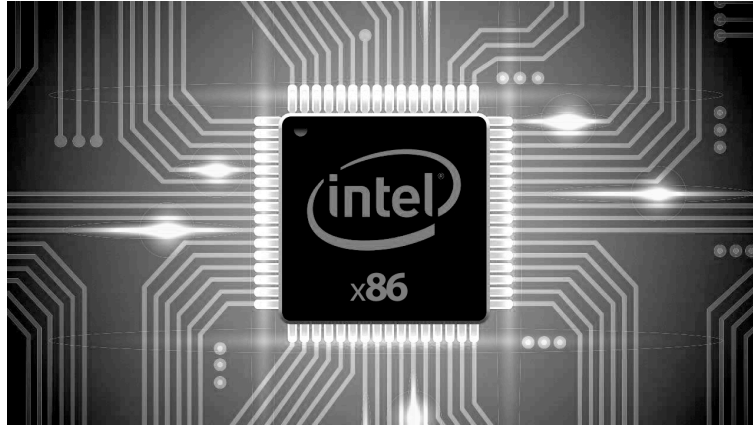
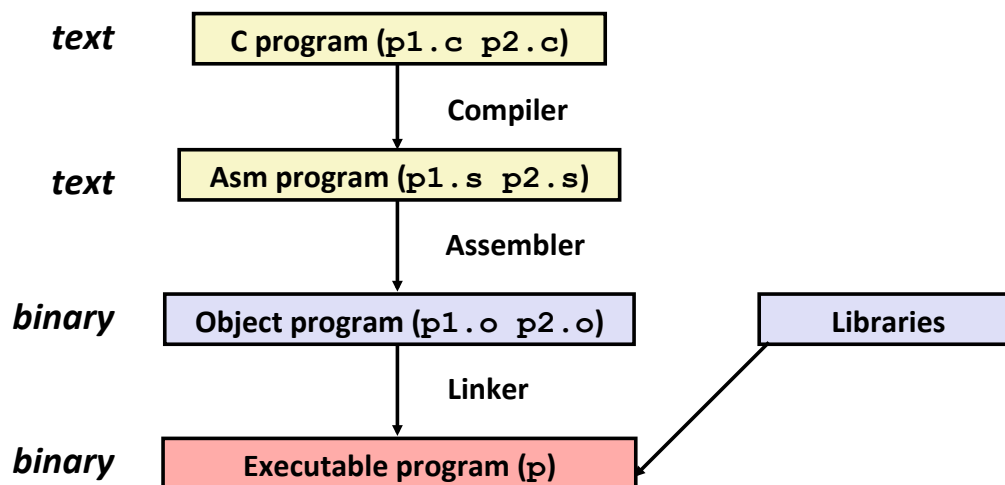


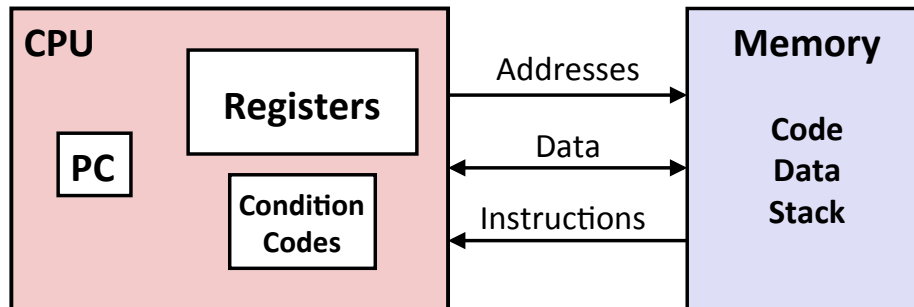
Machine Code



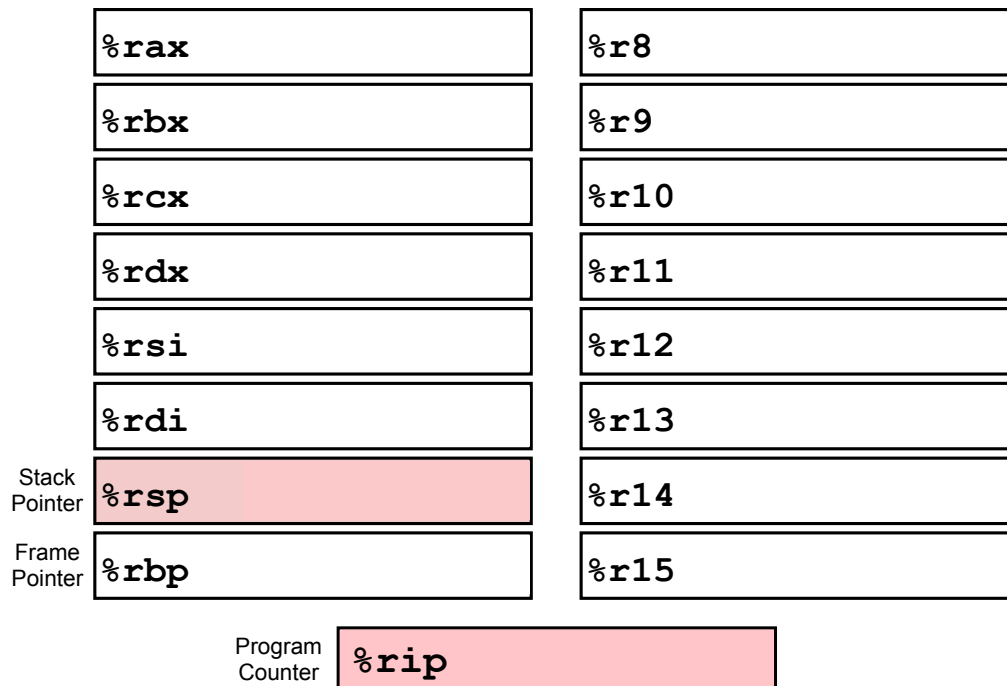
From C to Executable Code



Assembly View of the Machine



x86-64 Integer Registers



x86-64 Virtual Registers

64-Bit Register	Lowest 32 Bits	Lowest 16 Bits	Lowest 8 Bits
%rax	%eax	%ax	%al
%rbx	%ebx	%bx	%bl
%rcx	%ecx	%cx	%cl
%rdx	%edx	%dx	%dl
%rsi	%esi	%si	%sil
%rdi	%edi	%di	%dil
%rbp	%ebp	%bp	%bpl
%rsp	%esp	%sp	%spl
%r8	%r8d	%r8w	%r8b
%r9	%r9d	%r9w	%r9b
%r10	%r10d	%r10w	%r10b
%r11	%r11d	%r11w	%r11b
%r12	%r12d	%r12w	%r12b
%r13	%r13d	%r13w	%r13b
%r14	%r14d	%r14w	%r14b
%r15	%r15d	%r15w	%r15b

Data Size Suffixes

Suffix	Size	Description
b	8 bits	byte
w	16 bits	word (historical)
l	32 bits	long word
q	64 bits	quad word

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;

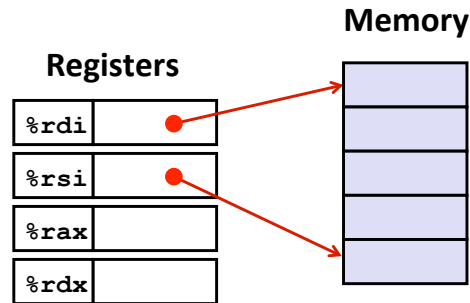
Addressing Example

```
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
```

Understanding Swap

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



Register	Value
%rdi	xp
%rsi	yp
%rax	t0
%rdx	t1

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

General Memory Addressing

- Most General Form

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

- D Constant "displacement"
- Rb Base register
- Ri Index register
- s Scale: 1, 2, 4, or 8

- Special cases

(Rb, Ri)	Mem[Reg[Rb] + Reg[Ri]]
D(Rb, Ri)	Mem[D + Reg[Rb] + Reg[Ri]]
(Rb, Ri, S)	Mem[Reg[Rb] + S * Reg[Ri]]
(, Ri, S)	Mem[S * Reg[Ri]]
D(, Ri, S)	Mem[D + S * Reg[Ri]]

Arithmetic Operations

<code>addq</code>	<code>Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest + Src</code>
<code>subq</code>	<code>Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest - Src</code>
<code>imulq</code>	<code>Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest * Src</code>
<code>sarq</code>	<code>Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest >> Src</code>
<code>shrq</code>	<code>Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest >> Src</code>
<code>salq</code>	<code>Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest << Src</code>
<code>xorq</code>	<code>Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest ^ Src</code>
<code>andq</code>	<code>Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest & Src</code>
<code>orq</code>	<code>Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest Src</code>
<code>incq</code>	<code>Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest + 1</code>
<code>decq</code>	<code>Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest - 1</code>
<code>negq</code>	<code>Dest</code>	<code>Dest = -Dest</code>
<code>notq</code>	<code>Dest</code>	<code>Dest = ~Dest</code>

Arithmetic RShift
Logical RShift
Also called `shlq`

<code>leaq</code>	<code>Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Src (as expr)</code>	No memory access!
-------------------	------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------------

Arithmetic 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;
}
```

`(x, y, z) -> (%rdi, %rsi, %rdx)`

```
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
```

Procedure Call Registers

