

• 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
  - Each statement corresponds to one machine lang instruction
  - Since assembly language corresponds with machine language, different processors have different assembly languages

# Language Translation



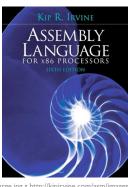
• Assemblers and disassemblers:

- Compilers typically translate high-level languages into low-level languages
  - C, C++, and Fortran compilers translate source code into machine language (most can output assembly language instead)
  - 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



Assembly Language
FOR x86 PROCESSORS
Seventh Edition
Kip Irvine

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#### Topics Covered in Monologue/Syllabus



Handout: 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