

# Assembly: operations; load/store cont.

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COSC 208, Introduction to Computer Systems, 2021-10-08

## Announcements

- Exam1 Q5

## Warm-up

- Q1: `lsl w9, w9, w10`

- Q2: `and w9, w9, w10`

- Q3: `mul w9, w9, w10`

- Q4: `sdiv w9, w9, w10`

## Practice

The following C program (`operands.c`) has been compiled into assembly:

```
int operandsA(int a) {
    return a;
}
long operandsB(long b) {
    return b;
}
int operandsC(int *c) {
    return *c;
}
long operandsD(long *d) {
    return *d;
}
int main() {
    operandsA(5);
    operandsB(5);
    int x = 5;
    operandsC(&x);
    long y = 5;
    operandsD(&y);
}
```

Q5: Write the C code equivalent for each line of assembly, treating registers as if they were variable names. The assembly code for the `operandsA` function has already been translated into C code.

```
000000000000007ec <operandsA>:
7ec: d10043ff sub sp, sp, #0x10 // sp = sp - 0x10
7f0: b9000fe0 str w0, [sp, #12] // *(sp + 12) = w0
7f4: b9400fe0 ldr w0, [sp, #12] // w0 = *(sp + 12)
7f8: 910043ff add sp, sp, #0x10 // sp = sp + 0x10
7fc: d65f03c0 ret // return

00000000000000800 <operandsB>:
800: d10043ff sub sp, sp, #0x10 //
804: f90007e0 str x0, [sp, #8] //
808: f94007e0 ldr x0, [sp, #8] //
80c: 910043ff add sp, sp, #0x10 //
810: d65f03c0 ret //

00000000000000814 <operandsC>:
814: d10043ff sub sp, sp, #0x10 //
818: f90007e0 str x0, [sp, #8] //
81c: f94007e0 ldr x0, [sp, #8] //
820: b9400000 ldr w0, [x0] //
824: 910043ff add sp, sp, #0x10 //
828: d65f03c0 ret //

0000000000000082c <operandsD>:
82c: d10043ff sub sp, sp, #0x10 //
830: f90007e0 str x0, [sp, #8] //
834: f94007e0 ldr x0, [sp, #8] //
838: f9400000 ldr x0, [x0] //
83c: 910043ff add sp, sp, #0x10 //
840: d65f03c0 ret //
```

Q6: How does the assembly code for *operandsA* and *operandsB* differ? Why?

Q7: How does the assembly code for *operandsB* and *operandsD* differ? Why?

Q8: How does the assembly code for *operandsC* and *operandsD* differ? Why?