X 86 machine instructions assembly

Cs342 March 8, 2021

Computer Science Department, CCNY

Instructor: Professor Izidor Gertner

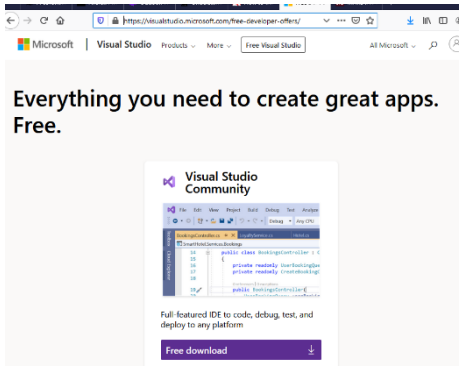
Instruction Set Architectures

1. In the course we study X86 instruction set architecture

The windows in this presentation were obtained using

MS 32 bit compiler and debugger for intel i7 processor

https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/free-developer-offers/



In following lectures we will study:

2. MIPS instruction set architecture (described in the textbook Chapter2) using MARS simulator

- https://courses.missouristate.edu/KenVollmar/MARS/download.htm

3. Intel I7 x64 Assembly, and instruction set architecture

`Using 64 bit LINUX, 64 bit compiler gcc, debugger gdb`
`for intel i7 processor.`

`Note:IN ITEMS 1. and 3. IS THE SAME TARGET PROCESSOR I7.`

We are asking the following questions:

1. What happens during
    a. Compilation time?
    b. Linking?
    c. Loading program to memory?
2. What happens when the program runs
    a. Run-time, execution-time?

Implementation of Important Concepts

1. **Stack** is a data structure that its logic is LIFO (last in first out) implemented operations: push, pop.
    1. In order to use the stack we need a special hardware: EBP, ESP registers (X86 ISA); FP, SP (MIPS,ARM)
    2. EBP – Special register used to store the address of the base of the stack (base/frame pointer). rbp in 64 bit cpu.
    3. ESP – Special register used to store the address of the top of the stack (stack pointer). rsp in 64 bit cpu.
2. **Scope**
3. **Static variables**
4. **Local, Automatic variable** – allocated in dynamic memory when entering scope and deallocated when we leave the scope.

Addressing

Memory address is a reference to a specific memory location displayed and manipulated as fixed length **UNSIGNED INTEGERS.**

Relative addressing mode - a very efficient way accessing memory.
At *execution time* the processor does the following:

- Accesses processor register Base Pointer (EBP), or Frame pointer (FP) (address of the bottom address of the stack)
- Gets the offset from the machine instruction,
- Calculates the effective address of specific memory location by adding the offset to EBP.

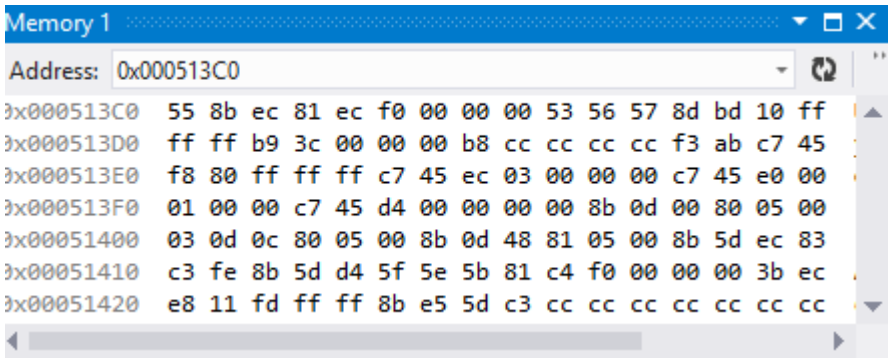
Absolute addressing mode -specifies explicitly the address.

Effective address. It is very efficient because addresses are 32 bit, while offset can be for example 8 bit.

Little and Big Endian Mystery **https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/little-and-big-endian-mystery**
Address of 32 bit integer is given by
Big Endian - the address of Most Significant BYTE or
Little Endian –the address of Least Significant BYTE

Machine Code (of Executable)

A series of Bits



Source code

```
    //Assembly code within C program
// Compute the result array using Assembly code
//
//
      static   int  q = 0x7fffffff;
      static   int  Q = 0xffffffff;
      static   int  r = 0x10000000;
      static   int  R = 0x80000000;
      static   int  result=0;
void main()
     {
      register int minus128= -128;
      register int m = 3;
      register int p = 256;
      int      RESULT=0;


     _asm {
start_:
      mov         ecx, q
      add         ecx, R
      mov         ecx, result
      mov         ebx, m
      add         ebx, -2
      mov         ebx, RESULT
     //
            }

}
```

Disassembly Window

```
    1:     //Assembly code within C program
    2: // Compute the result array using Assembly code
    3: //
    4: //
    5:      static   int  q = 0x7fffffff;
    6:      static   int  Q = 0xffffffff;
    7:      static   int  r = 0x10000000;
    8:      static   int  R = 0x80000000;
    9:      static   int  result=0;
   10: void main()
   11:     {
000513C0 55                  push        ebp
000513C1 8B EC               mov         ebp,esp
000513C3 81 EC F0 00 00 00   sub         esp,0F0h
000513C9 53                  push        ebx
000513CA 56                  push        esi
000513CB 57                  push        edi
000513CC 8D BD 10 FF FF FF   lea         edi,[ebp-0F0h]
000513D2 B9 3C 00 00 00      mov         ecx,3Ch
000513D7 B8 CC CC CC CC      mov         eax,0CCCCCCCCh
000513DC F3 AB               rep stos    dword ptr es:[edi]
   12:      register int minus128= -128;
000513DE C7 45 F8 80 FF FF FF mov        dword ptr [minus128],0FFFFFF80h
   13:      register int m = 3;
000513E5 C7 45 EC 03 00 00 00 mov        dword ptr [m],3
   14:      register int p = 256;
000513EC C7 45 E0 00 01 00 00 mov        dword ptr [p],100h
   15:      int      RESULT=0;
000513F3 C7 45 D4 00 00 00 00 mov        dword ptr [RESULT],0
   16:
   17:
   18:     _asm {
   19: start_:
   20:      mov         ecx, q
000513FA 8B 0D 00 80 05 00   mov         ecx,dword ptr ds:[58000h]
   21:      add         ecx, R
00051400 03 0D 0C 80 05 00   add         ecx,dword ptr ds:[5800Ch]
   22:      mov         ecx, result
00051406 8B 0D 48 81 05 00   mov         ecx,dword ptr ds:[58148h]
   23:      mov         ebx, m
0005140C 8B 5D EC            mov         ebx,dword ptr [m]
   24:      add         ebx, -2
0005140F 83 C3 FE            add         ebx,0FFFFFFFEh
   25:      mov         ebx, RESULT
00051412 8B 5D D4            mov         ebx,dword ptr [RESULT]
   26:     //
   27:             }
   28:
   29: }
```

Store (Push) the base pointer of the calling function on top of the stack.

Create new frame on top of the stack.
.i.e.create a new base pointer :
EBP ⟸ ESP

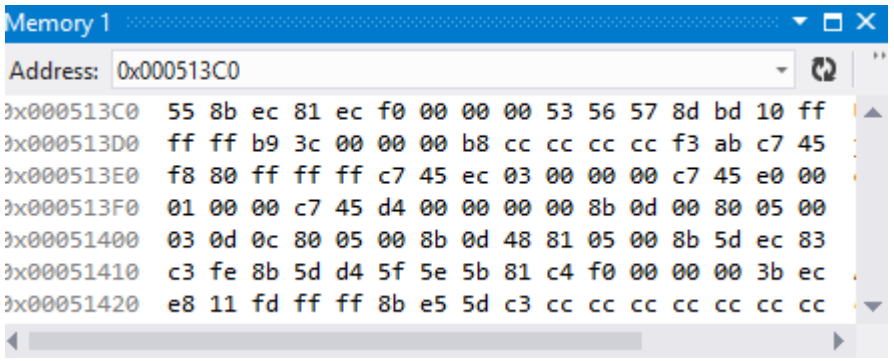
Allocate space on stack by 0F0H.
How many bytes in decimal?

Intel i7 processor machine instruction
During run-time
Allocates 32 bit memory on stack,
and initializes to -128.

Self check questions:

1. What are the addresses of the instructions that allocate memory to local variables?
2. What are the offsets to all local variables on stack?
3. Where are the offsets stored, and What are the addresses to the offsets?
4. What is the address of the first instruction in this program?

Code in Memory



1. What is the address in memory of the first instruction in this program?

Answer: 0x000513C0 Why?

2. What is the length in bytes of the first instruction?

Answer: 0x000513C1-0x000513C0 = 1 Why?

3. What is the length in bytes of the second instruction?

Answer:

4. Can you find instruction in memory 1 window, its address, that allocates memory to local variable p?

Answer:

C3 is op code(operation code) for the last machine instruction.

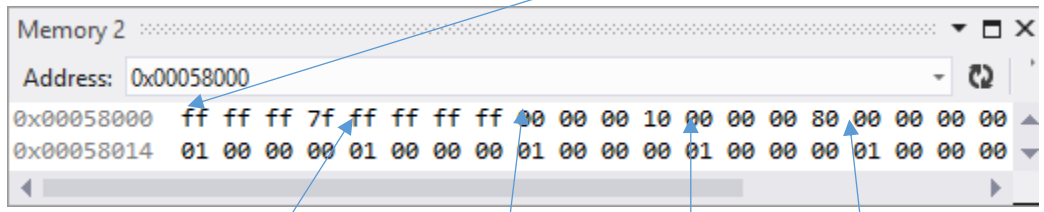
1. What is the address of the last instruction?

Answer:

2. What is the length in bytes of the machine code shown Memory1 window?

Answer:

Static variables in Data segment Memory



1. First static variable q in our program is stored a the address 0x00058000

The value at this address is the most positive integer that can be stored in 32 bit word 0x7FFFFFFF

What is the static variable name, address, and value stored at these locations?

var1

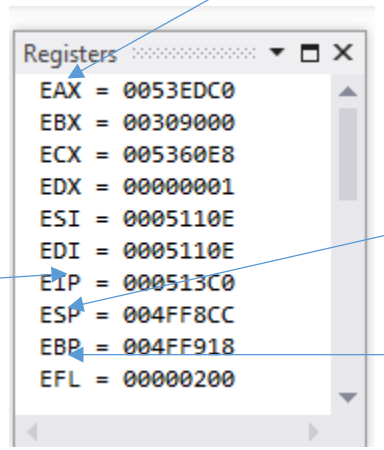
var2

var3

var4

Registers

Original ACCUMULATOR register EAX, is frequently used for arithmetic operations.
Other registers
EBX, ECX, EDX, ESI, EDI
Can also be freely used for arithmetic operations.

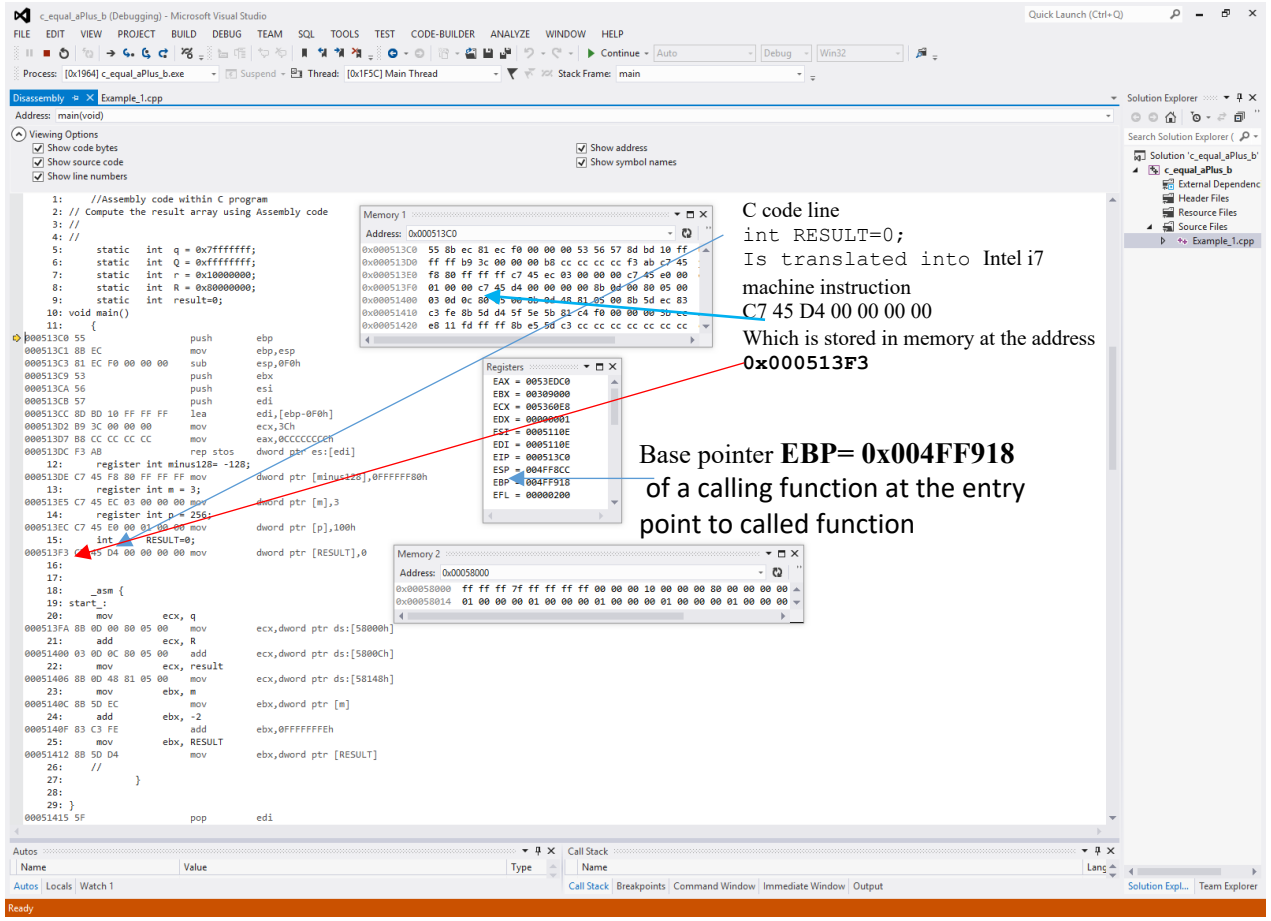


Instruction Pointer register
EIP = 0x00513C0
Stores the address of instruction that will be executed next.

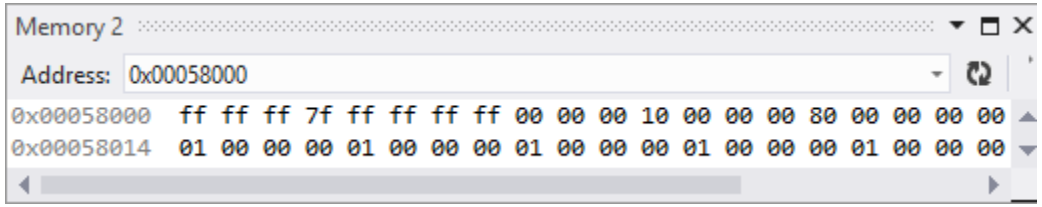
Stack pointer of a calling function at the entry point to called function

Base pointer of a calling function at the entry point to called function

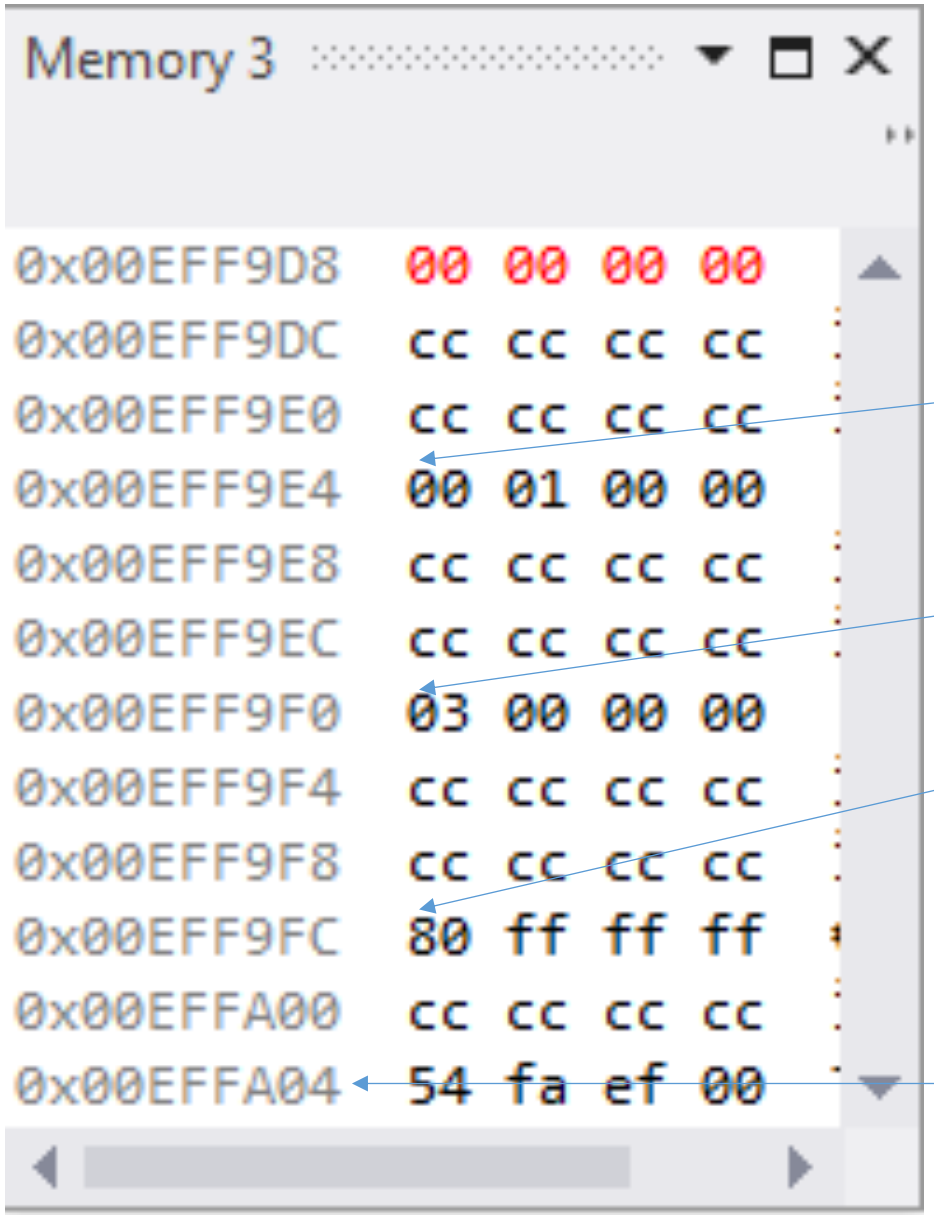
Code and data, machine instructions



Static Data in Memory



Local variables on Stack



Local variable RESULT on stack
Offset from Base pntr 0xffffffD4
Value 0x00000000

Self-Check: What is the signed decimal value of the offset?

Local variable p on stack
Offset from Base pntr 0xfffffffe0
Value 0x00000100

Self-Check: What is the signed decimal value of the offset?

Local variable m on stack
Offset from Base pntr 0xfffffffec
Value 0x00000003

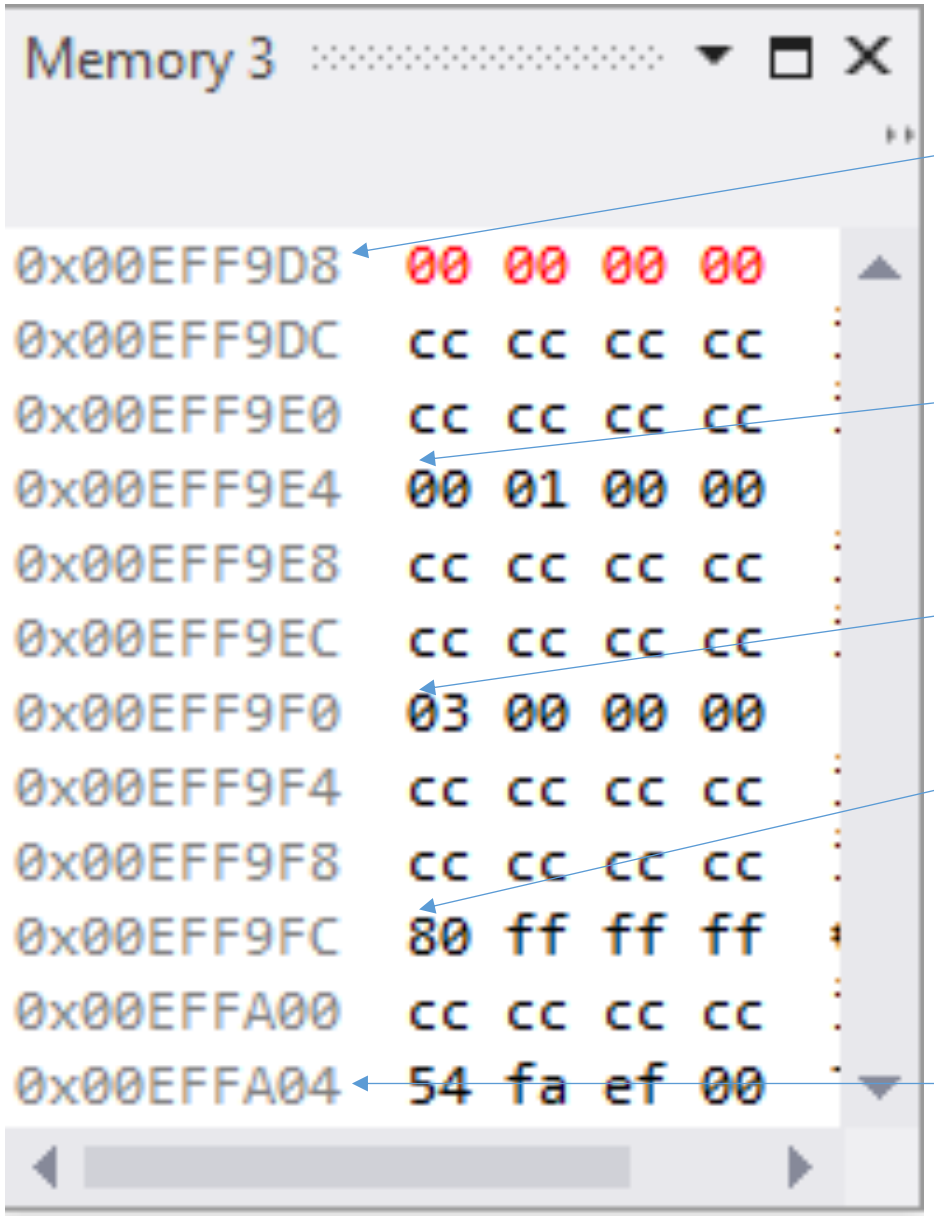
Self-Check: What is the signed decimal value of the offset?

Local variable minus128 on stack
Offset from Base pntr 0xffffffff8
Value 0xffffff80

Self-Check: What is the signed decimal value of the offset?

The Base Pointer of
current called function
is EBP=0x00EFFA04

ANSWERS Offsets to Local variables on Stack



Local variable RESULT on stack
Offset from Base pntr 0xffffffD4
Value 0x00000000

Self-Check: What is the signed decimal value of the offset? **-44**
0xFA04-0xF9D8=0x02C->44, offset =-**44**

Local variable p on stack
Offset from Base pntr 0xffffffe0
Value 0x00000100

Self-Check: What is the signed decimal value of the offset? **-32**
0xFA04-0xF9E4=0s0020->32,

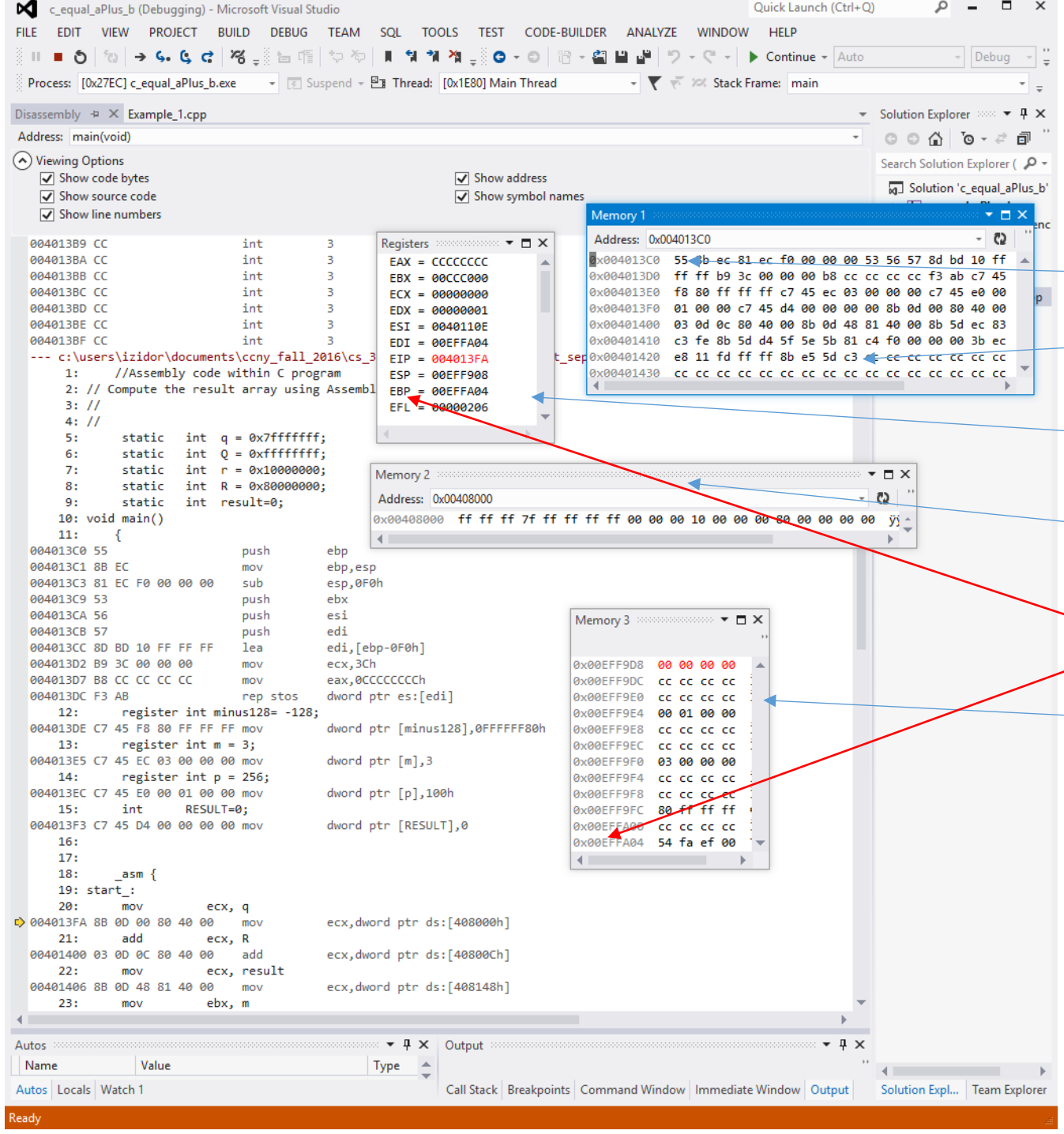
Local variable m on stack
Offset from Base pntr 0xffffffec
Value 0x00000003

Self-Check: What is the signed decimal value of the offset**?-20**
0xFA04-0xF9F0=0x0014->20,

Local variable minus128 on stack
Offset from Base pntr 0xfffffff8
Value 0xffffff80

Self-Check: What is the signed decimal value of the offset? **-8**
0xFA04-0xF9FC=0x0008->8,

The Base Pointer of
current called function
is EBP=0x00EFFA04



Executable

First machine instruction 0x55

Last machine instruction 0xC3

X86 Registers

Static Variables in data segment

The Base Pointer of current called function

is EBP=0x00EFFA04

Local variables on Stack