80X86汇编语言与C语言-2

控制流

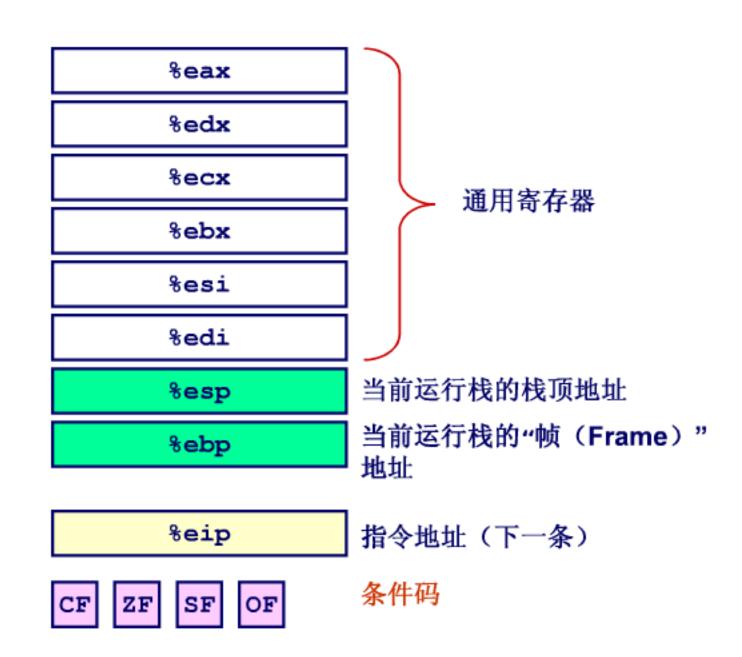
- 条件码
 - 设置
 - 读取
- 程序控制流
 - If-then-else
 - 循环结构
 - switch语句

- x86-64 模式
 - 条件传送指令
 - 循环结构的不同实现

汇编程序员眼中的系统结构(部分)

当前执行程 序的信息

- 数据
- 指令地址
- 运行栈地址
- 条件码



条件码

```
CF进位标志(Carry) SF 符号位(Sign)
ZF Zero Flag OF 溢出标志(Overflow)
```

这些条件码由算术指令隐含设置
addl Src,Dest addq Src,Dest

类似的C语言表达式: t = a + b (a = Src, b = Dest)

- CF 进位标志
 - 可用于检测无符号整数运算的溢出
- 如果 t == 0,那么ZF=1;否则ZF=0
- 如果t < 0,那么SF=1;否则SF=0
- 如果补码运算溢出,那么OF=1(即带符号整数运算) (a>0 && b>0 && t<0) || (a<0 && b<0 && t>=0)

比较(Compare)指令

cmp1 Src2,Src1 cmpq Src2,Src1

- cmpl b,a 类似于计算a-b(但是不改变目的操作数)
- 如果向最高位有借位,那么CF=1;否则CF=0
 - 可用于无符号数的比较
- 如果a == b,那么ZF=1;否则ZF=0
- 如果(a b)<0,那么SF=1;否则SF=0
 - 即运算后若结果最高位为1,那么SF=1;否则为0
- 如果补码运算溢出,那么OF=1
 - (a>0 && b<0 && (a-b)<0) || (a<0 && b>0
 && (a-b)>0)

测试(Test)指令 test1 Src2,Src1 testq Src2,Src1

- 计算Src1 & Src2并设置相应的条件码,但是不改变目的操作数
- 如果a&b == 0,那么ZF=1;否则为0
- 如果a&b < 0 , 那么SF=1; 否则为0
 - 即运算后结果最高位为1,那么SF=1;否则为0

读取条件码

SetX 指令

■ 读取当前的条件码(或者某些条件码的组合),并存入 目的字节寄存器

SetX	Condition	Description
sete	ZF	Equal / Zero
setne	~ZF	Not Equal / Not Zero
sets	SF	Negative
setns	~SF	Nonnegative
setg	~(SF^OF) &~ZF	Greater (Signed)
setge	~ (SF^OF)	Greater or Equal (Signed)
setl	(SF^OF)	Less (Signed)
setle	(SF^OF) ZF	Less or Equal (Signed)
seta	~CF&~ZF	Above (unsigned)
setb	CF	Below (unsigned)

SetX 指令

- ■读取当前的条件码(或者某些条件码的 组合),并存入目的"字节"寄存器
 - 余下的三个字节不会被修改
 - 通常使用" movzb1"指令对目的寄存器进行 "0"扩展

```
int gt (int x, int y)
{
  return x > y;
}
```

```
%eax
          %ah
                %al
                %d1
%edx
          %dh
                %c1
          %ch
%ecx
%ebx
          %bh
                %b1
%esi
%edi
%esp
%ebp
```

Body

```
movl 12(%ebp), %eax # eax = y
cmpl %eax,8(%ebp) # Compare x : y
setg %al # al = x > y
movzbl %al, %eax # Zero rest of %eax
(movsbl)
```

x86-64下读取条件码

SetX 指令

- ■读取当前的条件码(或者某些条件码的 组合),并存入目的"字节"寄存器
 - 余下的七个字节不会被修改

```
int gt (long x, long y)
{
  return x > y;
}
```

```
long lgt (long x, long y)
{
  return x > y;
}
```

- ■x86-64 下的函数参数"64-bit operands generate a 64-bit result in the destination
 - x in %rdi

32-bit operands generate a 32-bit result, zero-extended to a 64-bit result in the destination general-purpose register."

• y in %rsi

摘自"Intel® 64 and IA-32 Architectures Software Developer's Manual Volume 1:

Basic Architecture"

这两个过程的汇编代码主体是一样的!

Δ微体系结构背景*

" 32-bit operands generate a 32-bit result, zero-extended to a 64-bit result in the destination general-purpose register."

为什么?

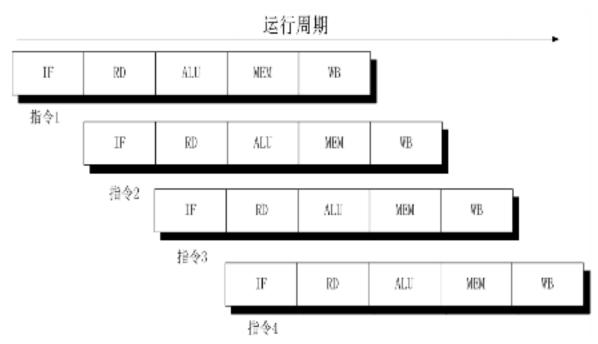
 部分原因来自于微体系结构(即处理器)内部实现的效率 方面的考虑,目的是为了消除"部分数据依赖"

处理器流水线的概念

五级流水线(仅为示例,非x86处理器流水线)

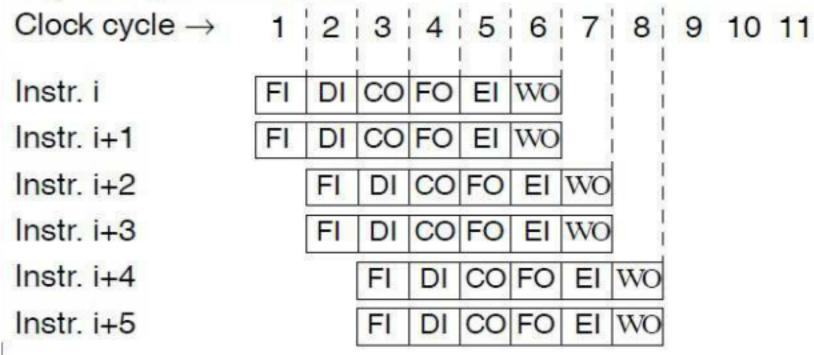
- Instruction Fetch (IF)
- •Read Registers (RD)
- Arithmetic Operation (ALU)
- Memory Access (MEM)
- •Write Back (WB)

当前面指令产生的结果作为后续 指令的操作数时,会引起"数据 相关"(Data dependency)。



现代的通用处理器 支持深度流水线以及多发射结构,如 Pentium 4: >= 20 stages, up to 126 instructions on-fly

Superscalar execution



数据相关会导致指令执行效率降低(因为必须等待前面的结 果出来),且流水线越深,影响越大。

•例子(**Partial Register Stall** is a problem that occurs when you write to part of a 32 bit register and later read from the whole register or a bigger part of it.)

```
addw %bx, %ax
movl %eax, %ecx
```

跳转指令

jX 指令

■ 依赖当前的条件码选择下一条执行语句(是否顺序执行)

jΧ	Condition	Description
jmp	1	Unconditional
je	ZF	Equal / Zero
jne	~ZF	Not Equal / Not Zero
js	SF	Negative
jns	~SF	Nonnegative
jg	~(SF^OF) &~ZF	Greater (Signed)
jge	~ (SF^OF)	Greater or Equal (Signed)
j1	(SF^OF)	Less (Signed)
jle	(SF^OF) ZF	Less or Equal (Signed)
ja	~CF&~ZF	Above (unsigned)
jb	CF	Below (unsigned)

条件跳转指令实例

```
int absdiff(
                        absdiff:
    int x, int y)
                            pushl
                                   %ebp
                           movl
                                   %esp, %ebp
                                                     Set
    int result;
                           movl
                                   8(%ebp), %edx
                                                     Up
    if (x > y) {
                                   12 (%ebp), %eax
                           movl
        result = x-y;
                            cmpl
                                   %eax, %edx
    } else {
                            jle
                                   .L7
                                                     Body1
        result = y-x;
                            subl
                                   %eax, %edx
                                   %edx, %eax
                           movl
    return result;
                         .L8:
                                                     Finish
                            leave
                            ret
                         . L7:
                                   %edx, %eax
                            subl
                                                     Body2
                                   . L8
                            jmp
```

```
int goto ad(int x, int y)
  int result;
  if (x<=y) goto Else;
  result = x-y;
Exit:
  return result;
Else:
  result = y-x;
  goto Exit;
```

■ 将原始的C代码变形为 "goto"模式,使之接近 编译出来的机器语言风格

```
Body1
```

```
Body2
```

```
.L7: # Else:
    subl %edx, %eax # result = y-x
    jmp    .L8 # Goto Exit
```

C语言:条件表达式

```
val = Test ? Then-Expr : Else-Expr;

val = x>y ? x-y : y-x;
```

Goto Version

```
nt = !Test;
if (nt) goto Else;
val = Then-Expr;
Done:
    . .
Else:
    val = Else-Expr;
    goto Done;
```

条件表达式的执行顺序:

- 先求解表达式Test,若为非0 (真)则求解表达式 *Then-Expr* ,此时表达式2的值就 作为整个表达式的值。
- ■若Test的值为0(假),则求 解E/se-Expr ,其值就是整 个条件表达式的值。

x86-64下...

```
int absdiff(
    int x, int y)
    int result;
    if (x > y) {
        result = x-y;
    } else {
        result = y-x;
    return result;
```

较新的32位Gcc也可以编译出类似代码 (-march=i686)

- 条件传送指令
 - cmovC src, dest
 - ●如果条件C成立,将数据从src 传送至dest
 - 从执行角度来看,比一般的条件跳转指令的效率高 » 因为其控制流可预测(即条件*C是已知的*)

```
pushl %ebp
movl %esp, %ebp
pushl %ebx
movl 8(%ebp), %ecx
movl 12(%ebp), %edx
movl %ecx, %ebx
subl %edx, %ebx
movl %edx, %eax
subl %ecx, %eax
cmpl %edx, %ecx
cmovg %ebx, %eax
```

```
int absdiff(
    int x, int y)
    int result;
    if (x > y) {
        result = x-y;
    } else {
        result = y-x;
    return result;
```

```
popl %ebx
popl %ebp
```

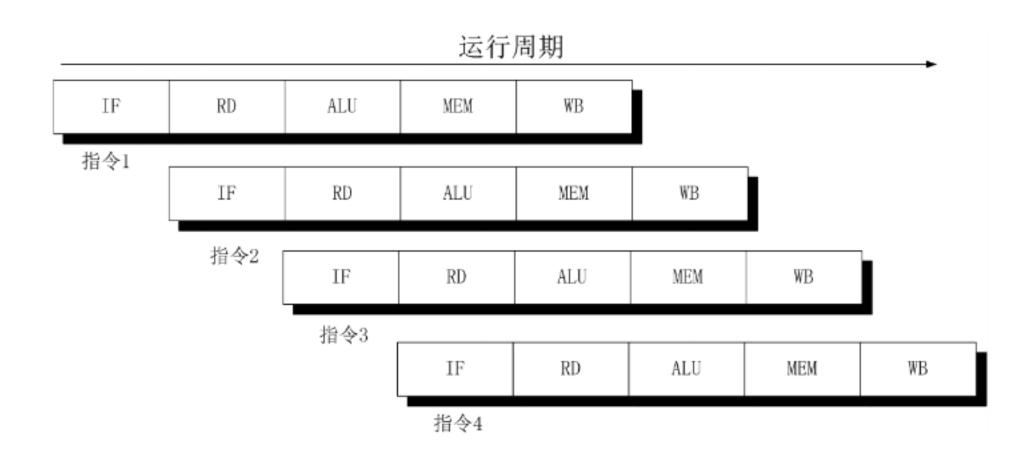
x86-32下条件传送指令的实例

ret

△微体系结构背景

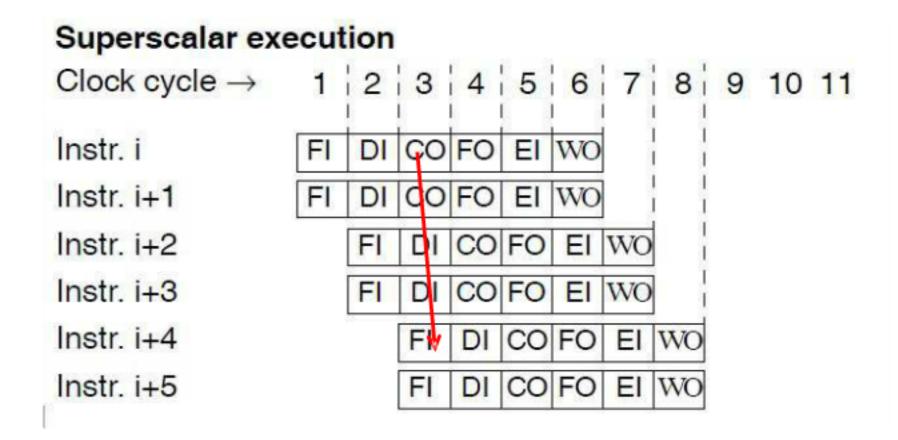
处理器流水线 (五级流水示例)

- Instruction Fetch (IF)
- •Read Registers (RD)
- Arithmetic Operation (ALU)
- Memory Access (MEM)
- Write Back (WB)



△微体系结构背景*

现代的通用处理器 支持深度流水线以及多发射结构,如 Pentium 4: >= 20 stages, up to 126 instructions on-fly



条件跳转指令往往会引起一定的性能损失,因此需要尽量消除

条件转移指令的局限性

```
val = Then-Expr;
vale = Else-Expr;
val = vale if !Test;
```

```
int xgty = 0, xltey = 0;
int absdiff se(
    int x, int y)
    int result;
    if (x > y) {
        xgty++; result = x-y;
    } else {
        xltey++; result = y-x;
    return result;
```

不宜使用的场合:

- Then-Expr 或Else-Expr 表达式有"副作用"
- Then-Expr 或 Else-Expr 表达式的计算量较 大

练习题

使用条件移动指令来完成以下功能。

```
int cread(int *xp) {
    return (xp ? *xp : 0);
}
```

是否可以用如下汇编代码段来完成?

```
Invalid implementation of function cread xp in register %edx
```

- 1 movl \$0, %eax Set 0 as return value
 2 testl %edx, %edx Test xp
- 3 cmovne (%edx), %eax if !0, dereference xp to get return value

```
int cread_alt(int *xp) {
    int t = 0;
    return *(xp ? xp : &t);
}
                _cread_alt:
                     mov | $0, -4 (\%ebp)  # t = 0
                     movl 8 (%ebp), %eax #%eax = xp
                     leal -4(%ebp), %edx
                     testl %eax, %eax
                     cmove %edx, %eax
                     movl (%eax), %eax
```

如何实现循环(Loops)

- 所有的循环模式(while, do-while, for)都转换为 "do-while"形式
 - 再转换为汇编形式
- 历史上gcc采用过多种转换模式,经历了"否定之否定"的 过程



"Do-While"循环实例

原始的C代码

```
int fact_do(int x)
{
   int result = 1;
   do {
     result *= x;
     x = x-1;
   } while (x > 1);

return result;
}
```

Goto Version

```
int fact_goto(int x)
{
  int result = 1;
loop:
  result *= x;
  x = x-1;
  if (x > 1)
    goto loop;
  return result;
}
```

■ 编译器先转换为goto模式

Registers

%edx x

Finish

%eax result

Goto Version

```
int
fact goto(int x)
  int result = 1;
100p:
  result *= x;
  \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} - 1;
  if (x > 1)
     goto loop;
  return result;
```

汇编

ret

```
fact goto:
 pushl %ebp
                   # Setup
 movl %esp,%ebp
                   # Setup
 movl $1,%eax # eax = 1
 mov1 8(%ebp), %edx # edx = x
L11:
                   # result *= x
  imull %edx, %eax
 decl %edx
                   # x--
 cmpl $1,%edx
                   # Compare x : 1
 jg L11
                   # if > goto loop
                   # Finish
 movl %ebp,%esp
 popl %ebp
                   # Finish
```

"While"循环-版本1

原始的C代码

```
int fact while(int x)
  int result = 1;
 while (x > 1) {
    result *= x;
    x = x-1;
  };
  return result;
```

Goto Version-1

```
int fact while goto(int x)
  int result = 1;
loop:
  if (!(x > 1))
    goto done;
  result *= x;
  \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} - 1;
  goto loop;
done:
  return result;
```

■ 这个实例与上一个等价吗?

"While"循环-版本2(do-while模式)

原始的C代码

```
int fact_while(int x)
{
   int result = 1;
   while (x > 1) {
      result *= x;
      x = x-1;
   };
   return result;
}
```

- 目前的GCC (4.0以后) 使用 的模式
- 内部循环与do-while 相同
- 在循环入口做额外的条件 测试

Goto Version-2

```
int fact while goto2(int x)
  int result = 1;
  if (!(x > 1))
    goto done;
100p:
  result *= x;
  \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} - 1;
  if (x > 1)
    goto loop;
done:
  return result;
```

"For"循环

```
int result;
for (result = 1;
    p != 0;
    p = p>>1)
{
    if (p & 0x1)
      result *= x;
    x = x*x;
}
```

General Form

```
for (Init; Test; Update )
Body
```

Init

result = 1

Test

p != 0

Update

p = p >> 1

Body

```
{
   if (p & 0x1)
     result *= x;
   x = x*x;
}
```

"For"→ "While"→ "Do-While"

For Version

```
for (Init; Test; Update)

Body
```

Do-While Version

```
Init;
if (!Test)
  goto done;
do {
  Body
  Update ;
} while (Test)
done:
```

While Version

```
Init;
while (Test ) {
    Body
    Update ;
}
```

Goto Version

```
Init;
if (!Test)
  goto done;
loop:
  Body
  Update ;
  if (Test)
    goto loop;
done:
```

补充:

历史上gcc采用过多种转换模式,经历了"否定之否定"的过程



"While"循环−版本3 (jump-to-middle)

原始的C代码

```
int fact_while(int x)
{
   int result = 1;
   while (x > 1) {
     result *= x;
     x = x-1;
   };
   return result;
}
```

■ 由jump-to- middle开始第 一轮循环

Goto Version

```
int fact while goto3(int x)
  int result = 1;
  goto middle;
loop:
  result *= x;
  \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} - 1;
middle:
  if (x > 1)
    goto loop;
  return result;
```

Jump-to-Middle 实例

```
int fact_while(int x)
{
  int result = 1;
  while (x > 1) {
    result *= x;
    x--;
  };
  return result;
}
```

```
■ gcc 3.4.4
■ -O2
```

"For"→ "While" (Jump-to-Middle)

For Version

```
for (Init; Test; Update )
Body
```

Goto Version

```
Init;
  goto middle;
loop:
  Body
  Update;
middle:
  if (Test)
   goto loop;
done:
```

While Version

```
Init;
while (Test ) {
    Body
    Update ;
}
```

Jump-to-Middle模式

C Code

```
while (Test)
Body
```

特点:

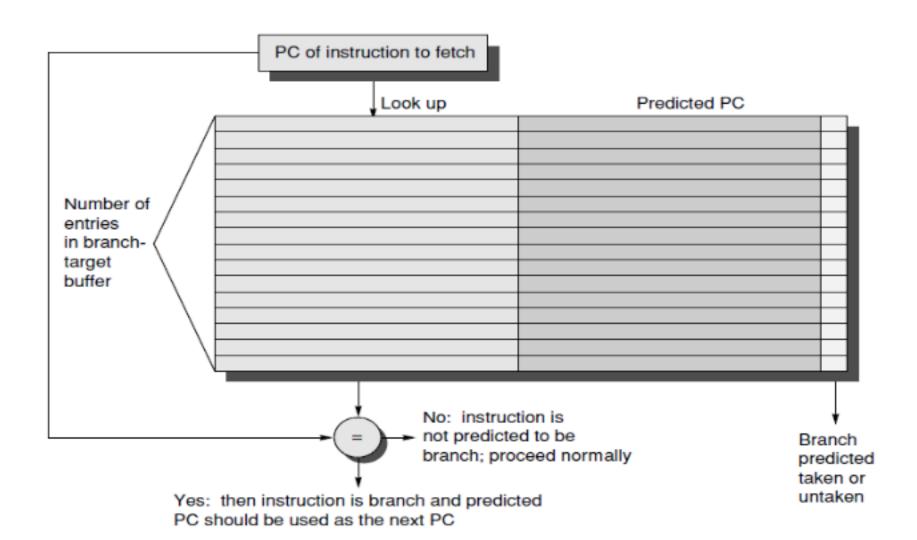
- 避免了双重测试
 - 无条件跳转指令的处理器运 行开销非常低(可以忽略)

Goto Version

```
# x in %edx, result in %eax
 jmp
                  # goto Middle
       L34
L35:
                  # Loop:
  imull %edx, %eax # result *= x
 decl %edx
                  # x--
L34:
                  # Middle:
                  # x:1
 cmpl $1, %edx
                  # if >, goto Loop
  jg
       L35
```

△ 微体系结构背景*

条件跳转指令往往会引起一定的性能损失,Branch Prediction技术被引入来进行优化。



Branch Prediction的表项数有限,且其依据跳转与否的历史信息来做预测。因此条件跳转指令越多(一般以指令地址来识别),跳转历史信息越碎片化,就越不利于提升预测精确度。

| do-while | Jump-to-middle | Jum

Branch Prediction继续发展,采用了循环预测器技术(US Patent 5909573),能够对loop进行专门的预测——即对于"循环入口"的预测基本为真。

Jump-to-middle → do-while

Switch语句

- ■依据不同情况来采用不同的实现技术
 - 使用一组if-then-else语句来实现
 - ■使用跳转表

```
long switch eg
   (long x, long y, long z)
    long w = 1;
    switch(x) {
    case 1:
        w = y*z;
        break;
    case 2:
        w = y/z;
        /* Fall Through */
    case 3:
        w += z;
        break;
    case 5:
    case 6:
        w -= z;
        break;
    default:
        w = 2;
    return w;
```

Switch 语句

- 多个case对应同一段处 理语句
- "Fall through"
- Case值并不连续

跳转表

Switch Form

```
switch(x) {
  case val_0:
    Block 0
  case val_1:
    Block 1
    • • •
  case val_n-1:
    Block n-1
}
```

Jump Table

jtab:



Jump Targets

Targ0: Code Block 0

Targ1: Code Block

Targ2: Code Block 2

:

Targn-1: Code Block n-1

Switch 语句示例 (x86-32)

```
long switch_eg
   (long x, long y, long z)
{
    long w = 1;
    switch(x) {
        . . .
    }
    return w;
}
```

```
switch eg:
Setup:
            pushl %ebp
                               # Setup
            movl %esp, %ebp
                               # Setup
            pushl %ebx
                               # Setup
            movl $1, %ebx
                            # w = 1
            mov1 8(\$ebp), \$edx # edx = x
            movl 16(%ebp), %ecx # ecx = z
            cmpl $6, %edx #x:6
            ja .L61
                           # if > goto default
                *.L62(,%edx,4) # goto JTab[x]
            jmp
```

表结构

- 每个表项(及跳转地址)占4 字节
- ■基地址是 .L62

无条件跳转指令

jmp .L61

Jump target is denoted by label .L61

jmp *.L62(,%edx,4)

*表明这是一个间接跳 转,即目标地址存于内

- Start of jump table denoted by label .L62 存地址中
- Register %edx holds x
- Must scale by factor of 4 to get offset into table
- Fetch target from effective Address .L61 + x*4
 - Only for $0 \le x \le 6$

表项内容

```
.section .rodata
    .align 4
.L62:
    .long    .L61  # x = 0
.long    .L56  # x = 1
.long    .L57  # x = 2
.long    .L58  # x = 3
.long    .L61  # x = 4
.long    .L60  # x = 5
.long    .L60  # x = 6
```

```
switch(x) {
_{\pi} case 1: // .L56
    w = y*z;
    break;
case 2: // .L57
    w = y/z;
    /* Fall Through */
case 3: // .L58
    w += z;
    break;
case 5:
case 6: // .L60
    w -= z;
    break;
default: // .L61
    w = 2;
```

```
switch(x) {
case 2: // .L57
 w = y/z;
   /* Fall Through */
case 3: // .L58
  w += z;
  break;
 . . .
default: // .L61
  w = 2;
```

```
.L61: // Default case
  mov1 $2, %ebx # w = 2
  movl %ebx, %eax # Return w
  popl %ebx
  leave
  ret
.L57: // Case 2:
  movl 12(%ebp), %eax # y
  cltd
                  # Div prep
  idivl %ecx
              # y/z
  movl eax, ebx # w = y/z
# Fall through
.L58: // Case 3:
  addl %ecx, %ebx # w+= z
  movl %ebx, %eax # Return w
  popl %ebx
  leave
  ret
```

```
.L60: // Cases 5&6:
  subl %ecx, %ebx # w -= z
  movl %ebx, %eax # Return w
 popl %ebx
  leave
  ret
.L56: // Case 1:
  movl 12(\$ebp), \$ebx # w = y
  imull %ecx, %ebx # w*= z
  movl %ebx, %eax # Return w
  popl %ebx
  leave
  ret
```

x86-64 下的Switch语句

- 基本与32位版本一样
 - 地址长度64位

Jump Table

```
.section .rodata
    .align 8
.L62:
    .quad    .L55 # x = 0
    .quad    .L50 # x = 1
    .quad    .L51 # x = 2
    .quad    .L52 # x = 3
    .quad    .L55 # x = 4
    .quad    .L54 # x = 5
    .quad    .L54 # x = 6
```

```
.L50: // Case 1:
  movq %rsi, %r8 # w = y
  imulq %rdx, %r8 # w *= z
  movq %r8, %rax # Return w
  ret
```

Switch语句实例 (case值很稀疏)

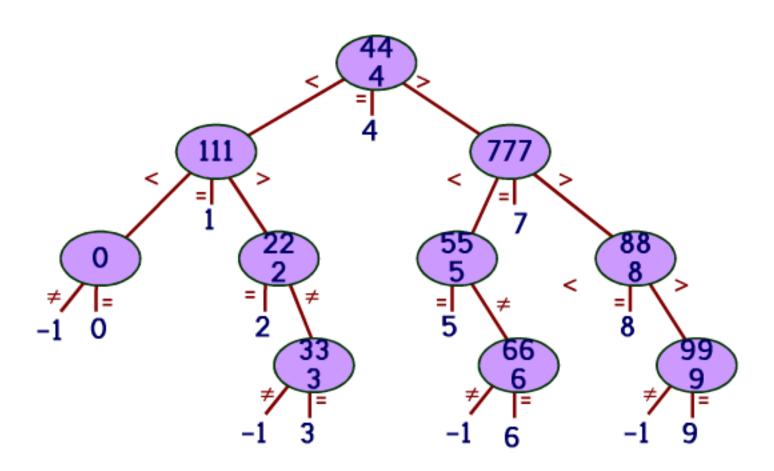
```
/* Return x/111 if x is multiple
   && \leq 999. -1 otherwise */
int div111 (int x)
  switch(x) {
  case 0: return 0;
  case 111: return 1;
  case 222: return 2;
  case 333: return 3;
  case 444: return 4;
  case 555: return 5;
  case 666: return 6;
  case 777: return 7;
  case 888: return 8;
  case 999: return 9;
  default: return -1;
```

- 因此不适合使用跳转表
 - 为什么?
- 如何高效的转换为一系列的if-then-else 语句?

X86-32下的实例

```
movl 8(%ebp),%eax # get x
cmpl $444,%eax # x:444
je L8
jg L16
cmpl $111,%eax # x:111
je L5
jg L17
testl %eax,%eax # x:0
je L4
jmp L14
```

```
L5:
    movl $1,%eax
    jmp L19
L6:
    mov1 $2,%eax
    jmp L19
L7:
    mov1 $3,%eax
    jmp L19
L8:
    movl $4,%eax
    jmp L19
```



■ 以二叉树的结构组织,提升性能

小结

- 条件码
 - 设置
 - 读取
 - 条件跳转指令
 - 条件传送指令
- 程序控制流
 - If-then-else
 - 循环结构
 - Do-while
 - While
 - for
 - switch语句