

SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING AND COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE
A little Quiz

a) The register `rax` currently has value 0. Which of the following statements are true?

- (a) Executing `movq (%rax), %rcx` will cause a segmentation fault.
- (b) Executing `leaq (%rax), %rcx` will cause a segmentation fault.
- (c) Executing `movq %rax, %rcx` will cause a segmentation fault.
- (d) Executing `addq $8, %rsp` will increase the stack allocation by 8 bytes.

Solution:

- (a) true
- (b) false
- (c) false
- (d) false

b) Which of the following lines of C produce the same outcome as `lea 0xffffffff(%esi), %eax`?
(32-bit Machine)

- (a) `*(esi-1) = eax`
- (b) `esi = eax + 0xffffffff`
- (c) `eax = esi - 1`
- (d) `eax = *(esi - 1)`

Solution: c)

c) Which of the following statements are valid, which are not and why?

- (a) `movl(, %eax, 4), %ebx`
- (b) `movl 15, (%ebx)`
- (c) `movl %eax, 655`

Solution:

- (a) Valid: `%ebx = 4*%eax`
- (b) Invalid: 15 is a memory address, not intermediate! `mem` \longleftrightarrow `mem` transfers are not allowed
- (c) Valid: store content of `%eax` to memory address 655

d) Which of the following values of `%eax` would cause the jump to be taken?

- (a) 1
- (b) 0
- (c) Any value
- (d) no value

Solution: a)

e) What does the `leave` instruction do? Write down an equivalent assembly. **Solution:**

```
mov %ebp,%esp
pop %ebp
```

f) Translate the following C Code to Assembly

```
// input: int x (in %rdi)
// output int y (in %rax)
int func(int x) {
    int y = 0;
    if (x > 0) {
        y = 10;
    }
    y += 5;
    return y;
}
```

Using gcc 4.9.4 -O0:

```
func(int):
    pushq   %rbp
    movq    %rsp, %rbp
    movl    %edi, -20(%rbp)
    movl    $0, -4(%rbp)
    cmpl    $0, -20(%rbp)
    jle     .L2
    movl    $10, -4(%rbp)
.L2:
    addl    $5, -4(%rbp)
    movl    -4(%rbp), %eax
    popq    %rbp
    ret
```

Using gcc 4.9.4 -O1:

```
func(int):
    testl   %edi, %edi
    movl    $10, %edx
    movl    $0, %eax
    cmovg   %edx, %eax
    addl    $5, %eax
    ret
```

g) Translate the following C Code to Assembly

```

// input: int x, int y (in %rdi, %rsi)
// output int z (in %rax)

int func(int x, int y) {
    int z = 0;
    while (z <= y) {
        z += 3*(x+1);
    }
    return z;
}

```

Using gcc 4.9.4 -O0:

```

func(int, int):
    pushq   %rbp
    movq    %rsp, %rbp
    movl    %edi, -20(%rbp)
    movl    %esi, -24(%rbp)
    movl    $0, -4(%rbp)
    jmp     .L2
.L3:
    movl    -20(%rbp), %eax
    leal    1(%rax), %edx
    movl    %edx, %eax
    addl    %eax, %eax
    addl    %edx, %eax
    addl    %eax, -4(%rbp)
.L2:
    movl    -4(%rbp), %eax
    cmpl    -24(%rbp), %eax
    jle     .L3
    movl    -4(%rbp), %eax
    popq    %rbp
    ret

```

Using gcc 4.9.4 -O1:

```

func(int, int):
    testl   %esi, %esi
    js      .L4
    leal    3(%rdi,%rdi,2), %edx
    movl    $0, %eax
.L3:
    addl    %edx, %eax
    cmpl    %eax, %esi
    jge     .L3
    rep ret
.L4:
    movl    $0, %eax
    ret

```

h) Translate the following Assembly code to C

```

func(int, int):
    pushq   %rbp
    movq    %rsp, %rbp
    movl    %edi, -4(%rbp)
    movl    %esi, -8(%rbp)
    movl    -4(%rbp), %eax
    cmpl    -8(%rbp), %eax
    jle     .L2
    movl    -4(%rbp), %eax
    jmp     .L3
.L2:
    movl    -8(%rbp), %eax
.L3:
    popq    %rbp
    ret

```

```

int func(int x, int y) {
    if (x > y) {
        return x;
    } else {
        return y;
    }
}

```