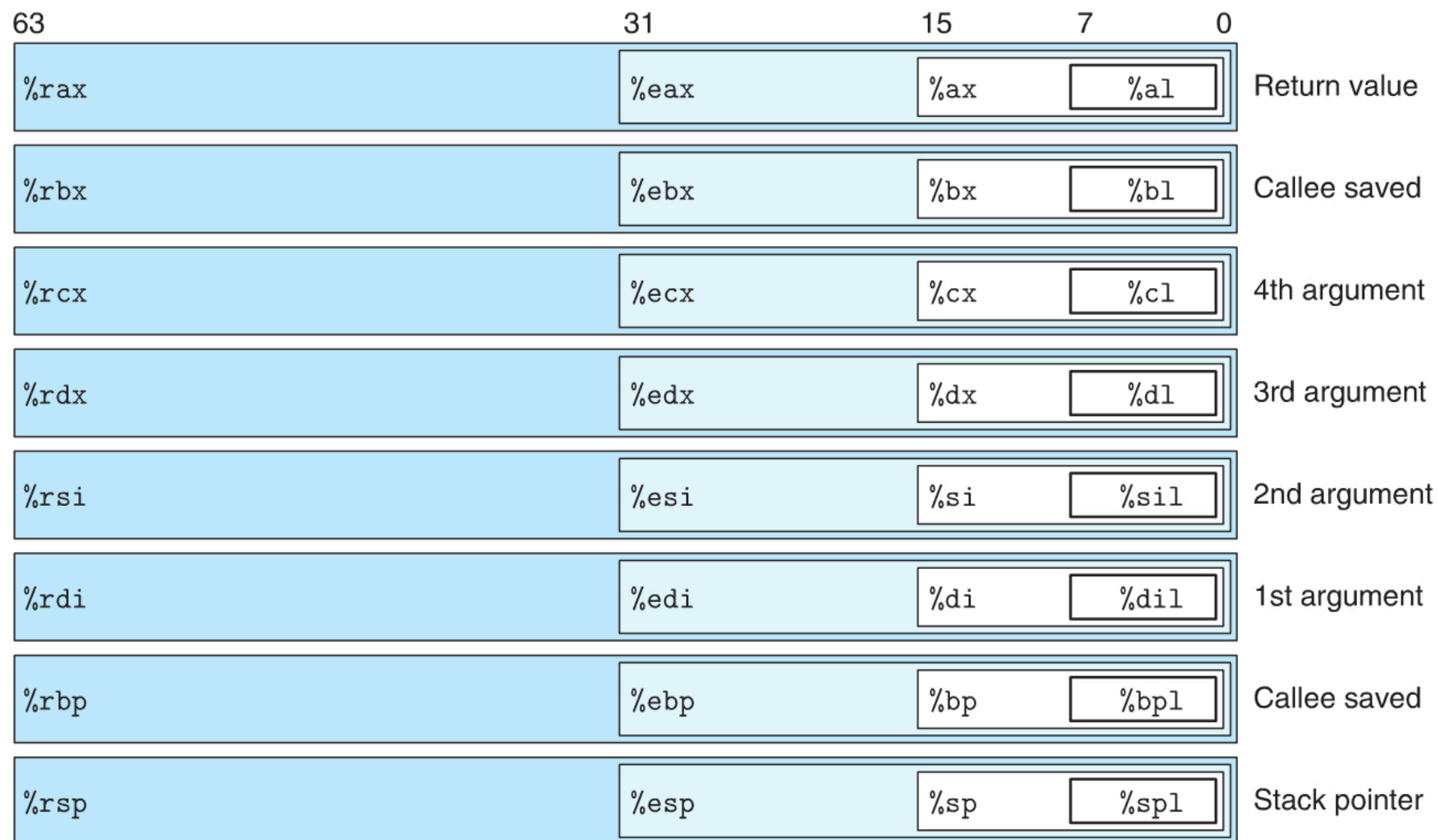
Adapted from Bryant and O'Hallaron,
Computer Systems:
A Programmer's Perspective, Third Edition

- HISTORY OF INTEL PROCESSORS AND ARCHITECTURES
 - C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE
 - ASSEMBLY BASICS: REGISTERS, OPERANDS, MOVE
 - ARITHMETIC & LOGICAL OPERATIONS
- 

- HISTORY OF INTEL PROCESSORS AND ARCHITECTURES
- C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE
- ASSEMBLY BASICS: REGISTERS, OPERANDS, MOVE
- ARITHMETIC & LOGICAL OPERATIONS

C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

X86-64 INTEGER REGISTERS



- 16 total
 - Can reference low-order 4 bytes (also low-order 1 & 2 bytes)



C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

X86-64 INTEGER REGISTERS

63	31	15	7	0	
%rax	%eax	%ax	%al		Return value
%rbx	%ebx	%bx	%bl		Callee saved
%rcx	%ecx	%cx	%cl		4th argument
%rdx	%edx	%dx	%dl		3rd argument
%rsi	%esi	%si	%sil		2nd argument
%rdi	%edi	%di	%dil		1st argument
%rbp	%ebp	%bp	%bpl		Callee saved
%rsp	%esp	%sp	%spl		Stack pointer

%r8	%r8d	%r8w	%r8b	5th argument
%r9	%r9d	%r9w	%r9b	6th argument
%r10	%r10d	%r10w	%r10b	Caller saved
%r11	%r11d	%r11w	%r11b	Caller saved
%r12	%r12d	%r12w	%r12b	Callee saved
%r13	%r13d	%r13w	%r13b	Callee saved
%r14	%r14d	%r14w	%r14b	Callee saved
%r15	%r15d	%r15w	%r15b	Callee saved

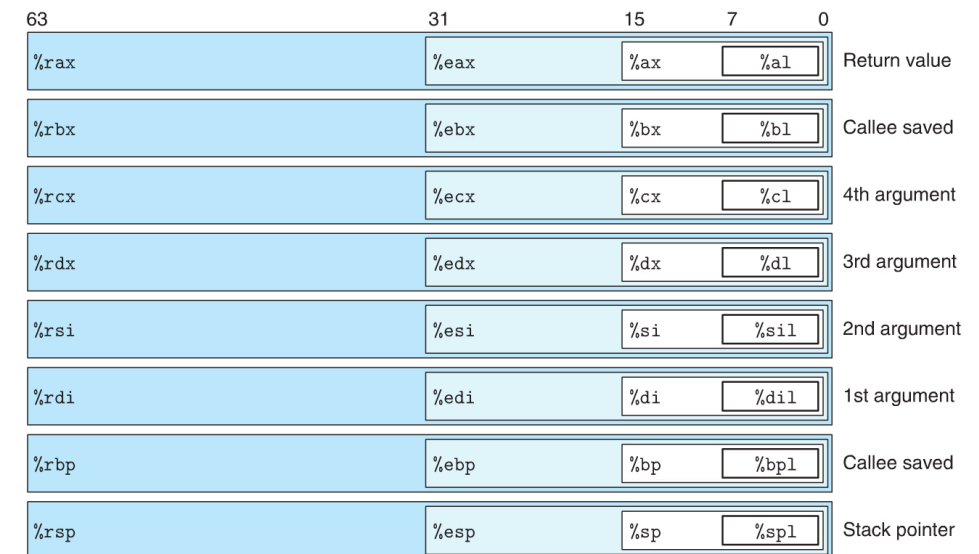
- 16 total
- Can reference low-order 4 bytes (also low-order 1 & 2 bytes)



C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

MOVING DATA

- Moving Data
 - `movq <Source>, <Dest>`
- Operand Types
 - Immediate: Constant integer data
 - Example: `$0x400`, `$-533`
 - Like C constant, but prefixed with '\$'
 - Encoded with 1, 2, or 4 bytes
 - Register: One of 16 integer registers
 - Example: `%rax`, `%r13`
 - But `%rsp` reserved for special use
 - Others have special uses for particular instructions
 - Memory: 8 consecutive bytes of memory at address given by register
 - Simplest example (a pointer): `(%rax)`
 - Various other "address modes"



C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

MOVQ OPERAND COMBINATIONS

	Source	Dest	Src, Dest	C Analog
movq	Imm	Reg	movq \$0x4, %rax	temp = 0x4;
		Mem	movq \$-147, (%rax)	*p = -147;
	Reg	Reg	movq %rax, %rdx	temp2 = temp1;
		Mem	movq %rax, (%rdx)	*p = temp;
	Mem	Reg	movq (%rax), %rdx	temp = *p;

- Cannot do memory-memory transfer with a single instruction



C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

SIMPLE MEMORY ADDRESSING MODES

- Normal (R) **Mem[Reg[R]]**
 - Register R specifies memory address
 - Aha! Pointer dereferencing in C

```
movq (%rcx),%rax
```

- Displacement D(R) **Mem[Reg[R]+D]**
 - Register R specifies start of memory region
 - Constant displacement D specifies offset

```
movq 8(%rbp),%rdx
```



C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

EXAMPLE OF SIMPLE ADDRESSING MODES

```
void swap
(long *xp, long *yp)
{
    long t0 = *xp;
    long t1 = *yp;
    *xp = t1;
    *yp = t0;
}
```

```
swap:
    movq    (%rdi), %rax
    movq    (%rsi), %rdx
    movq    %rdx, (%rdi)
    movq    %rax, (%rsi)
    ret
```



C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

DECONSTRUCTING SWAP()

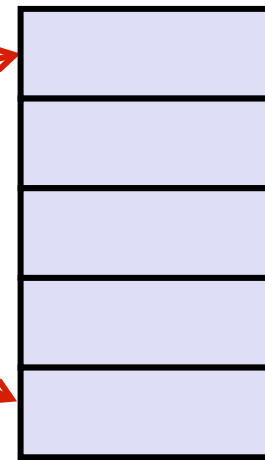
```
void swap
(long *xp, long *yp)
{
    long t0 = *xp;
    long t1 = *yp;
    *xp = t1;
    *yp = t0;
}
```

Register	Value
<code>%rdi</code>	<code>xp</code>
<code>%rsi</code>	<code>yp</code>
<code>%rax</code>	<code>t0</code>
<code>%rdx</code>	<code>t1</code>

Registers

<code>%rdi</code>	
<code>%rsi</code>	
<code>%rax</code>	
<code>%rdx</code>	

Memory



swap:

```
movq    (%rdi), %rax    # t0 = *xp
movq    (%rsi), %rdx    # t1 = *yp
movq    %rdx, (%rdi)    # *xp = t1
movq    %rax, (%rsi)    # *yp = t0
ret
```

C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

DECONSTRUCTING SWAP()

Registers

%rdi	0x120
%rsi	0x100
%rax	
%rdx	

Memory

0x0000000000000001	0x120
	0x118
	0x110
	0x108
0x0000000000000e02	0x100

swap:

```
    movq    (%rdi), %rax    # t0 = *xp
    movq    (%rsi), %rdx    # t1 = *yp
    movq    %rdx, (%rdi)    # *xp = t1
    movq    %rax, (%rsi)    # *yp = t0
    ret
```



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swap:

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    movq    (%rdi), %rax    # t0 = *xp
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    movq    %rdx, (%rdi)    # *xp = t1
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C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

DECONSTRUCTING SWAP()

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%rdi	0x120
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%rdx	

1_{10}

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swap:

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movq    (%rdi), %rax    # t0 = *xp
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C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

DECONSTRUCTING SWAP()

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%rdi	0x120
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%rdx	

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1_{10}	0x0000000000000001	0x120
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		0x110
		0x108
57346_{10}	0x0000000000000e02	0x100

swap:

```
movq    (%rdi), %rax    # t0 = *xp
movq    (%rsi), %rdx    # t1 = *yp
movq    %rdx, (%rdi)    # *xp = t1
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C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

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1_{10}

57346_{10}

0x0000000000000001	0x120
	0x118
	0x110
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0x0000000000000e02	0x100

8 bytes

swap:

```
movq    (%rdi), %rax    # t0 = *xp
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movq    %rdx, (%rdi)    # *xp = t1
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swap:

```
movq    (%rdi), %rax    # t0 = *xp
```

```
movq    (%rsi), %rdx    # t1 = *yp
```

```
movq    %rdx, (%rdi)    # *xp = t1
```

```
movq    %rax, (%rsi)    # *yp = t0
```

```
ret
```



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swap:

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movq    (%rdi), %rax    # t0 = *xp
```

```
movq    (%rsi), %rdx    # t1 = *yp
```

```
movq    %rdx, (%rdi)    # *xp = t1
```

```
movq    %rax, (%rsi)    # *yp = t0
```

```
ret
```



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C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

DECONSTRUCTING SWAP()

Registers

%rdi	0x120
%rsi	0x100
%rax	0x0000000000000001
%rdx	0x0000000000000e002

Memory

0x0000000000000e002	0x120
	0x118
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swap:

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    movq    (%rdi), %rax    # t0 = *xp
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C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

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```



C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

SIMPLE MEMORY ADDRESSING MODES

- Normal (R) **Mem[Reg[R]]**
 - Register R specifies memory address
 - Aha! Pointer dereferencing in C

```
movq (%rcx),%rax
```

- Displacement D(R) **Mem[Reg[R]+D]**
 - Register R specifies start of memory region
 - Constant displacement D specifies offset

```
movq 8(%rbp),%rdx
```



C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

SIMPLE MEMORY ADDRESSING MODES

- Most General Form

- $D(Rb, Ri, S) \quad Mem[Reg[Rb] + S * Reg[Ri] + D]$

- D: Constant “displacement” 1, 2, or 4 bytes
- Rb: Base register: Any of 16 integer registers
- Ri: Index register: Any, except for %rsp
- S: Scale: 1, 2, 4, or 8 (**why these numbers?**)

- Special Cases

- $(Rb, Ri) \quad Mem[Reg[Rb] + Reg[Ri]]$
- $D(Rb, Ri) \quad Mem[Reg[Rb] + Reg[Ri] + D]$
- $(Rb, Ri, S) \quad Mem[Reg[Rb] + S * Reg[Ri]]$



C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

ADDRESS COMPUTATION EXAMPLES

<code>%rdx</code>	<code>0xf000</code>
<code>%rcx</code>	<code>0x0100</code>

$D(Rb, Ri, S)$

(Rb, Ri)

$D(Rb, Ri)$

(Rb, Ri, S)

$Mem[Reg[Rb] + S * Reg[Ri] + D]$

$Mem[Reg[Rb] + Reg[Ri]]$

$Mem[Reg[Rb] + Reg[Ri] + D]$

$Mem[Reg[Rb] + S * Reg[Ri]]$

Expression	Address Computation	Address
<code>0x8(%rdx)</code>	<code>0xf000 + 0x8</code>	<code>0xf008</code>
<code>(%rdx,%rcx)</code>	<code>0xf000 + 0x100</code>	<code>0xf100</code>
<code>(%rdx,%rcx,4)</code>	<code>0xf000 + 4*0x100</code>	<code>0xf400</code>
<code>0x80(,%rdx,2)</code>	<code>2*0xf000 + 0x80</code>	<code>0x1e080</code>



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C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

ADDRESS COMPUTATION EXAMPLES

- `leaq src, dst`
 - `src` is address mode expression
 - Set `dst` to address denoted by expression
- Uses
 - Computing addresses without a memory reference
 - E.g., translation of `p = &x[i];`
 - Computing arithmetic expressions of the form $x + k*y$
 - $k = 1, 2, 4, \text{ or } 8$
- Example

```
long m12(long x)
{
    return x*12;
}
```

```
leaq (%rdi,%rdi,2), %rax # t <- x+x*2
salq $2, %rax           # return t<<2
```

C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

ADDRESS COMPUTATION EXAMPLES

- `leaq src, dst`
 - `src` is address mode expression
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- Uses
 - Computing addresses without a memory reference
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- Example

```
long m12(long x)
{
    return x*12;
}
```

Converted to assembly by compiler

```
leaq (%rdi,%rdi,2), %rax # t <- x+x*2
salq $2, %rax           # return t<<2
```

C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

SOME ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS

- Two Operand Instructions:
 - Format Computation
 - `addq src, dest` `dest = dest + src`
 - `subq src, dest` `dest = dest - src`
 - `imulq src, dest` `dest = dest * src`
 - `salq src, dest` `dest = dest << src` Also called `shlq`
 - `sarq src, dest` `dest = dest >> src` Arithmetic
 - `shrq src, dest` `dest = dest >> src` Logical
 - `xorq src, dest` `dest = dest ^ src`
 - `andq src, dest` `dest = dest & src`
 - `orq src, dest` `dest = dest | src`
- Watch out for argument order!
- No distinction between signed and unsigned int (why?)



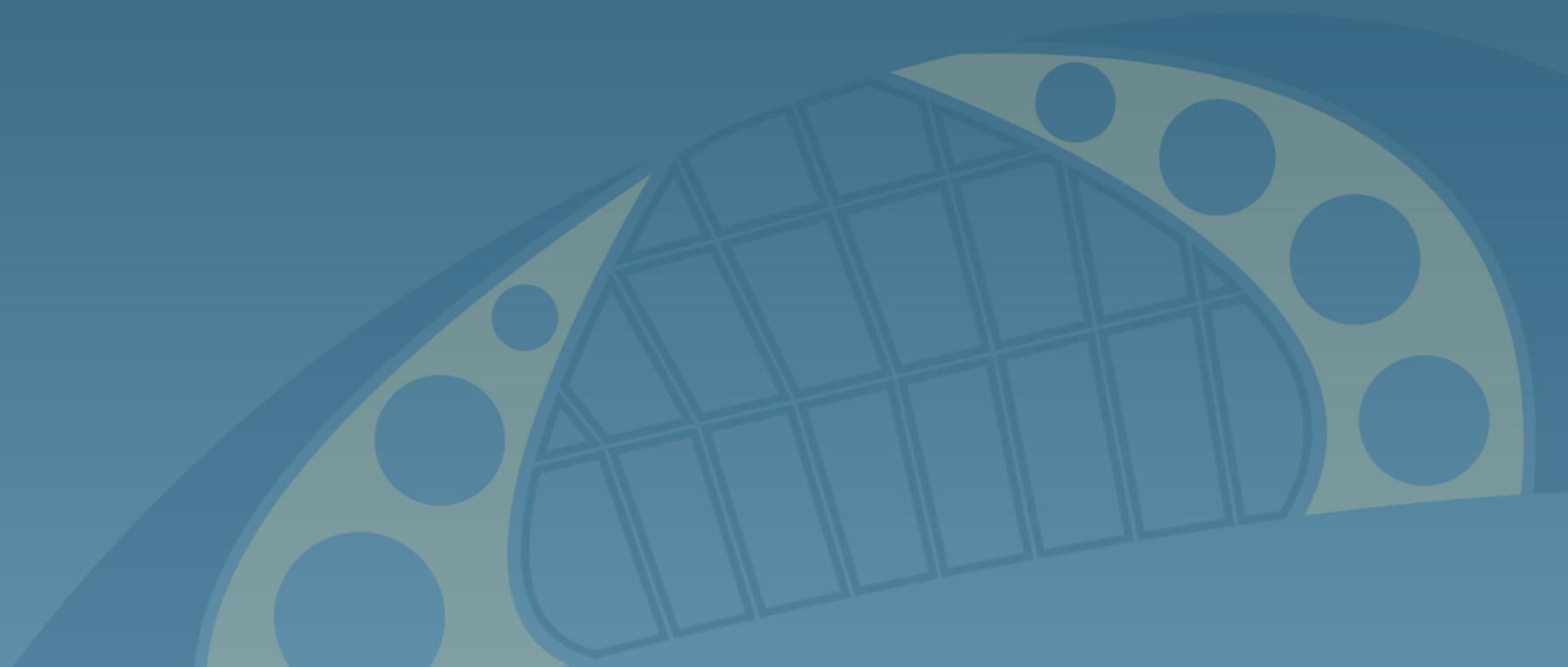
C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

SOME ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS

- One Operand Instructions
 - Format Computation
 - `incq dest` `dest = dest + 1`
 - `decq dest` `dest = dest - 1`
 - `negq dest` `dest = -dest`
 - `notq dest` `dest = ~dest`
- See book for more instructions



WORK IT OUT



C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

ARITHMETIC EXPRESSION EXAMPLE

```
long arith
(long x, long y, long z)
{
    long t1 = x+y;
    long t2 = z+t1;
    long t3 = x+4;
    long t4 = y * 48;
    long t5 = t3 + t4;
    long rval = t2 * t5;
    return rval;
}
```

```
arith:
    leaq    (%rdi,%rsi), %rax
    addq    %rdx, %rax
    leaq    (%rsi,%rsi,2), %rdx
    salq    $4, %rdx
    leaq    4(%rdi,%rdx), %rcx
    imulq    %rcx, %rax
    ret
```

- Interesting Instructions
 - leaq: address computation
 - salq: shift
 - imulq: multiplication
 - But, only used once



C, ASSEMBLY, MACHINE CODE

ARITHMETIC EXPRESSION EXAMPLE

```
long arith
(long x, long y, long z)
{
    long t1 = x+y;
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    long t3 = x+4;
    long t4 = y * 48;
    long t5 = t3 + t4;
    long rval = t2 * t5;
    return rval;
}
```

```
arith:
    leaq    (%rdi,%rsi), %rax    # t1
    addq    %rdx, %rax          # t2
    leaq    (%rsi,%rsi,2), %rdx
    salq    $4, %rdx            # t4
    leaq    4(%rdi,%rdx), %rcx   # t5
    imulq    %rcx, %rax          # rval
    ret
```

Register	Use(s)
%rdi	Argument x
%rsi	Argument y
%rdx	Argument z
%rax	t1, t2, rval
%rdx	t4
%rcx	t5

MACHINE PROGRAMMING I: SUMMARY

SUMMARY



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SUMMARY

- History of Intel processors and architectures
 - Evolutionary design leads to many quirks and artifacts



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- History of Intel processors and architectures
 - Evolutionary design leads to many quirks and artifacts
- C, assembly, machine code
 - New forms of visible state: program counter, registers, ...
 - Compiler must transform statements, expressions, procedures into low-level instruction sequences



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- History of Intel processors and architectures
 - Evolutionary design leads to many quirks and artifacts
- C, assembly, machine code
 - New forms of visible state: program counter, registers, ...
 - Compiler must transform statements, expressions, procedures into low-level instruction sequences
- Assembly Basics: Registers, operands, move
 - The x86-64 move instructions cover wide range of data movement forms

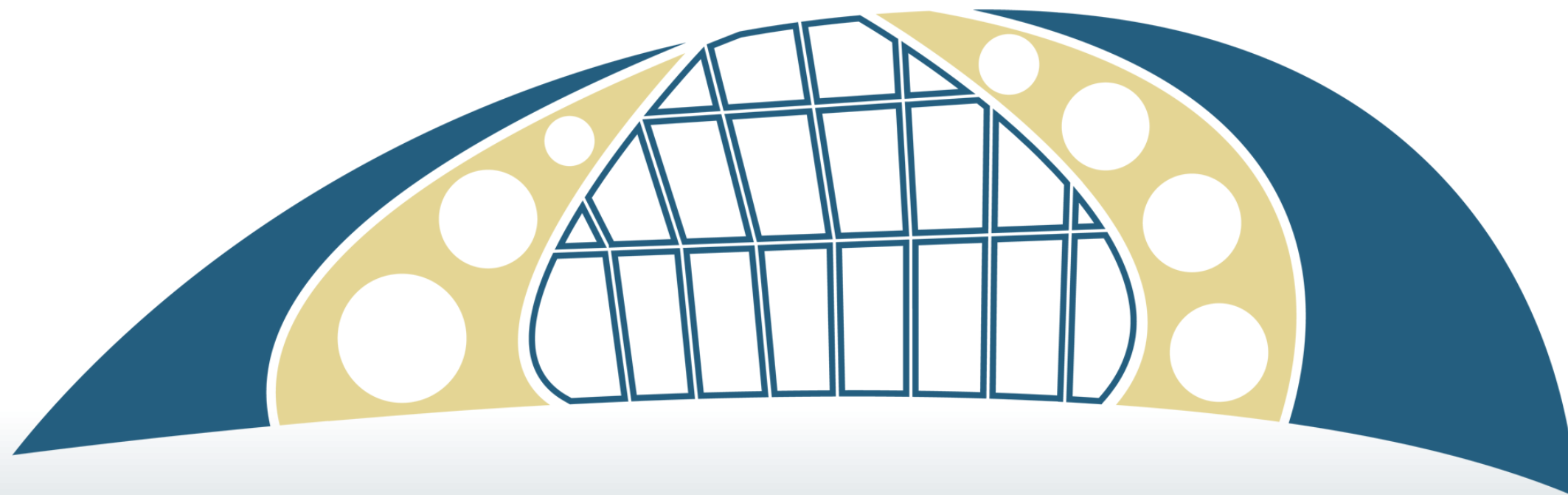


MACHINE PROGRAMMING I: SUMMARY

SUMMARY

- History of Intel processors and architectures
 - Evolutionary design leads to many quirks and artifacts
- C, assembly, machine code
 - New forms of visible state: program counter, registers, ...
 - Compiler must transform statements, expressions, procedures into low-level instruction sequences
- Assembly Basics: Registers, operands, move
 - The x86-64 move instructions cover wide range of data movement forms
- Arithmetic
 - C compiler will figure out different instruction combinations to carry out computation





WESTMONT **INSPIRED**
— COMPUTING LAB —