

CS 47

Machine-Level Programming: Review

Topics

Machine Instructions

Repeating Digits

class14b.pptx

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Address Computation Instruction

leal *Src, Dest*

- *Src* is address mode expression
- Set *Dest* to address denoted by expression

Uses

- Computing address without doing memory reference
 - E.g., translation of `p = &x[i];`
- Computing arithmetic expressions of the form $x + k \cdot y$
 - $k = 1, 2, 4, \text{ or } 8$.

Some Arithmetic Operations

Format	Computation
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Two Operand Instructions

<code>addl Src, Dest</code>	$Dest = Dest + Src$
<code>subl Src, Dest</code>	$Dest = Dest - Src$
<code>imull Src, Dest</code>	$Dest = Dest * Src$
<code>sall Src, Dest</code>	$Dest = Dest \ll Src$ Also called <code>shll</code>
<code>sarl Src, Dest</code>	$Dest = Dest \gg Src$ Arithmetic
<code>shrl Src, Dest</code>	$Dest = Dest \gg Src$ Logical
<code>xorl Src, Dest</code>	$Dest = Dest \wedge Src$
<code>andl Src, Dest</code>	$Dest = Dest \& Src$
<code>orl Src, Dest</code>	$Dest = Dest Src$

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Some Arithmetic Operations

Format	Computation
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One Operand Instructions

<code>incl Dest</code>	$Dest = Dest + 1$
<code>decl Dest</code>	$Dest = Dest - 1$
<code>negl Dest</code>	$Dest = - Dest$
<code>notl Dest</code>	$Dest = \sim Dest$

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Examples

```
%eax = 00110101  (53)
%ecx = 00001111  (15)
%edx = 11000011  (-61) or (195)
%ebx = 00001001  (9)
```

```
addb %ecx, %eax      %eax = 01000100  (68)
subb %ecx, %edx      %edx = 10110100  (-76)
imulb %ebx, %ecx     %ecx = 10000111  (135 -> -121)
salb $3, %ecx        %ecx = 01111000  (120)
sarb $4, %edx        %edx = 11111100  (-4)
shrb $4, %edx        %edx = 00001100  (12)
```

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Examples

```
%eax = 00110101  (53)
%ecx = 00001111  (15)
%edx = 11000011  (-61)
%ebx = 00001001  (9)
```

```
xorl %ecx, %eax      %eax = 00111010  (58)
andl %ecx, %eax      %eax = 00000101  (5)
orl %ecx, %eax       %eax = 00111111  (63)
incb %ecx            %ecx = 00010000  (16)
decbl %edx           %edx = 11000010  (-62)
negb %eax            %eax = 11001011  (-53)
notb %ecx            %ecx = 11110000  (-16)
```

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Evaluating Repeating Digits

Repeating binary expansion

$$x = 1.[011] = 1.011011011\dots$$

Notice that $1.25 < x < 1.5$ (use this to check answer)

Shift left by period (3)

$$8x = 1011.[011]$$

$$8x - x = 7x = 1011 - 1 = 1010 = 10$$

$$x = 10/7 = 1.[428571]$$

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Finding Repeating Digits

$7/5 = 111/101$ Do long division in binary

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.0110[0110] \\ 101 \overline{) 111.0000000} \leftarrow \text{starting value} \\ \underline{101} \\ 1000 \leftarrow \\ \underline{101} \\ 110 \\ \underline{101} \\ 1000 \leftarrow \text{same as previous value} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Check: } 16x = 10110.[0110] \quad 16x = 21 + x \quad 15x = 21$$

$$x = 21/15 = 7/5 = 1.4$$

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HW2 Problem 4

Address	Value
0x100	0xFD
0x104	0xB8
0x108	0x24
0x10c	0x44

Register	Value
%eax	0x100
%ecx	0x4
%edx	0x3

Instruction	Destination	Value
addl %edx, 8(%eax)	0x108	0x27
leal (%eax,%edx,2), %ecx	%ecx	0x106
orl \$0x120, %ecx	%ecx	0x124
negl 4(%eax)	0x104	0xFFFFF48
shrl \$2, 12(%eax)	0x10C	0x11
orl %edx, 8(%eax)	0x108	0x27