



Assembly Language Lecture Series:

Software Architecture: x86-64 Memory

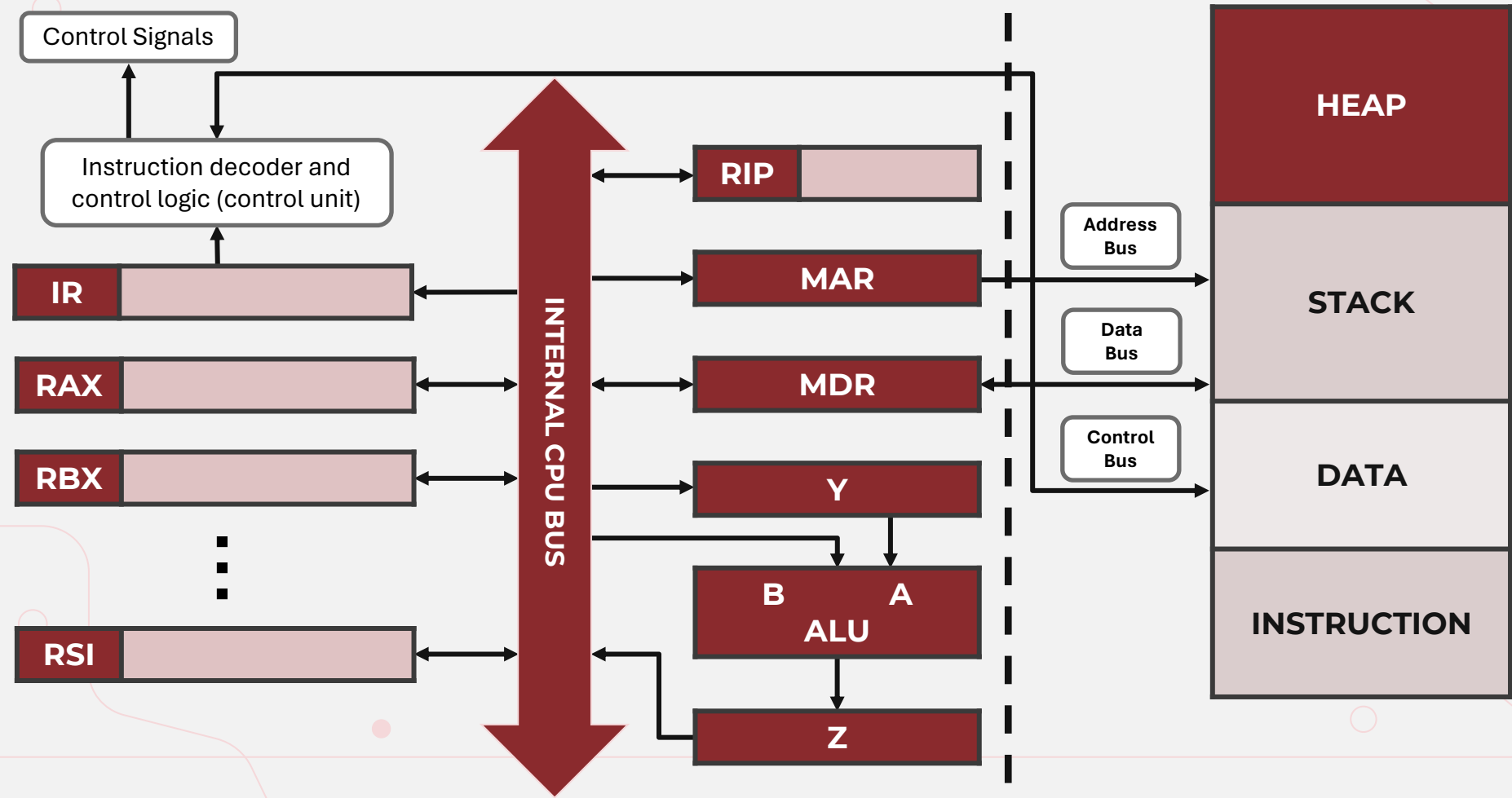
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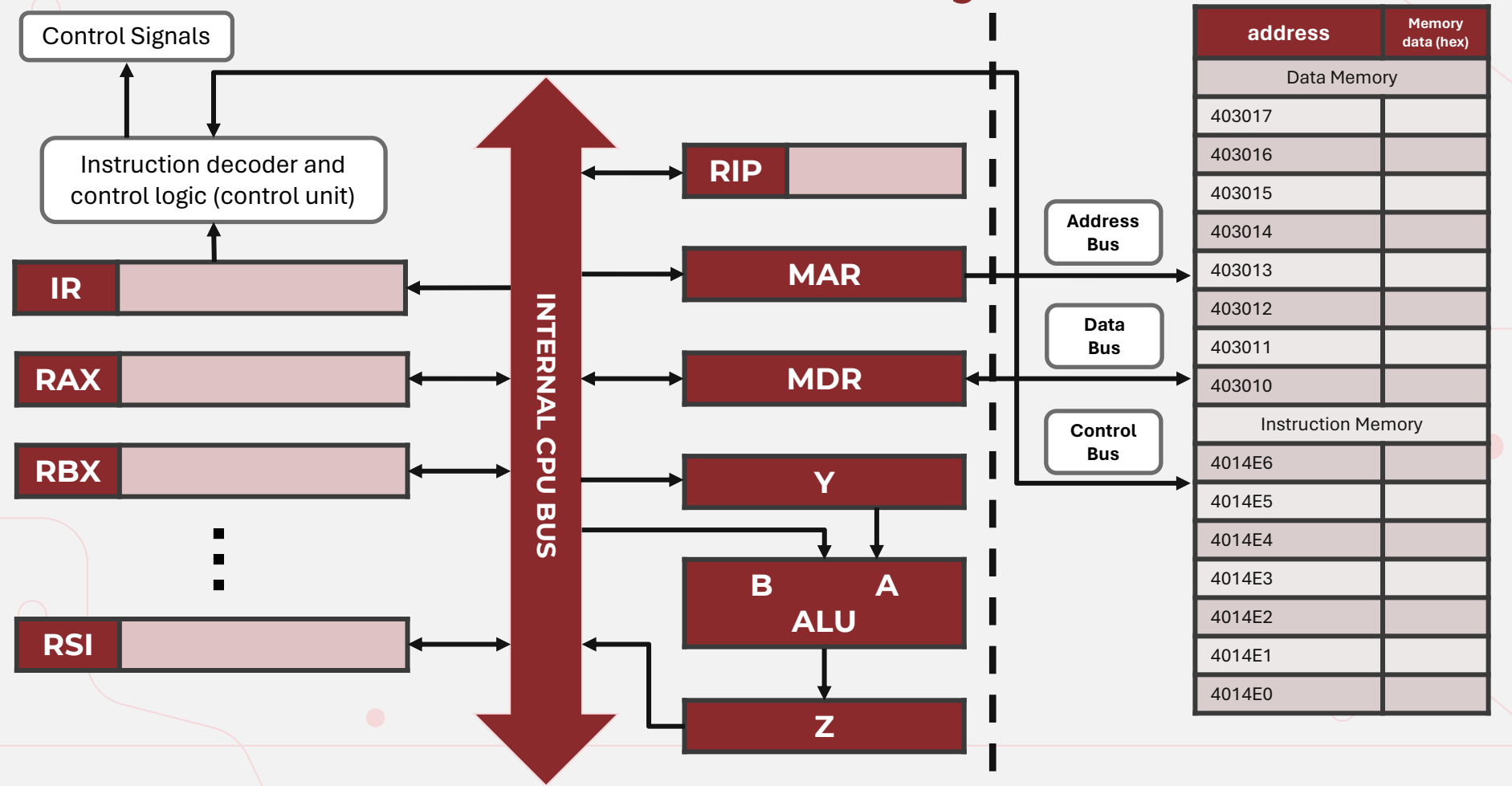
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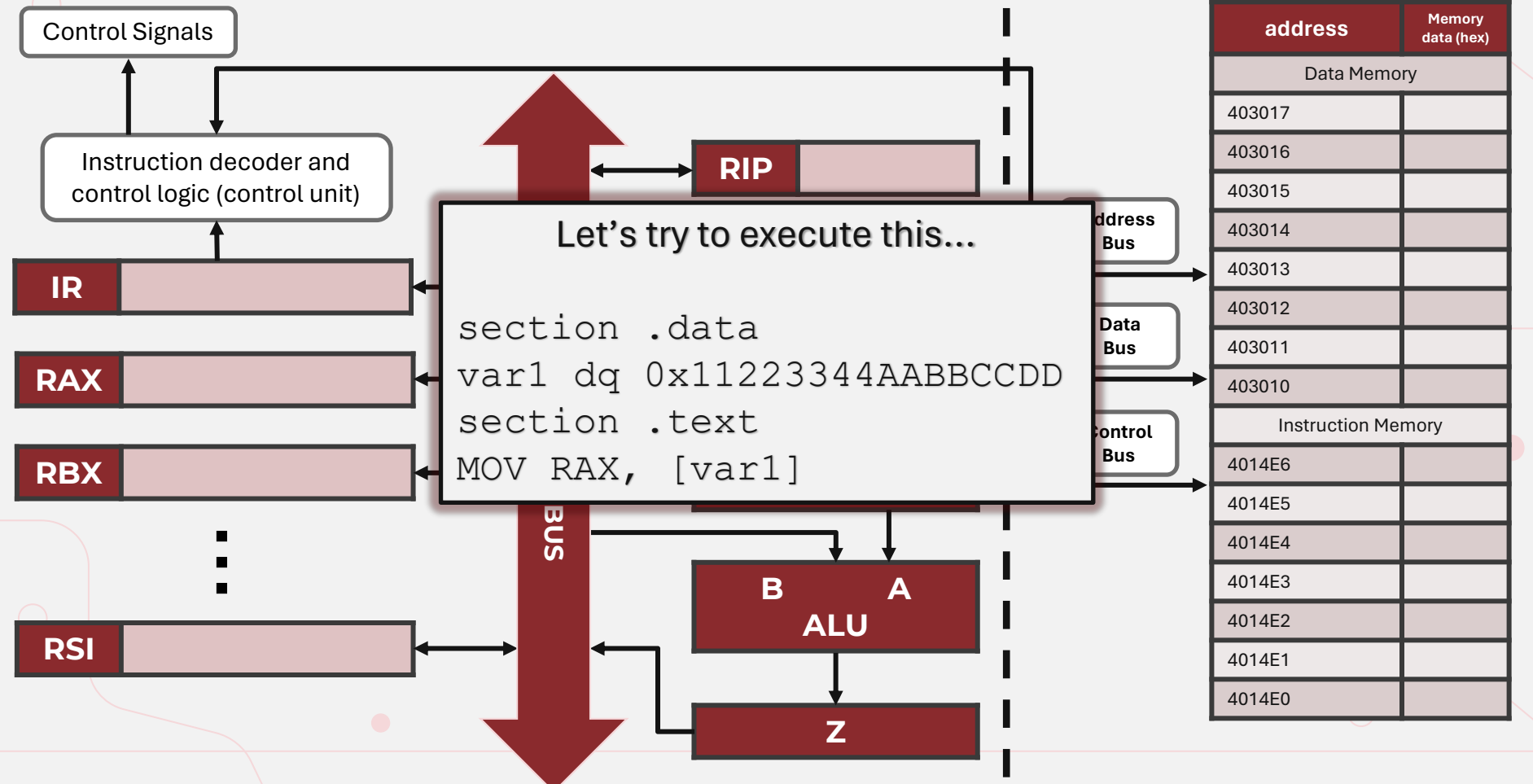
Software Architecture



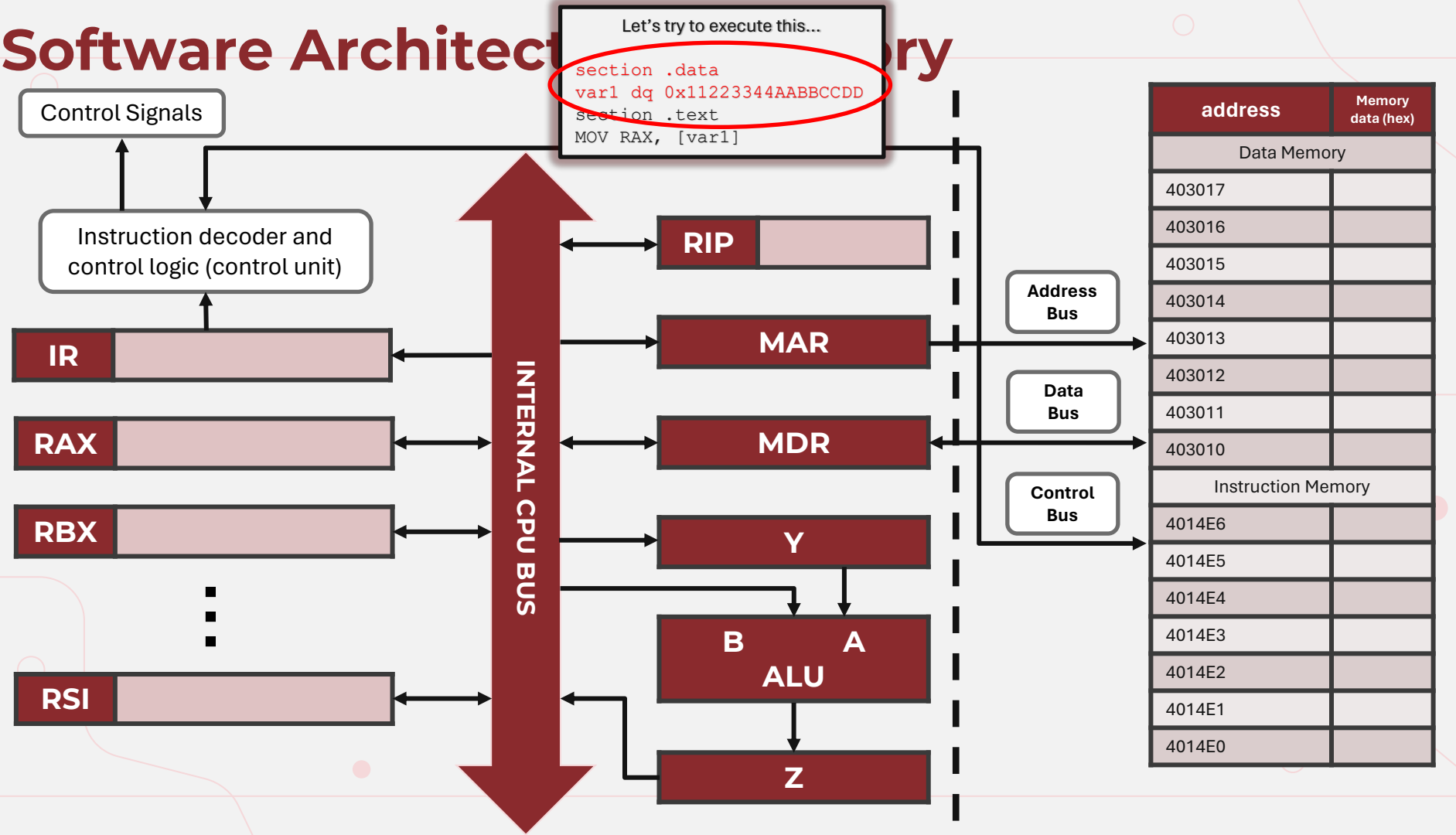
Software Architecture: Memory



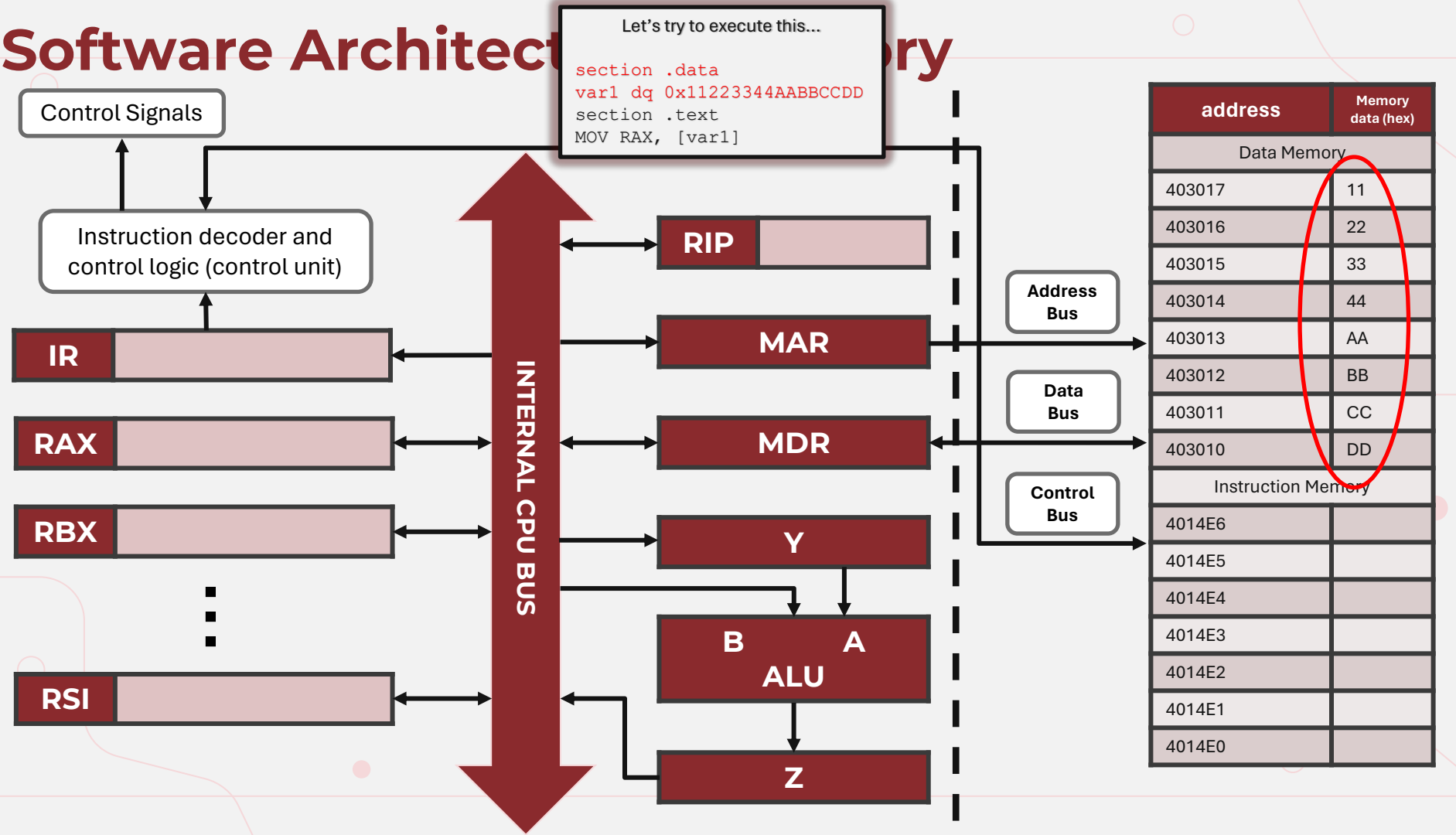
Software Architecture: Memory



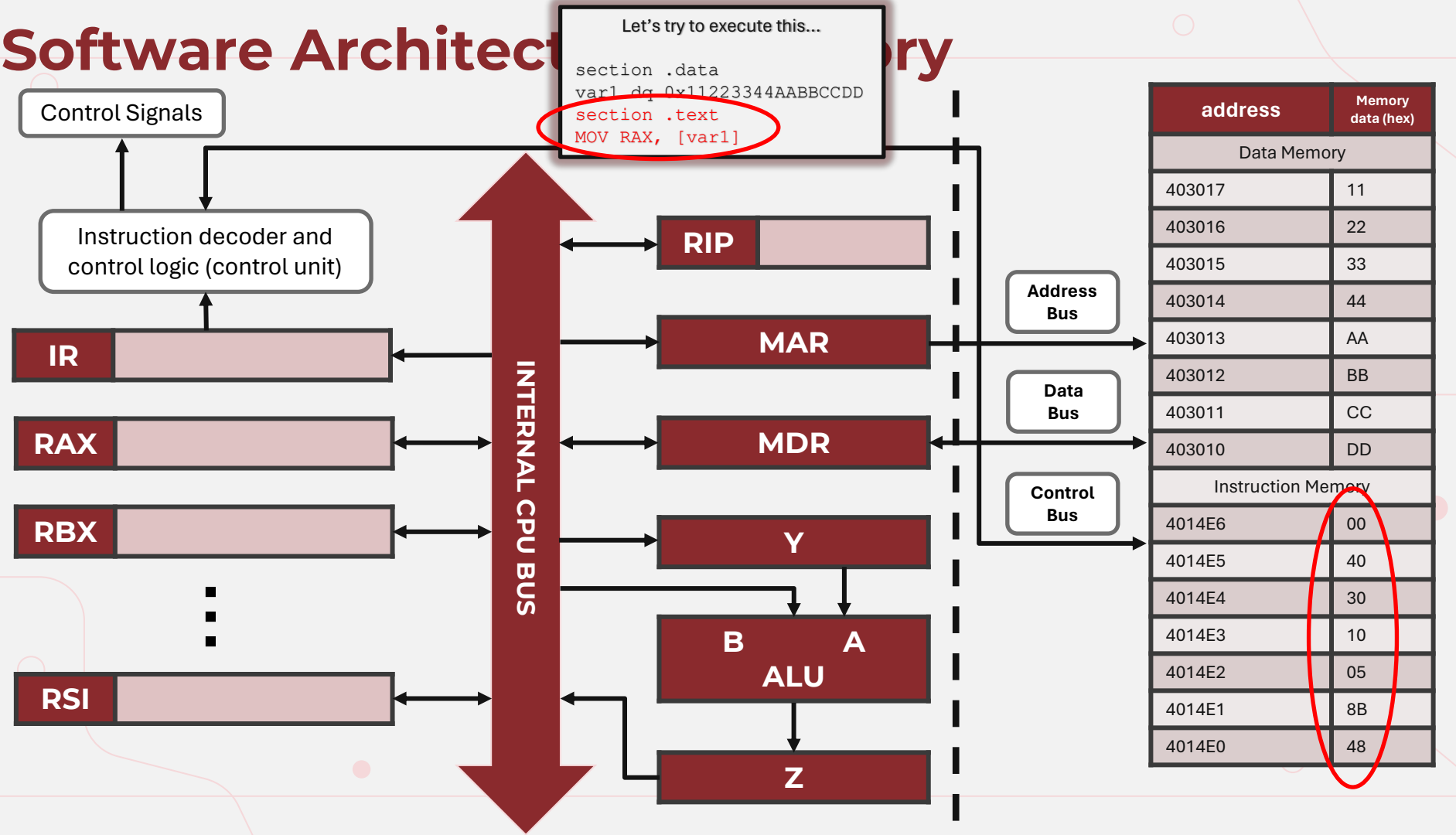
Software Architecture



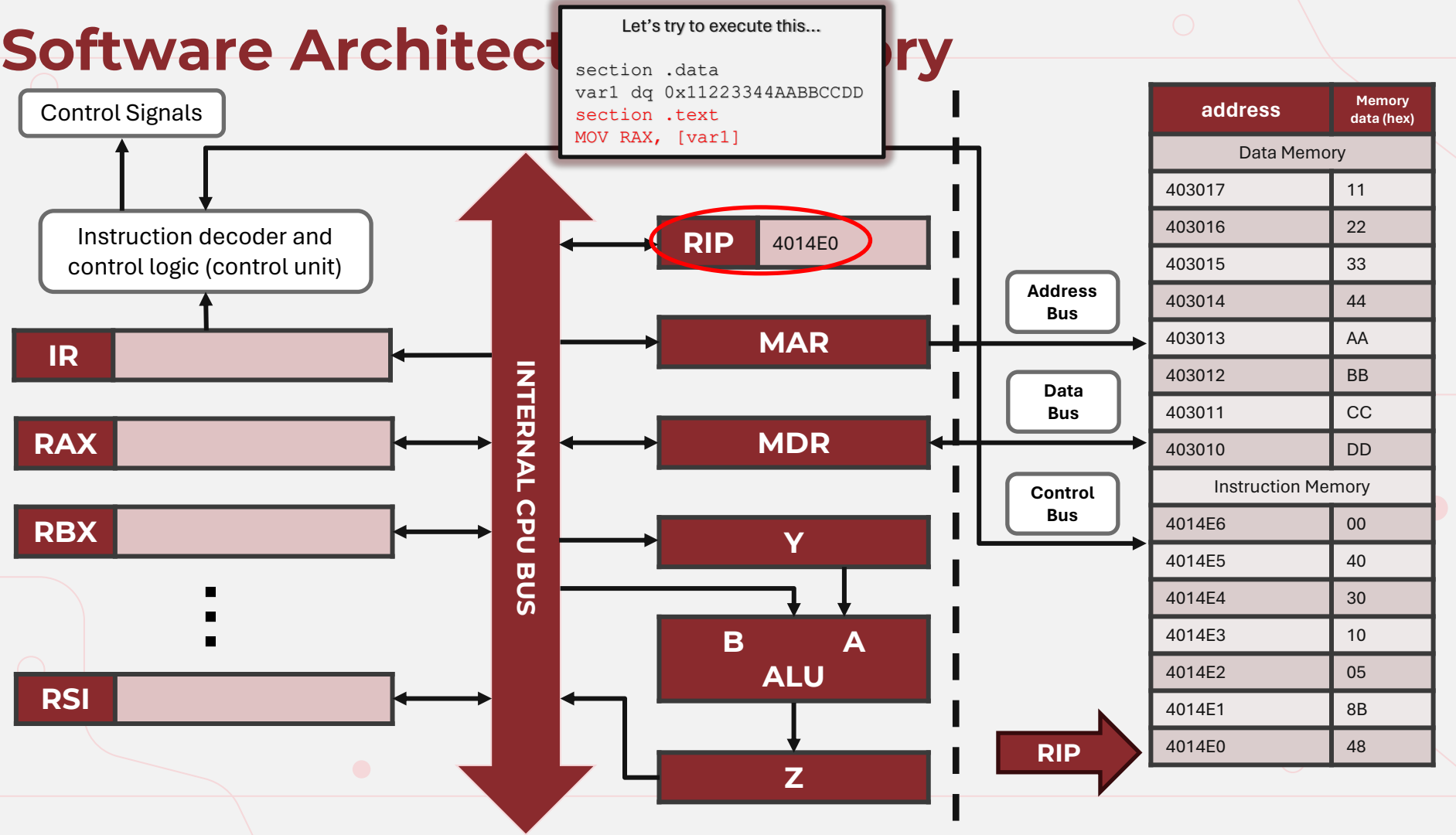
Software Architecture



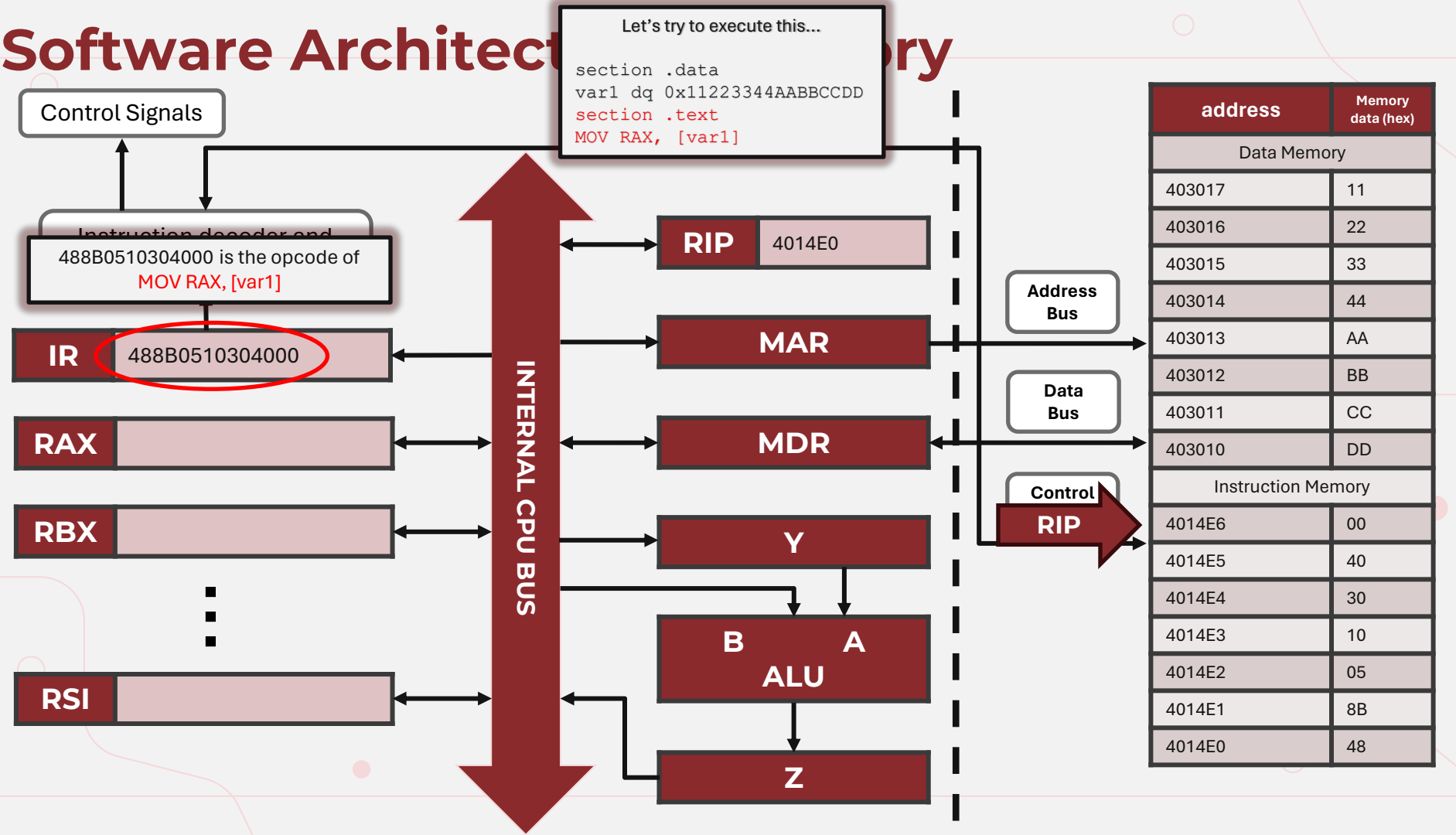
Software Architecture



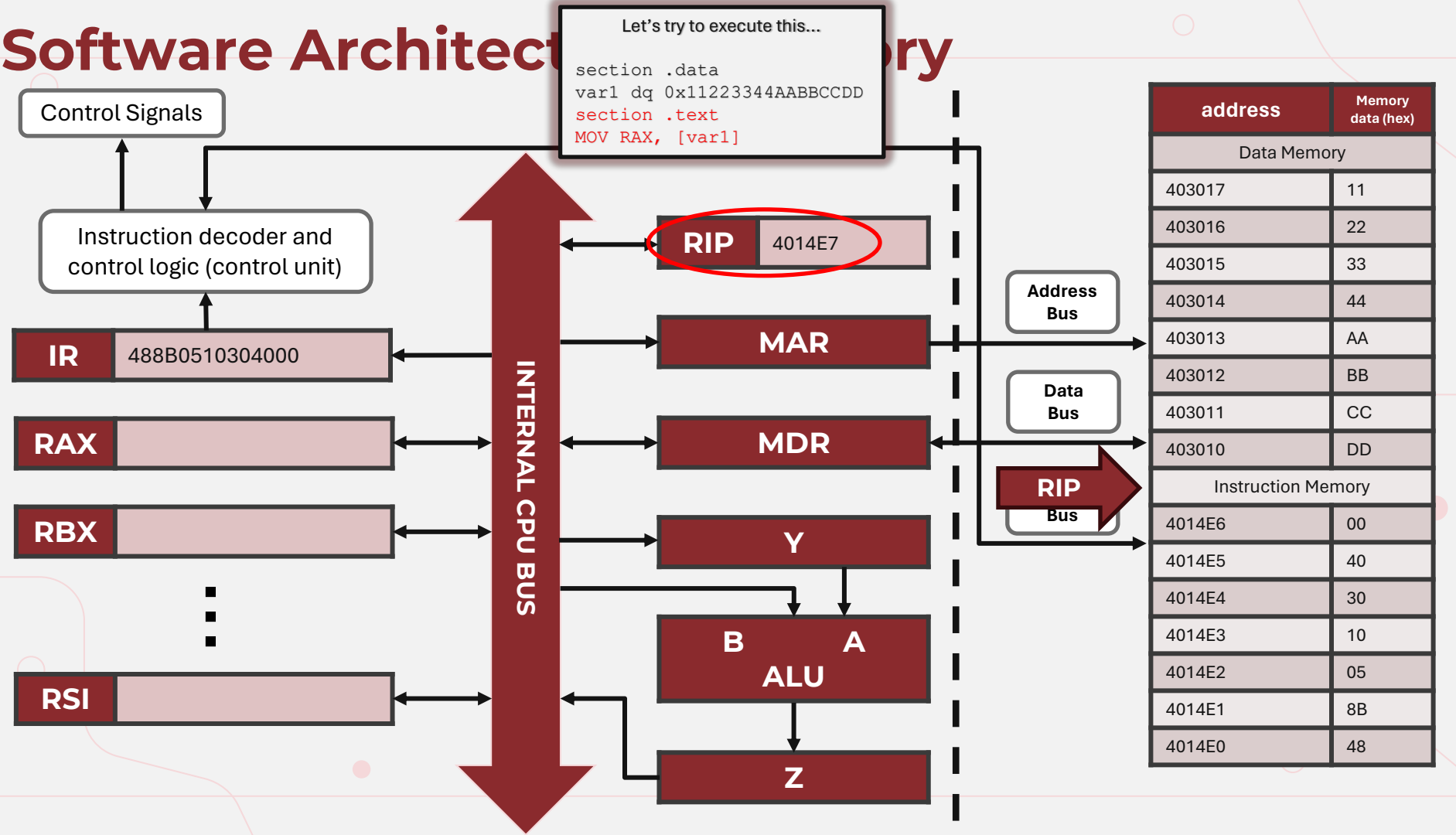
Software Architecture



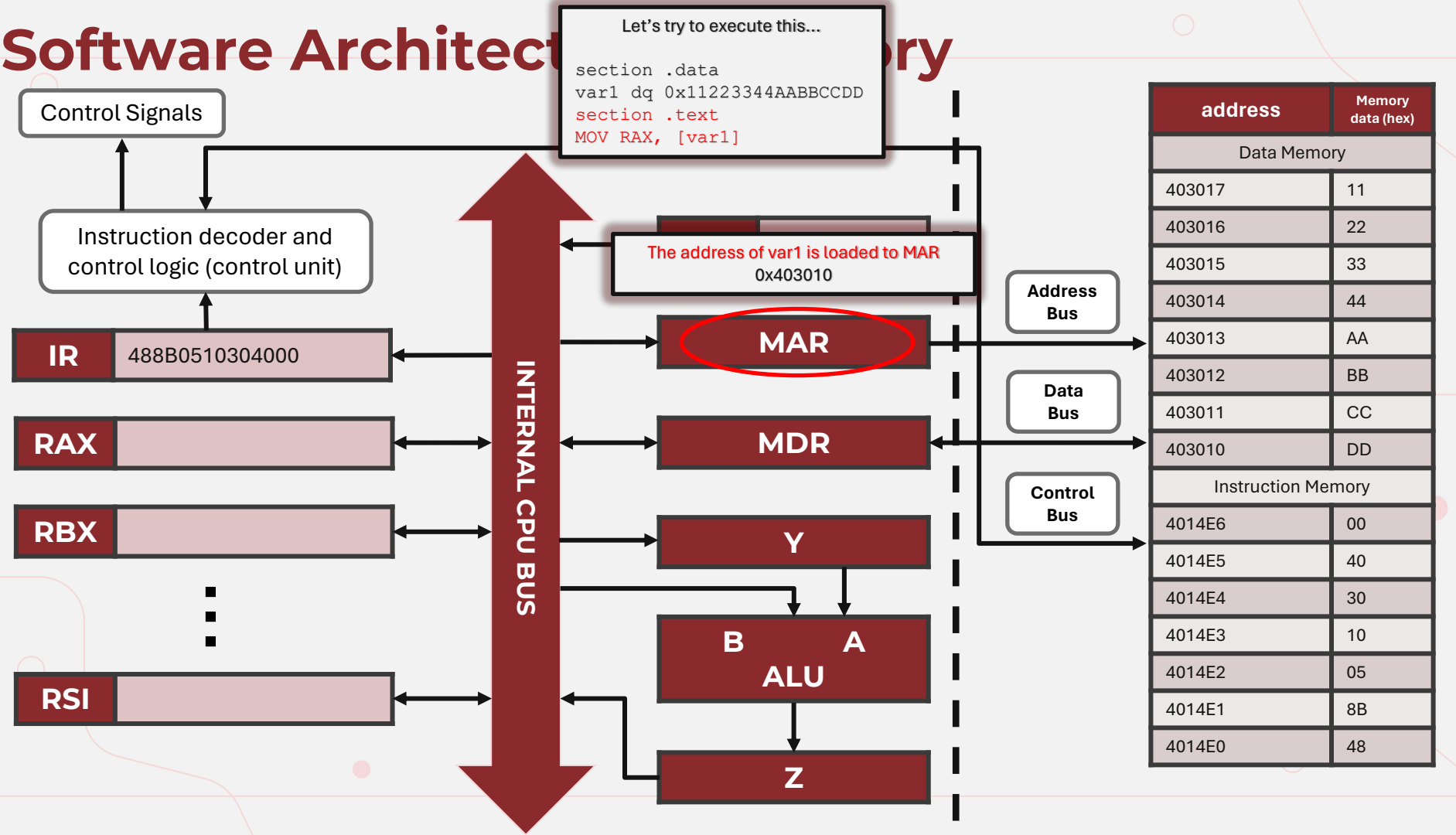
Software Architecture Laboratory



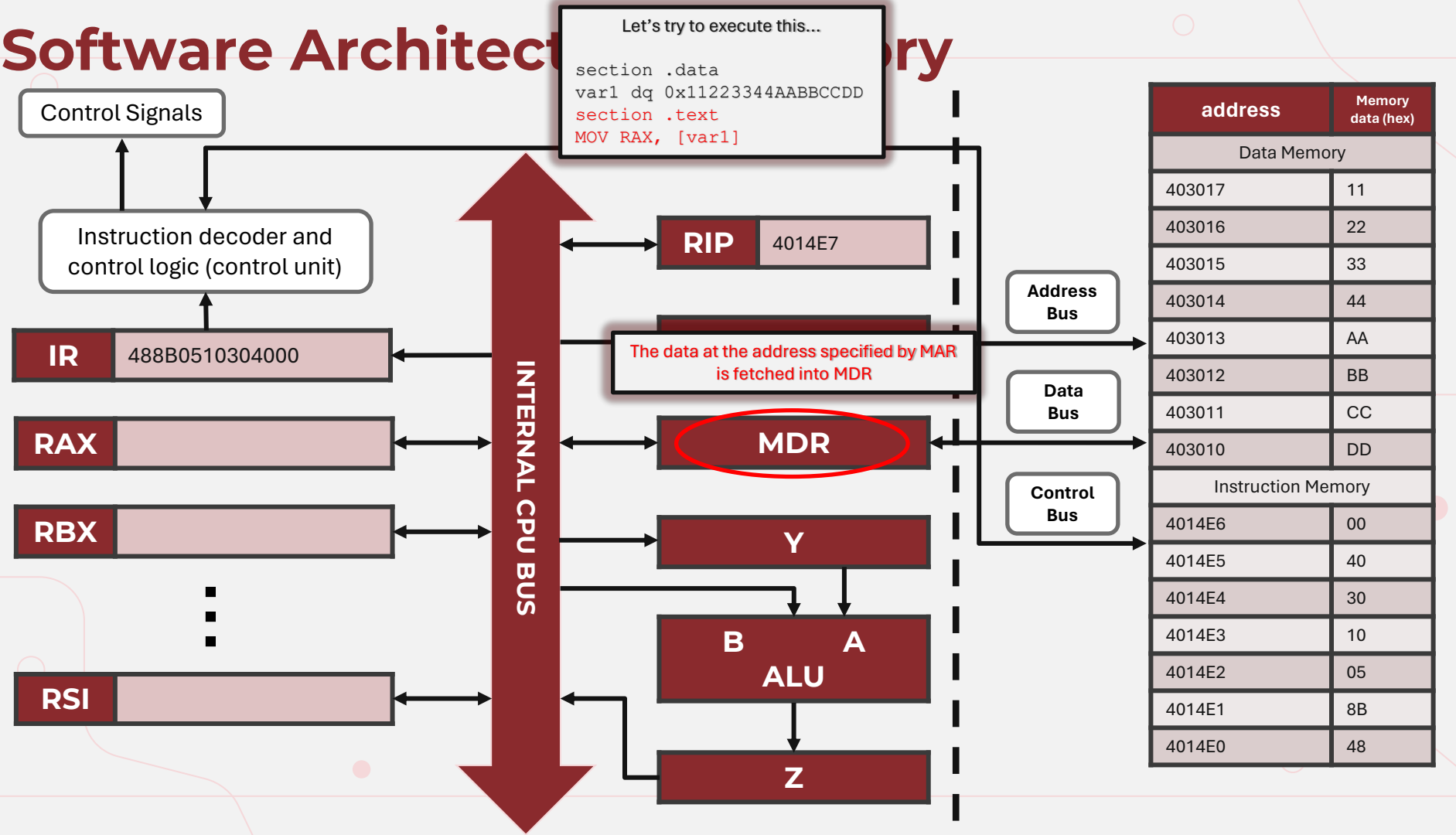
Software Architecture



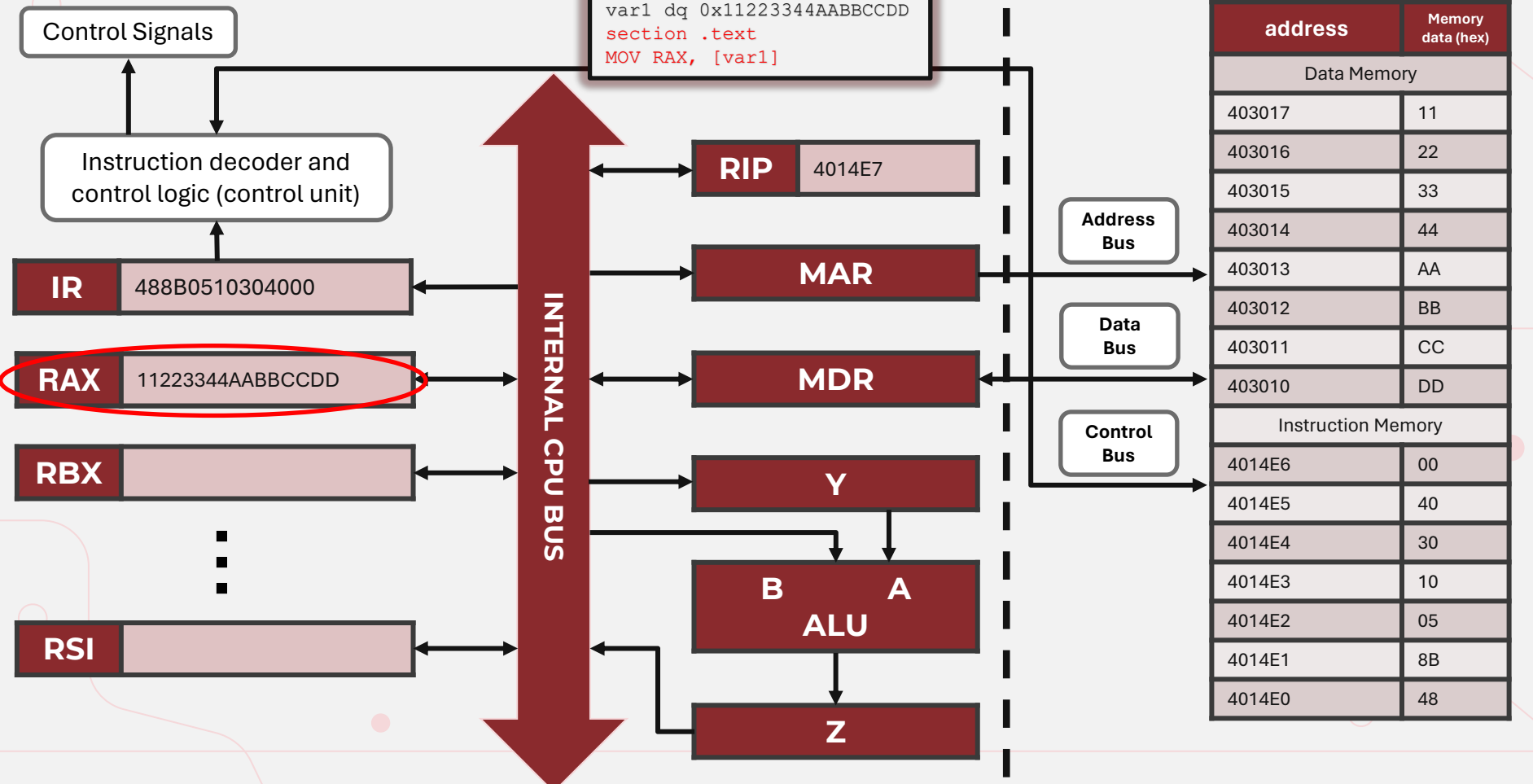
Software Architecture



Software Architecture



Software Architecture



Software Architecture: Memory

- Each memory location is n -bit in size
 - Usually 8-bit (**byte addressable**)
- Accessing the memory requires distinct names [**label or var name**] or addresses
- 2^k address constitute the address space of the computer (i.e., from 0 to 2^k-1 **successive locations in the memory**)

Label / var	address (hex)	Memory data (hex)
NANCY	40301C	FF
MAMA	40301B	12
KILO	40301A	CA
JULIET	403019	FE
INDIA	403018	1B
HOTEL	403017	F0
GAMMA	403016	DE
FOXTROT	403015	BC
ECHO	403014	9A
DELTA	403013	78
CHARLIE	403012	56
BETA	403011	34
ALPHA	403010	12

Software Architecture: Memory

- Data can be multi-byte (*16-bit word; 32-bit doubleword; 64-bit quadword; 128-bit octaword*)
- **Endianness** refers to the convention used to interpret the byte ordering of multi-byte stored in the computer memory
 - 2 types: **Big Endian** and **Little Endian**

Label / var	address (hex)	Memory data (hex)
NANCY	40301C	FF
MAMA	40301B	12
KILO	40301A	CA
JULIET	403019	FE
INDIA	403018	1B
HOTEL	403017	F0
GAMMA	403016	DE
FOXTROT	403015	BC
ECHO	403014	9A
DELTA	403013	78
CHARLIE	403012	56
BETA	403011	34
ALPHA	403010	12

Little Endian

The address of a datum is the address of the least-significant byte (LSB)

- Example: What is a 16-bit (**2-byte data**) found in address **403012**?
 - 0x7856
- Example: What is a 32-bit (**4-byte data**) found in address **403018**?
 - 0x12CAFE1B

address (hex)	Memory data (hex)
40301C	FF
40301B	12
40301A	CA
403019	FE
403018	1B
403017	F0
403016	DE
403015	BC
403014	9A
403013	78
403012	56
403011	34
403010	12

Big Endian

The address of a datum is the address of the most-significant byte (MSB)

- Example: What is a 16-bit (2-byte data) found in address 403012?
 - 0x5678
- Example: What is a 32-bit (4-byte data) found in address 403018?
 - 0x1BFECA12

address (hex)	Memory data (hex)
40301C	FF
40301B	12
40301A	CA
403019	FE
403018	1B
403017	F0
403016	DE
403015	BC
403014	9A
403013	78
403012	56
403011	34
403010	12

Memory Alignment

- Memory alignment: access to memory larger than a byte must be aligned
- Problems with misaligned memory: requires multiple aligned memory references
- **Aligned if:** data of size s bytes at byte address A is $A \bmod s == 0$

address (hex)	Memory data (hex)
40301C	FF
40301B	12
40301A	CA
403019	FE
403018	1B
403017	F0
403016	DE
403015	BC
403014	9A
403013	78
403012	56
403011	34
403010	12

Memory Alignment

- For 16-bit data, the address aligned at:
 - 403010,
 - 403012,
 - 403014,
 - 403016, etc.

address (hex)	Memory data (hex)
40301C	FF
40301B	12
40301A	CA
403019	FE
403018	1B
403017	F0
403016	DE
403015	BC
403014	9A
403013	78
403012	56
403011	34
403010	12

Memory Alignment

- For 32-bit data, the address aligned at:
 - 403010,
 - 403014,
 - 403018,
 - 40301C, etc.

address (hex)	Memory data (hex)
40301C	FF
40301B	12
40301A	CA
403019	FE
403018	1B
403017	F0
403016	DE
403015	BC
403014	9A
403013	78
403012	56
403011	34
403010	12

Memory Alignment

- For 64-bit data, the address aligned at:
 - 403010,
 - 403018, etc.

address (hex)	Memory data (hex)
40301C	FF
40301B	12
40301A	CA
403019	FE
403018	1B
403017	F0
403016	DE
403015	BC
403014	9A
403013	78
403012	56
403011	34
403010	12

Software Architecture and x86

- **Intel x86** architecture views each memory location as one-byte (**byte-addressable**)
- **Intel x86** uses **little-endian** ordering system

address (hex)	Memory data (hex)
40301C	FF
40301B	12
40301A	CA
403019	FE
403018	1B
403017	F0
403016	DE
403015	BC
403014	9A
403013	78
403012	56
403011	34
403010	12

Variable Declaration

Pseudo-instruction	Description
DB	Declare initialize data (8-bit)
DW	Declare initialize data (16-bit)
DD	Declare initialize data (32-bit)
DQ	Declare initialize data (64-bit)
DT	Declare initialize data (80-bit) 80-bit extended floating point or 18-digit packed BCD 123_456_789_123_456_789p

Variable Declaration

These types of variables (db, dw, dd, dq, dt) are declared in:

section .data

Example:

```
section .data  
  
var1 db 0x12  
var2 dw 0x1234  
var3 dd 0x12345678
```

Variable Declaration

Example:

```
section .data  
var1 db 0x12, 0x34, 0x56, 0x78  
section .text  
MOV AL, [var1]
```

Label	Address	Data
	3	78
	2	56
	1	34
var1	0	12

Variable Declaration

Example:

```
section .data  
var2 dw 0x1234, 0x5678  
section .text  
MOV AX, [var2]
```

Label	Address	Data
	3	56
	2	78
	1	12
var2	0	34

Variable Declaration

Example:

```
section .data  
var3 dd 0x12345678  
section .text  
MOV EAX, [var3]
```

Label	Address	Data
	3	12
	2	34
	1	56
var3	0	78

Variable Declaration

Example:

```
section .data
var4 dq 0x12345678ABCDEF10
section .text
MOV RAX, [var4]
```

Label	Address	Data
	7	12
	6	34
	5	56
	4	78
	3	ab
	2	cd
	1	ef
var4	0	10

Variable Declaration

Pseudo-instruction	Description
RESB	Declare uninitialized data (8-bit)
RESW	Declare uninitialized data (16-bit)
RESD	Declare uninitialized data (32-bit)
RESQ	Declare uninitialized data (64-bit)
REST	Declare uninitialized data (80-bit) 80-bit extended floating point or 18-digit packed BCD 123_456_789_123_456_789p

Variable Declaration

These types of variables (db, dw, dd, dq, dt) are declared in:

section .bss

Example:

```
section .bss
var1 resb 4      ; reserve 4*8-bit of memory
var2 resw 2      ; reserve 2*16-bit of memory
var3 resd 1      ; reserve 1*32-bit of memory
```

Variable Declaration

Pseudo-instruction	Description
TIMES	Prefix that will cause the instruction to be assembled multiple times

Example:

```
section .data  
var1 times 3 db 0
```

Equivalent to

```
section .data  
var1 db 0  
      db 0  
      db 0
```

Equivalent to

```
section .data  
var1 db 0,0,0
```

For further detail, please refer to <https://www.nasm.us/doc/nasmdoc3.html>