## Homework 4

## 1. Jump Table

Fill the blanks in assembly using jump table. **NOTE**: you can fill one or several instructions or symbols in one blank.

```
long x = <some value>;
                                     .section .rodata
long result = 0;
                                     .align 8
switch(x){
                                 .L4:
   case 5:
                                    .quad _____
      result = x + 1;
                                     .quad _____
                                    .quad _____
      break;
                                    .quad _____
   case 6: case 9:
      result = x + x;
                                     .quad _____
                                     .quad _____
      // fall through
                                     .quad _____
   case 7:
      result = result * 5;
                                 prog:
      break;
                                    movq [x], -16(%rbp)
                                    movq $0, -8(\%rbp)
   case 11:
                                    movq -16(%rbp), %rax
      result = x;
      break;
                                    jmp *_____
   default:
      result = -1;
                                    movq -16(%rbp), %rax
                                     addq $1, %rax
return result;
                                 .L5:
                                    movq -16(%rbp), %rax
                                    addq %rax, %rax
                                 .L6:
                                    movq -8(%rbp), %rdx
                                     leaq _____, %rax
                                 .L7:
                                    movq -16(%rbp), %rax
                                 .L2:
                                    movq $-1, -8(%rbp)
                                 .L8:
                                    movq -8(%rbp), %rax
                                     // function return...
```

## 2. Procedure call

There are two functions P and Q. ICSTA writes the assembly of these two functions. Read them and answer the following questions.

```
long Q(long n)
{
       long result;
       if (n <= 1)
              result = 1;
       else
       result = n * Q(n-1);
       return result;
long P(long x) {
       long a0 = x;
       long a1 = x + 1;
       long a2 = x + 2;
       long a3 = x + 3;
       long a4 = x + 4;
       long a5 = x + 5;
       long a6 = x + 6;
       long a7 = x + 7;
       h = proc(a0,a1,a2,a3,a4,a5,a6,&a7); // proc is another function
       return h;
}
Assembly of P:
Р:
   pushq %r15
   pushq %r14
   pushq %r13
   pushq %r12
   pushq %rbp
   pushq %rbx
   subq $24, %rsp
   movq %rdi, %rbx
   leaq 1(%rdi), %r15
   leaq 2(%rdi), %r14
   leaq 3(%rdi), %r13
   leaq 4(%rdi), %r12
   leaq 5(%rdi), %rbp
   leaq 6(%rdi), %rax
   movq %rax, (%rsp)
   leaq 7(%rdi), %rdx
```

- 1. Where are the local variables a0-a7 in function P stored in? Write the register name or memory address.
- 2. Fill the blank before call proc with proper instructions.
- 3. There is a problem in the assembly of Q. Find it out and fix it.