

# Assembly Programming

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# What is Assembly? - Brief History

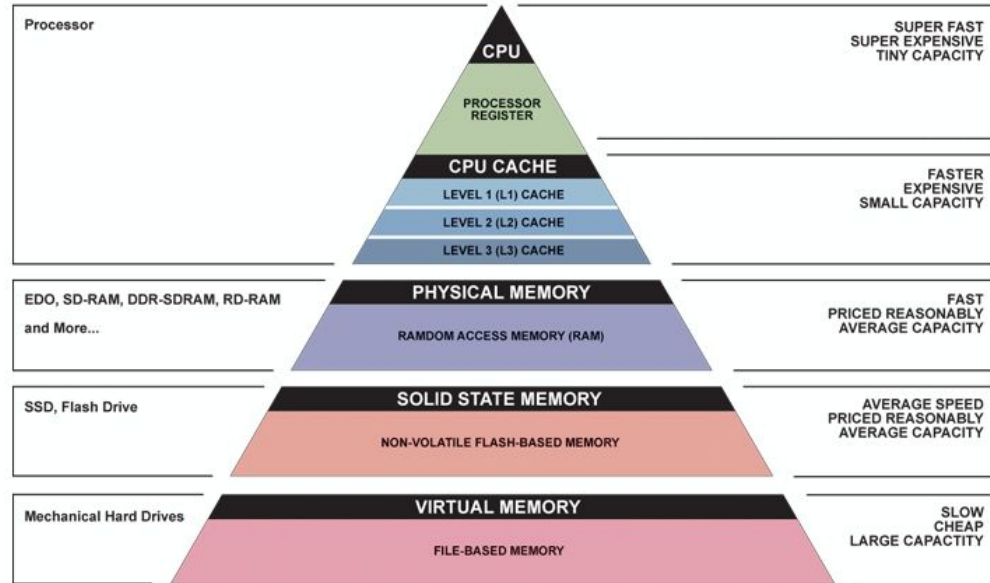
- Very low level programming language
- Streamlined way of writing machine code
- **One to one** correspondence between **machine instructions** and assembly code
- Device (processor architecture) specific
  - pre-defined instruction sets
- Translated into machine language by **assembler**

# Terminology

Register - easily accessible piece of memory on processor die

Accumulator - special register in which calculation results are stored (used in older processors, intel still stores multiplication in EAX and EDX registers)

32-bit Intel CPUs have 8 registers (EAX, ECX, EDX, EBX, ESP, EBP, ESI, EDI ), 64-bit CPUs have 16



# Simple Example

Load register AL with following byte of code: 01100001

Binary: 10110000 01100001

Hexadecimal: B0 61

Assembly: MOV AL, 61h

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Opcode - CPU instruction

# Integer Registers (IA32)

Origin  
(mostly obsolete)

general purpose	%eax	%ax	%ah	%al	accumulate
	%ecx	%cx	%ch	%cl	counter
	%edx	%dx	%dh	%dl	data
	%ebx	%bx	%bh	%bl	base
	%esi	%si			source index
	%edi	%di			destination index
	%esp	%sp			stack pointer
	%ebp	%bp			base pointer

Assembly 16-bit virtual registers  
(backwards compatibility)

# Usage

- Compiled languages are eventually converted into assembly
  - Wirth's law - software is becoming slower at a faster rate than hardware is becoming faster
  - Compilers usually have options to generate assembly code
- 
- Low level applications, **interrupt handlers**, and hardware drivers benefit from the efficiency of assembly
  - "Getting money's worth" out of legacy hardware
  - Firmware for appliances
  - Situations where precise timing is required (airplanes, medical equipment)
  - High security programs

# Advantages of Assembly

- Much higher level of control -> better optimization & performance



# Usage in the Game Boy (More Complex Example)

Updating life counter once score exceeds 100:

score = 95

life = 1

...

score += 1

if score > 100:

    score = 0

    life += 1

LD A, 0

LD (8000H), A ; store score in memory

...

LD A, (8000H) ; load score from memory, commence check

INC A

LD (8000H), A

SUB 100 ; from accumulator

JP C, AFTER ; jump to AFTER if previous operation is negative

LD A, 0

LD (8000H), A

LD A, (8001H)

INC A

LD (8001H), A

AFTER: ; when score is not above 100 (move along)

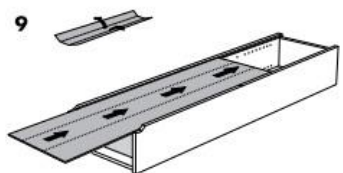
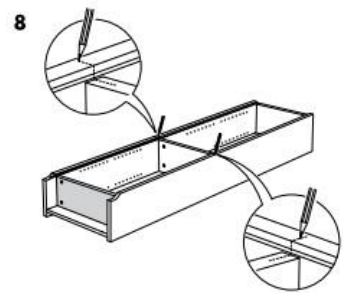
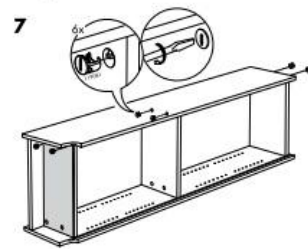
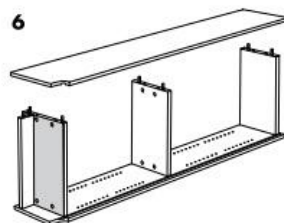
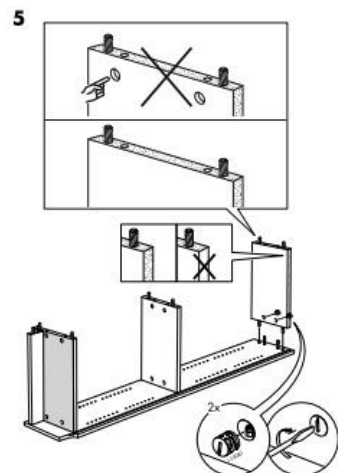
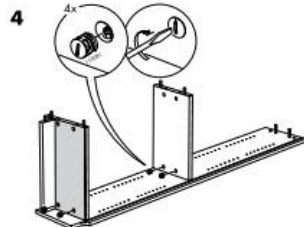
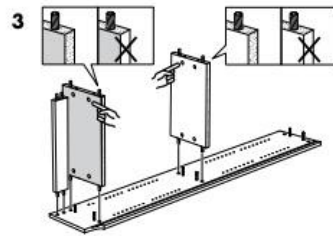
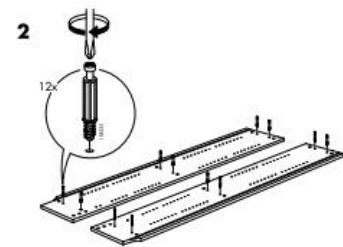
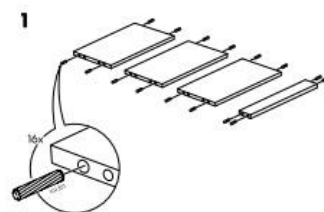
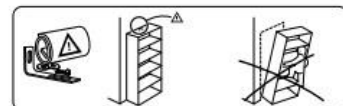
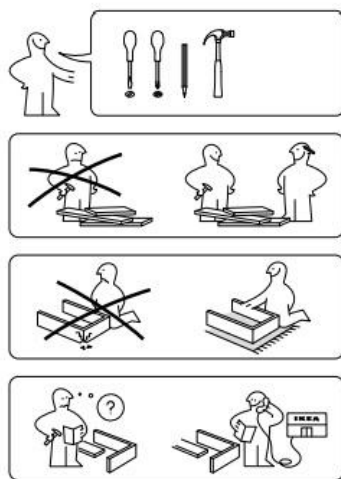
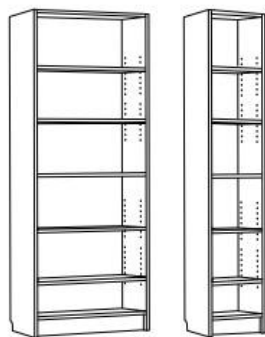


# Relevance of Assembly Today

TIOBE index of programming language popularity

<https://www.tiobe.com/tiobe-index/>

Mar 2017	Mar 2016	Change	Programming Language	Ratings	Change
1	1		Java	16.384%	-4.14%
2	2		C	7.742%	-6.86%
3	3		C++	5.184%	-1.54%
4	4		C#	4.409%	+0.14%
5	5		Python	3.919%	-0.34%
6	7	⬆	Visual Basic .NET	3.174%	+0.61%
7	6	⬇	PHP	3.009%	+0.24%
8	8		JavaScript	2.667%	+0.33%
9	11	⬆	Delphi/Object Pascal	2.544%	+0.54%
10	14	⬆	Swift	2.268%	+0.68%
11	9	⬇	Perl	2.261%	+0.01%
12	10	⬇	Ruby	2.254%	+0.02%
13	12	⬇	Assembly language	2.232%	+0.39%
14	16	⬆	R	2.016%	+0.73%
15	13	⬇	Visual Basic	2.008%	+0.33%
16	15	⬇	Objective-C	1.997%	+0.54%
17	48	⬆	Go	1.982%	+1.78%
18	18		MATLAB	1.854%	+0.66%
19	19		PL/SQL	1.672%	+0.48%
20	26	⬆	Scratch	1.472%	+0.70%



```
global _start
section .data
```

```
hello db "Hello, World!", 10
length equ $-hello
```

```
section .text
_start:
```

```
mov eax, 4      ; write to file
mov ebx, 1      ; STDOUT handle
mov ecx, hello  ; message
mov edx, length ; size of message
```

```
int 80h        ; execute the syscall
```

```
xor ebx, ebx    ; send 0 as 'exit code'
mov eax, 1      ; terminate process
int 80h        ; execute the syscall
```

```
;; intel notation is used (as opposed to AT&T)
```

```
global _start
```

```
section .data
```

```
    hello    db  "Hello, World!", 10
```

```
    length   equ $-hello
```

```
section .text
```

```
_start:
```

```
    mov eax, 4          ; write to file
```

```
    mov ebx, 1          ; STDOUT handle
```