## LAB 6

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# **Code Construct**

Q1: Read the introduction of the section 6 "Recognizing C Code Constructs in Assembly" and explain what means a "Code Construct". What aspects may impact the way as assembly code is generated?

**R1:** Code construct is a code abstraction level that defines a functional property but not the details of its implementation. Also compiler versions and settings can impact how a particular construct appears in disassembly

**Q2:** Read the section "Global vs Local Variables" and identify what are the differences in the compilation of a code that employs global variables vs one that employs local Variables.

**R2**: The global variables are referenced by memory addresses, and the local variables are referenced by the stack addresses.

**Q3:** Read the section "Disassembling Arithmetic Operations" and explain to your classmates how the operations (addition, substraction, increment, decrement and modulo) are represented in assembly code.

#### **R3**:

- Addition = add
- Subtraction = sub
- Increment = add, 1
- Decrement = sub,1
- Modulo = idiv

**Q4**: Read the section "Recognizing if Statements" and explain to your classmates how to recognize an if/else structure in assembly code.

# **R4:**

- Comparison = cmp
- Conditional jump = jnz, It's necessary for the if statement but it's not always an if statement.
- Jump = jmp

**Q5:** Read the section "Recognizing Nested if Statements" and explain to your classmates how to recognize a "Nested IF" structure in assembly code.

**R5:** Three different conditional jumps occur. The first occurs if var\_4 does not equal var\_8. The other two occur if var\_C is not equal to zero.

**Q6:** Read the section "Recognizing Loops" and explain to your classmates how to recognize a FOR structure in assembly code.

**R6:** In assembly, the for loop can be recognized by locating the four components—initialization, comparison, execution instructions, and increment/ decrement.

**Q7:** Read the section "Recognizing Loops" and explain to your classmates how to recognize a WHILE structure in assembly code.

**R7:** It looks similar to the for loop, but the only way for this code to stop executing repeatedly is for that conditional jump to occur.

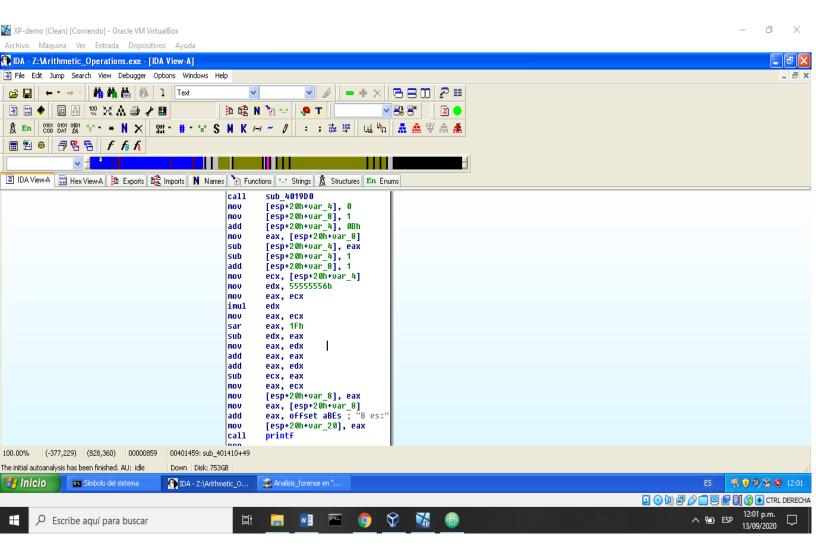
**Q8**: Read the section "Understanding Function Call Convenstions" and explain to your classmates how to recognize a "function call" in assembly code.

**R**8:

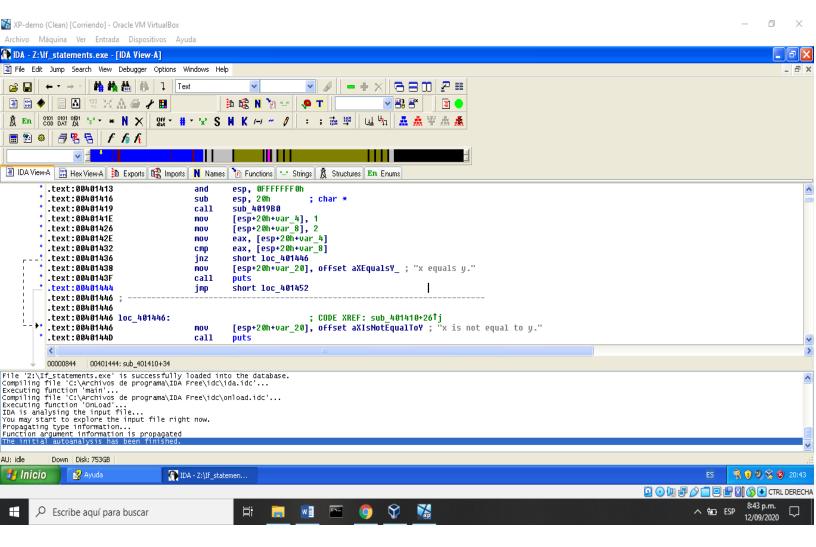
**Q9**: Read the section "Analyzing switch Statements" and explain to your classmates how to recognize a switch structure in assembly code.

**R9**:

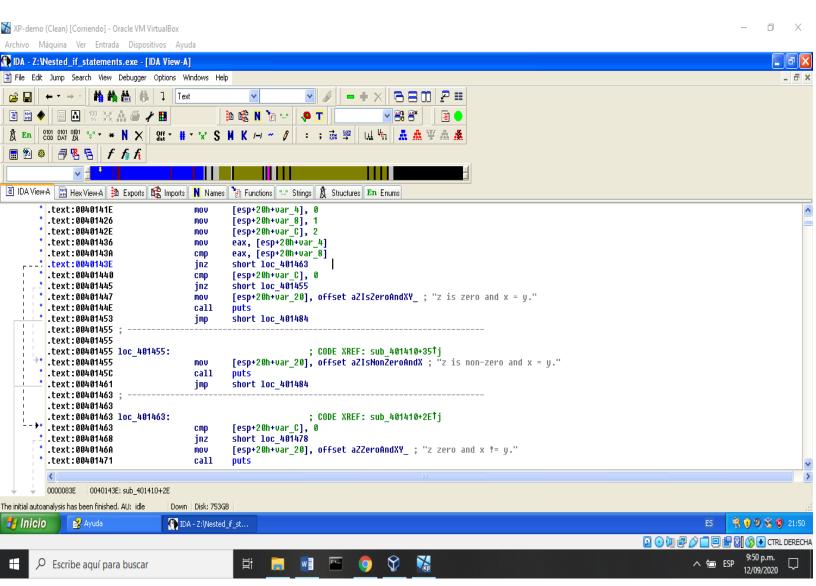
# **ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS**



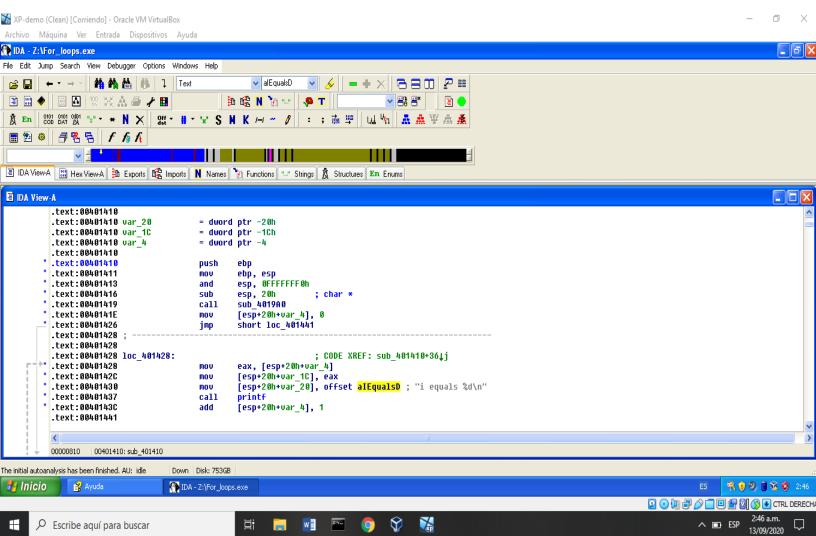
## **IF STATEMENTS**



# **NESTED IF STATEMENTS**



# **FOR LOOPS**



# WHILE LOOPS

