



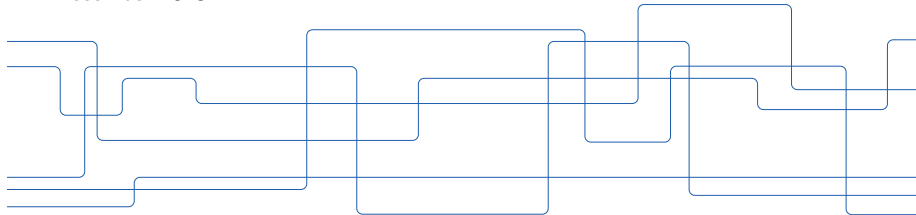
# **HPC Computer Architectures: Assembler Generation**

**AQTIVATE Training Workshop I**

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# Assembler Generation

- ▶ Example GNU C-compiler: `gcc -S -O0 myprog.c`
  - ▶ Command will generate output file `myprog.s`
  - ▶ Usually better to start with zero-level optimization (`-O0`)
- ▶ Use cases:
  - ▶ Verification of sequence of instructions generated by compiler
  - ▶ Starting point for own assembler implementations

# Assembler Generation Example

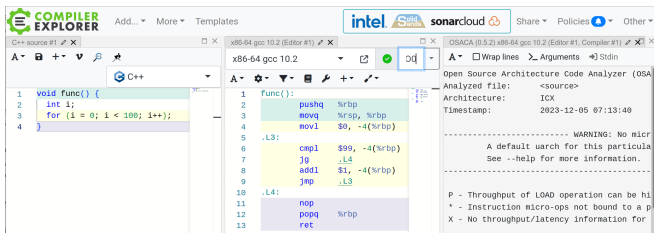
## C-programm

```
void func() {  
    int i;  
    for (i=0; i<100; i++);  
}
```

## Assembler:

```
        .file    "func.c"  
        .text  
        .globl func  
        .type    func, @function  
func:  
        pushl    %ebp  
        movl     %esp, %ebp  
        subl     $16, %esp  
        movl     $0, -4(%ebp)  
        jmp      .L2  
        .L3:  
        addl     $1, -4(%ebp)  
        .L2:  
        cmpl     $99, -4(%ebp)  
        jle      .L3  
        leave  
        ret
```

<https://godbolt.org/>



The screenshot shows the Godbolt Online Compiler Explorer interface. On the left, a C++ source file is edited, containing a simple loop function. The middle pane shows the generated assembly code for x86-64 gcc 10.2, with instructions like pushq, movq, movl, cmpl, jg, addl, jmp, nop, popq, and ret. The right pane displays the OSACA (Open Source Architecture Code Analyzer) output, which includes metadata like the analyzed file, architecture (ICX), and timestamp, along with a warning about micro-ops.

## Benefits:

- ▶ Interface makes reading assembler easier
- ▶ Easy to test different compilers and ISAs
- ▶ Integration of OSACA

## Caveats:

- ▶ May need to explicitly define the target ISA variant (e.g. `-mavx512f`)