

X 86 machine instructions assembly

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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:

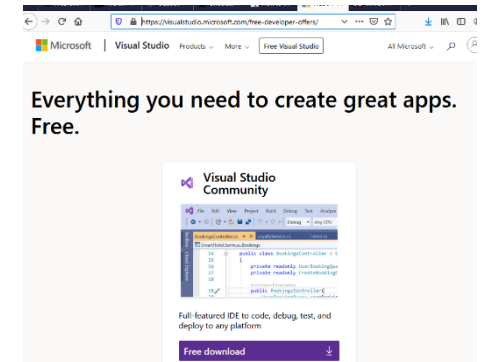
2. MIPS instruction set architecture (described in the textbook Chapter2) using MARS simulator

- <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>

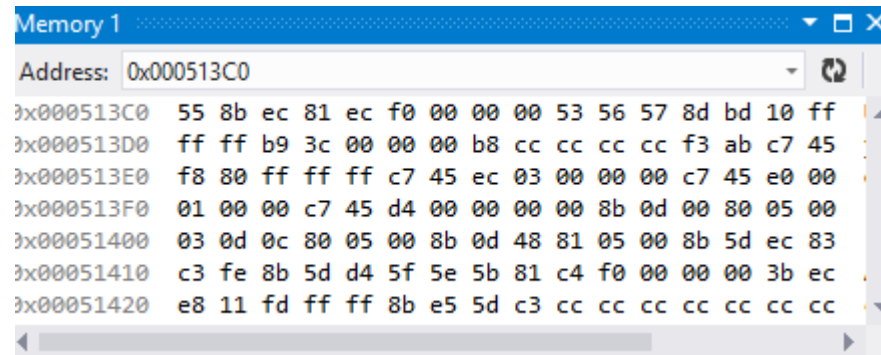
Address of 32 bit integer is given by

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],0FFFFFFF80h
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,0FFFFFFEh
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?

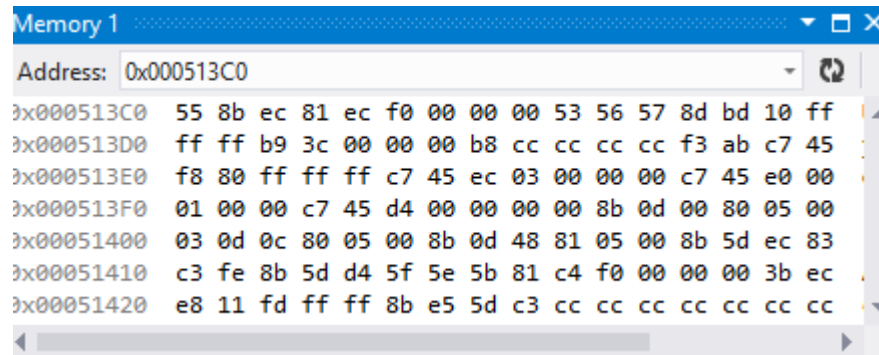
Intel i7 processor machine instruction
During run-time
Allocates 32 bit memory on stack,
and initializes to -128.

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?

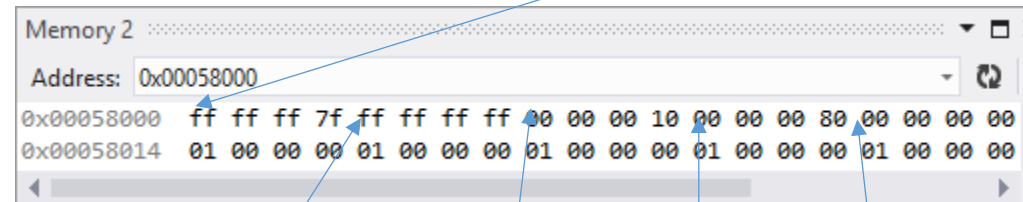
Answer:



Static variables in Data segment Memory

1. First static variable **Q** in our program is stored at 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

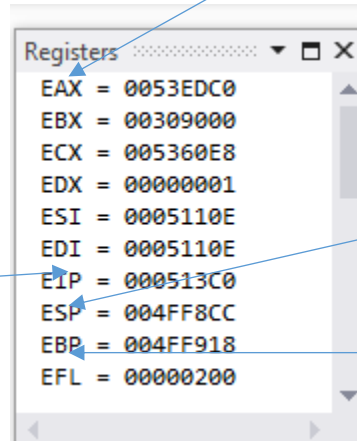
var3

var4



Registers

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



Registers	
EAX	= 0053EDC0
EBX	= 00309000
ECX	= 005360E8
EDX	= 00000001
ESI	= 0005110E
EDI	= 0005110E
EIP	= 000513C0
ESP	= 004FF8CC
EBP	= 004FF918
EFL	= 00000200

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.

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

Disassembly - Example_1.cpp

Address: main(void)

Viewing Options

- ☒ Show code bytes
- ☒ Show source code
- ☒ Show line numbers
- ☒ Show address
- ☒ Show symbol names

1: //Assembly code within C program
2: // Compute the result array using Assembly code
3: //
4: //
5: static int q = 0x7fffffff;
6: static int r = 0xffffffff;
7: static int r = 0x10000000;
8: static int r = 0x80000000;
9: static int result=0;
10: void main()
11: {
12: push ebp
13: mov ebp,esp
14: sub esp,0F0h
15: push ebx
16: push esi
17: push edi
18: lea edi,[ebp-0F0h]
19: mov ecx,3Ch
20: mov eax,0CCCCCCCCh
21: rep stos dword ptr es:[edi]
22: register int minus128=-128;
23: register int m=3;
24: register int p=256;
25: register int n=100h;
26: register int RESULT=0;
27: int RESULT=0;
28: mov dword ptr [RESULT],0
29: _asm {
30: start:
31: mov ecx,q
32: mov ecx,dword ptr ds:[58000h]
33: add ecx,r
34: mov ecx,dword ptr ds:[5800Ch]
35: mov ecx,result
36: mov ecx,dword ptr ds:[58148h]
37: mov ebx,m
38: mov ebx,dword ptr [m]
39: add ebx,-2
40: add ebx,0FFFFFFFh
41: mov ebx,RESULT
42: mov ebx,dword ptr [RESULT]
43: //
44: }
45: pop edi
46: }

Memory 1

Address: 0x000513C0

0x000513C0 55 8B EC F0 00 00 00 53 56 57 8D BD 10 FF
0x000513D0 FF FF B9 3C 00 00 00 B8 CC CC CC C3 AB C7 45
0x000513E0 F8 00 FF FF C7 45 EC 03 00 00 00 C7 45 40 00
0x000513F0 01 00 00 C7 45 D4 00 00 00 B8 04 00 00 05 00
0x00051400 03 0D 0C 88 00 00 00 04 45 81 05 00 0B 5D EC 83
0x00051410 C3 FE 8B 5D 44 5F 5E 5B 81 C4 F0 00 00 00 30 CC
0x00051420 E8 11 FD FF FF 8B 5D 00 C3 CC CC CC CC CC CC

C code line
int RESULT=0;
Is translated into Intel i7
machine instruction
C7 45 D4 00 00 00 00
Which is stored in memory at the address
0x000513F3

Registers

EAX = 005EDC0
EBX = 00309000
ECX = 005360E8
EDX = 00000001
ESI = 0005119E
EDI = 0005119E
EIP = 000513C0
ESP = 004FF8CC
EBP = 004FF918
EFL = 00000200

Base pointer EBP= 0x004FF918
of a calling function at the entry
point to called function

Memory 2

Address: 0x00058000

0x00058000 FF FF 7F FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x00058014 01 00 00 01 00 00 01 00 00 01 00 00 01 00 00 01

Call Stack

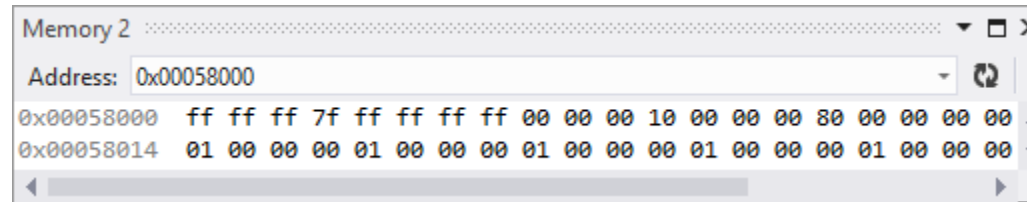
Name Value Type

Autos Locals Watch 1

Ready



Static Data in Memory



Local variables on Stack

0x00EFF9D8	00 00 00 00
0x00EFF9DC	cc cc cc cc
0x00EFF9E0	cc cc cc cc
0x00EFF9E4	00 01 00 00
0x00EFF9E8	cc cc cc cc
0x00EFF9EC	cc cc cc cc
0x00EFF9F0	03 00 00 00
0x00EFF9F4	cc cc cc cc
0x00EFF9F8	cc cc cc cc
0x00EFF9FC	80 ff ff ff
0x00EFFA00	cc cc cc cc
0x00EFFA04	54 fa ef 00

Local variable RESULT on stack
Offset from Base ptr 0xfffffD4
Value 0x00000000

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

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

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

Local variable m on stack
Offset from Base ptr 0xfffffec
Value 0x00000003

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

Local variable minus128 on stack
Offset from Base ptr 0xfffff8
Value 0xfffff80

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

Memory 3	
0x00EFF9D8	00 00 00 00
0x00EFF9DC	cc cc cc cc
0x00EFF9E0	cc cc cc cc
0x00EFF9E4	00 01 00 00
0x00EFF9E8	cc cc cc cc
0x00EFF9EC	cc cc cc cc
0x00EFF9F0	03 00 00 00
0x00EFF9F4	cc cc cc cc
0x00EFF9F8	cc cc cc cc
0x00EFF9FC	80 ff ff ff
0x00EFFA00	cc cc cc cc
0x00EFFA04	54 fa ef 00

Local variable RESULT on stack
Offset from Base ptrntr 0xfffffD4
Value 0x00000000

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

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

Self-Check: What is the signed decimal value of the offset? **-32**
 $0xFA04 - 0xF9E4 = 0x0020 \rightarrow 32$,

Local variable m on stack
Offset from Base ptrntr 0xfffffec
Value 0x00000003

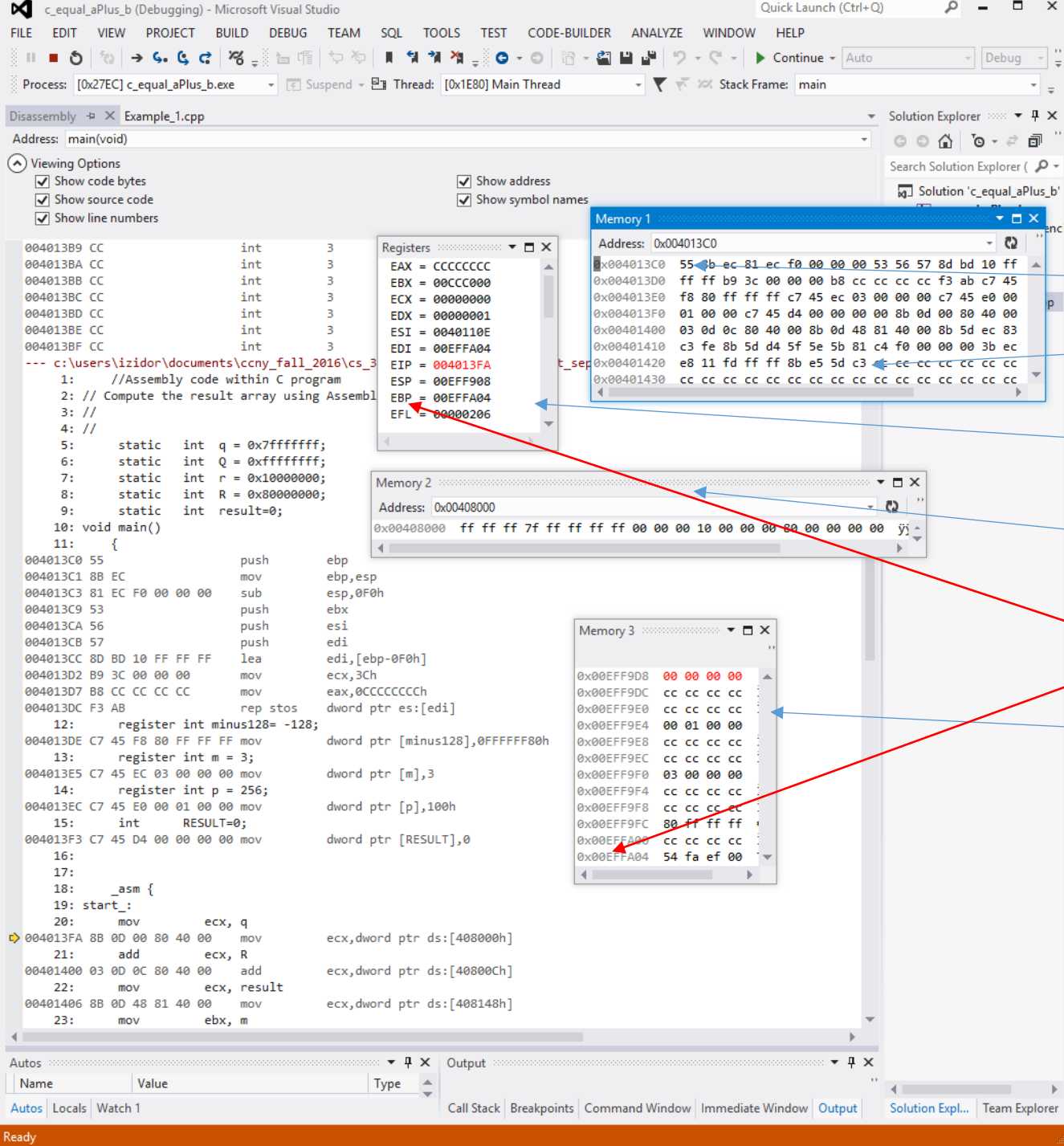
Self-Check: What is the signed decimal value of the offset? **-20**
 $0xFA04 - 0xF9F0 = 0x0014 \rightarrow 20$,

Local variable minus128 on stack
Offset from Base ptrntr 0xfffffff8
Value 0xfffffff80

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

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=0x00EFA04**

Local variables on Stack