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Classi di Istruzioni

■ Istruzioni di controllo (1)

Es.

Se (A>B) allora il MASSIMO e' A altrimenti il MASSIMO e' B

Se (A>B) allora

MASSIMO ← A altrimenti

MASSIMO ← B
```



## Classi di Istruzioni ■ Istruzioni di Controllo (2) Es. 1.R ← resto della divisione di A per B 2.Se R=0 allora Bèil M.C.D. 3.Altrimenti (R<>0) A ← B; B ← R. 4. Torna all'istr.1

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Classi di Istruzioni

■ Istruzioni di Controllo (3)

1. R ← 1
2. MCD ← 0
3 Finche' R<>0 esegui
3.1 R ← resto di A diviso B
3.2.1 MCD ← B
Altrimenti
3.2.2 A ← B
3.2.3 B ← R
4. <Stampa MCD>
```

## Istruzioni di I/O ■ Gestiscono l'ingresso dei dati (es. Leggi il valore di x, nel calcolo di una f(x)) ■ Provvedono alla trasmissione in uscita dei dati (es. y <= f(x) Stampa il valore di y su schermo)

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Istruzioni di I/O

■ Es. Determinare il massimo di N numeri letti in ingresso

■ i ← 0, max ← 0

Finche' i < N

<Leggi X>

Se X > max allora max ← X

i ← i + 1

<Stampa max>
```

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Istruzioni

■ Es. Calcolare la divisione A/B intera

Quoz ← 0

<Leggi A>

<Leggi B>

Finche' B <= A

A ← A - B

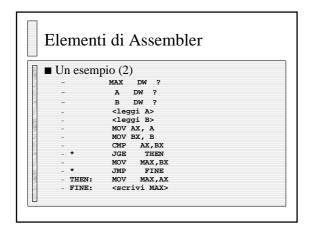
Quoz ← Quoz + 1

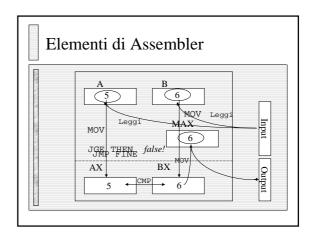
<Stampa Quoz>
```

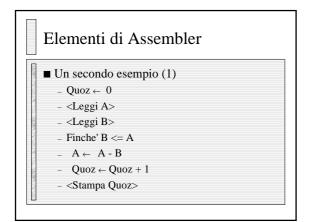
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Elementi di Assembler

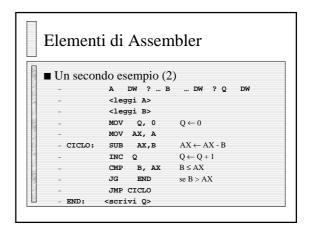
Un esempio (1)

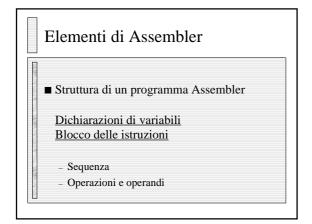
1. <Leggi A>
2. <Leggi B>
3. 3.1 Se A > B allora il
3.1.1 MASSIMO e' A
3.2 altrimenti
3.2.1 il MASSIMO e' B
4. <Scrivi Massimo>
```

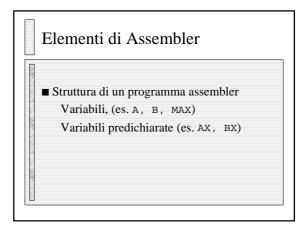


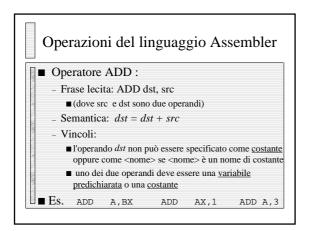




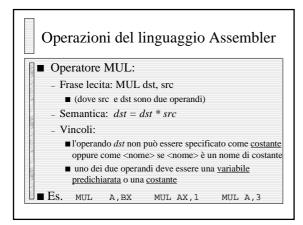


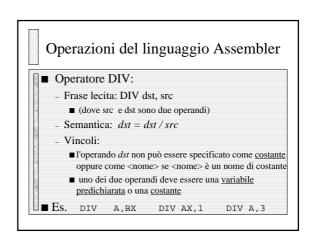


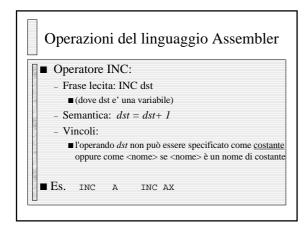










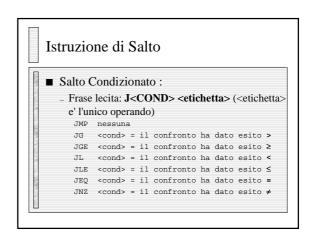




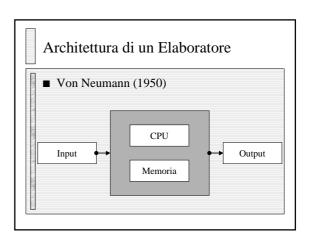


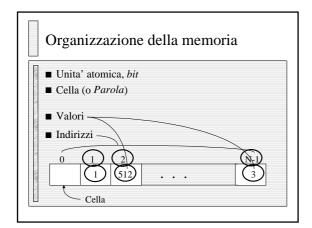




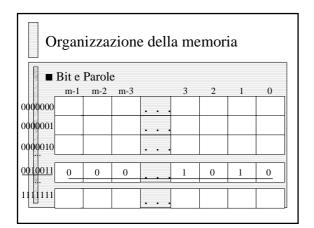






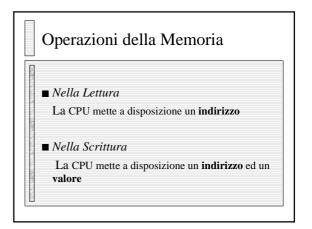




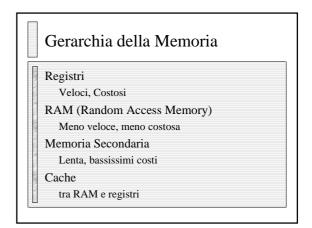


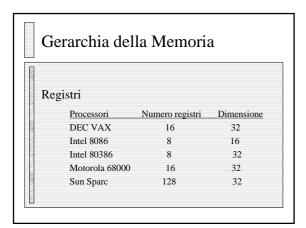


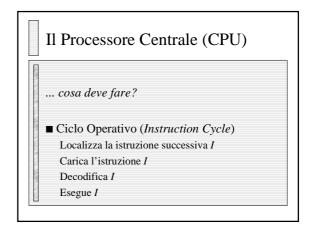


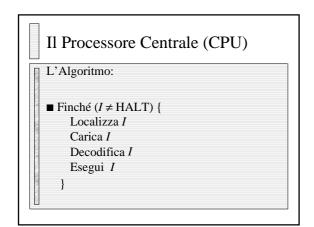


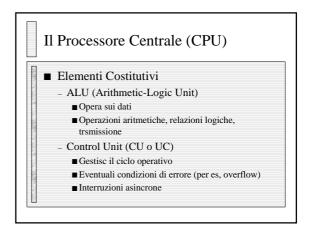


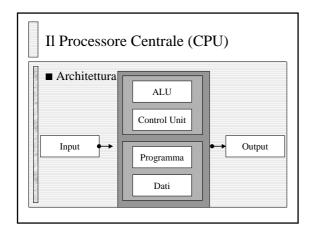


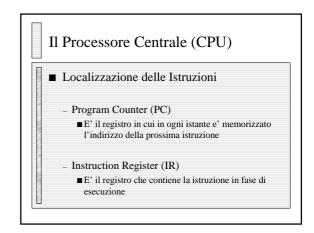


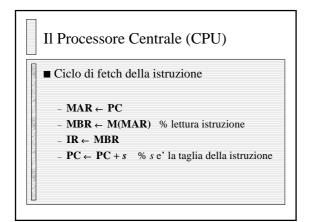


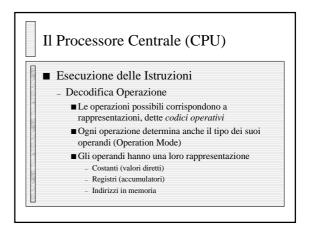


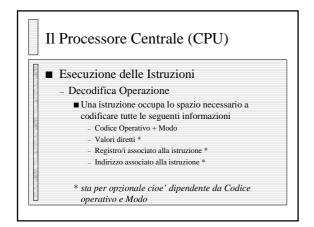


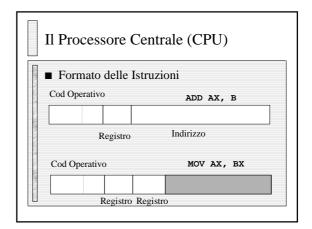


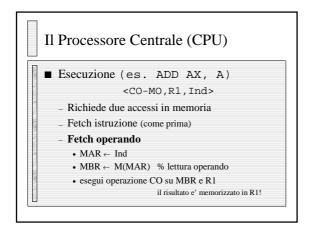


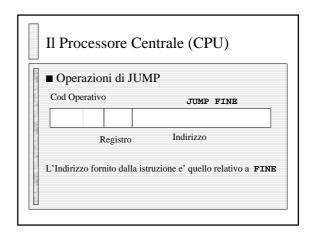


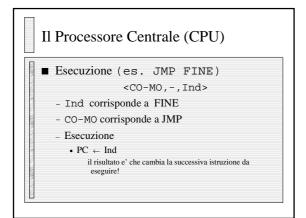


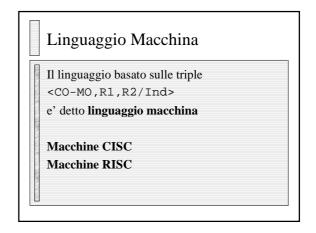












Linguaggio Macchina

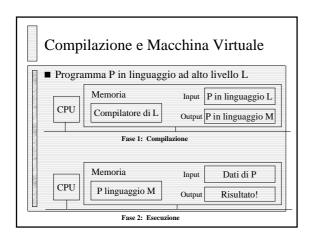
Il linguaggio macchina corrisponde a quello
Assembler
Cod.Oper. => Operazioni Assembler
Registri => Variabili Predichiarate
Indirizzi => Nomi Variabili
Indirizzi => Etichette

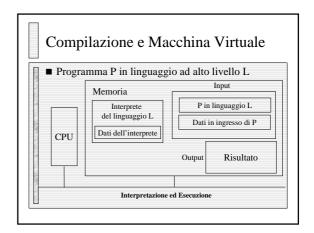
Linguaggio Macchina

Il procedimento risolutivo si codifica nel linguaggio a piu' alto livello

Il processo di traduzione verso il linguaggio macchina e' detto compilazione.

Nel caso (semplice) dell'Assembler esso e' detto Assemblaggio

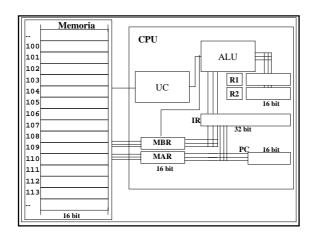


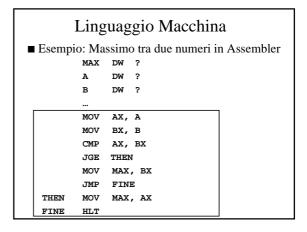


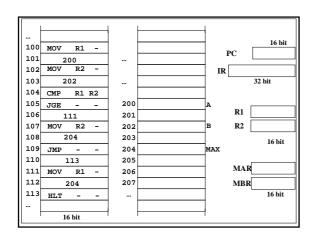
## Interpreti vs. Compilatori

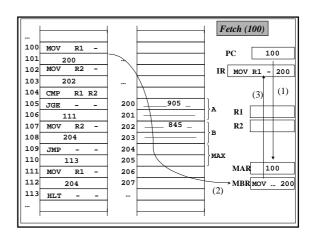
- Caratteristiche
  - Spazio di memoria
  - Tecniche di Ottimizzazione
  - \_ Sicurezza
- Nuove Tendenze
  - Java
  - Network Computing

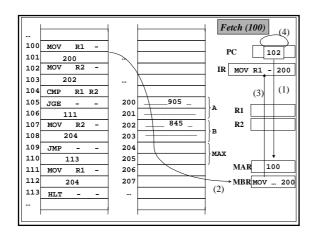


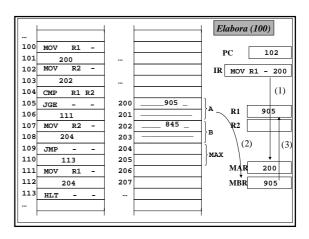


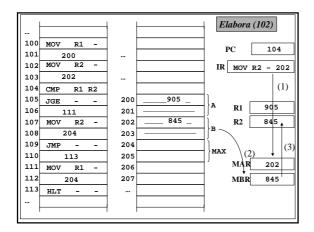


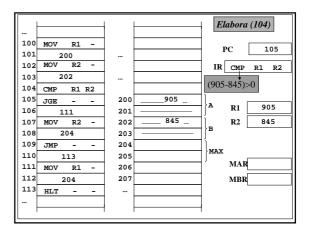


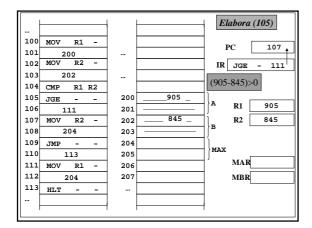


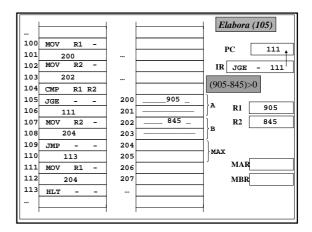


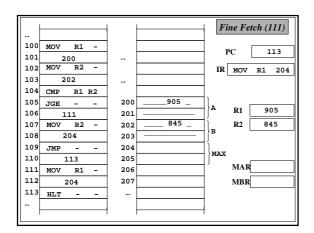


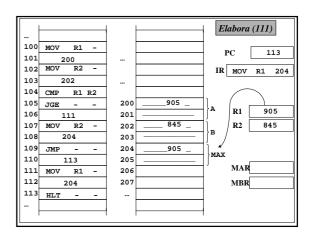












## Architetture

- Tecnologie Avanzate
  - Pipelining
  - RISC machines
  - CISC machines
  - Multiprocessori