

• Activity 1 •

Machine Lang vs. Asm



- Machine language/machine code
 - > A microprocessor reads bytes from memory and interprets them
 - > The byte sequences understood by the microprocessor define its machine language
 - > Different microprocessors have different machine languages
- Assembly language
 - Represents machine language instructions using mnemonics
 - Fach statement corresponds to one machine lang instruction
 - Since assembly language corresponds with machine language, different processors have different assembly languages

Language Translation



Assemblers and disassemblers:

- ${\color{blue} \blacktriangleright \ Compilers \ typically \ translate \ high-level \ languages \ into \ low-level \ languages}}$
 - C, C++, and Fortran compilers translate source code into machine language
- Java and C# compilers translate source code into virtual machine bytecodes, not native machine code
 - Although virtual machines use "just-in-time" (JIT) compilation: translate VM bytecodes into machine language at runtime

This Course



- ▶ **Language:** Intel x86 assembly language (32-bit)
- ▶ **Assembler:** Microsoft Macro Assembler 10.0
- ▶ **Dev Environment:** Microsoft Visual Studio 2010





ges: http://kipirvine.com/asm/images/cover6th_large.jpg • http://kipirvine.com/asm/images/cover7th_large.jp

Topics Covered in Monologue/Syllabus



- Course Objectives
- Textbook
- Lab Facilities
- ▶ Point Distribution
- ▶ Grading Scale
- Coverage
- Expectations
- Policies

Homework



- ▶ Read Section 1.1 (pp. 1–6)
- Be prepared to verbally answer review questions 3, 4, 5, 7, and 11 from Section 1.1.3
- ▶ Chapters 1 & 2 of the textbook (6th edition) are available as PDFs
 - ▶ Posted in Files section of Canvas under "Readings:" chapt_1.pdf, chapt_2.pdf
 - Or download them from http://kipirvine.com/asm/videos.htm