



COMP 3350

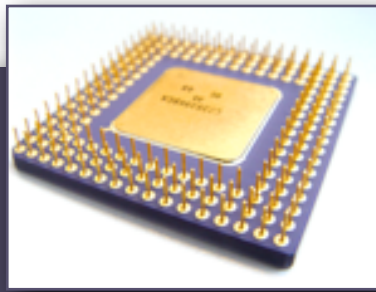
Computer Organization & Assembly Language Programming

Jeffrey L. Overbey, Ph.D.

Fall 2014

• Activity 1 •

Machine Lang vs. Asm

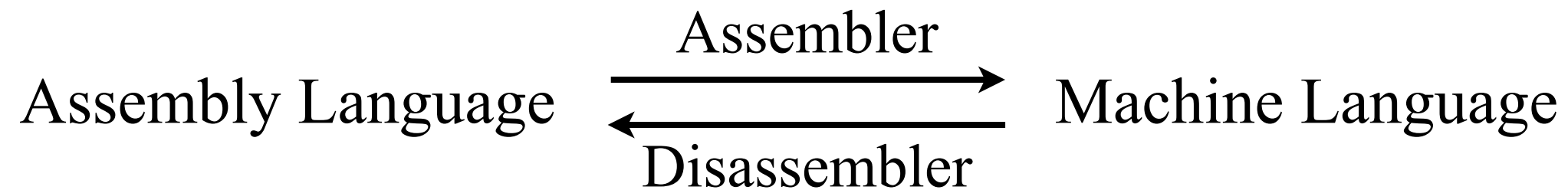


- ▶ *Machine language/machine code*
 - ▶ A microprocessor reads bytes from memory and interprets them
 - ▶ The byte sequences understood by the microprocessor define its machine language
 - ▶ Different microprocessors have different machine languages
- ▶ *Assembly language*
 - ▶ Represents machine language 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

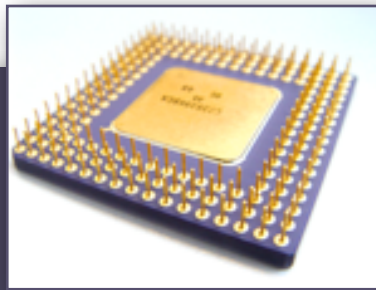


- ▶ *Assemblers and disassemblers:*

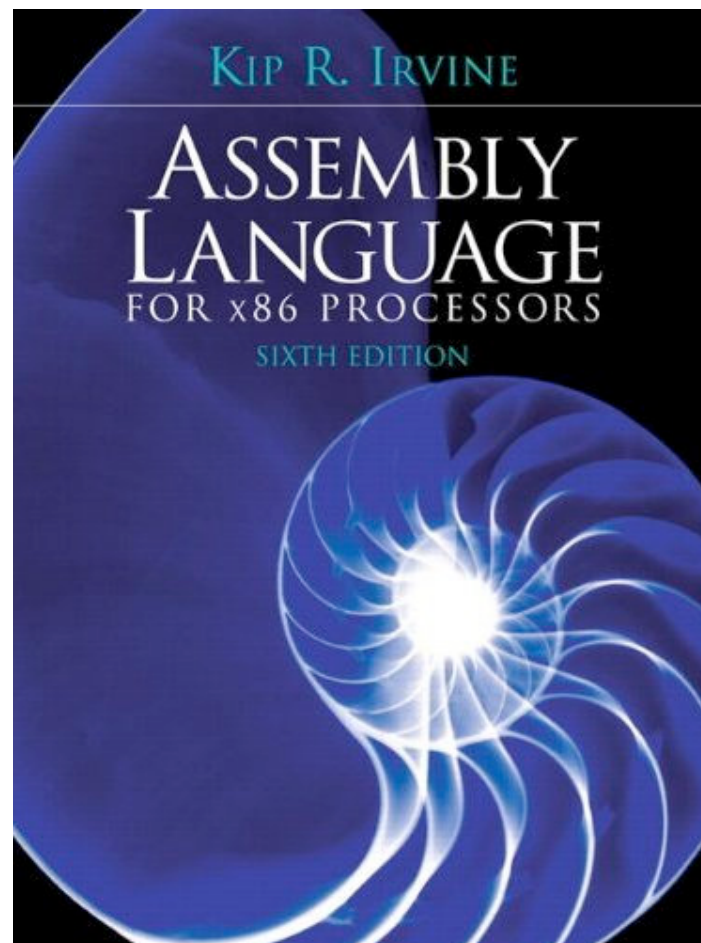


- ▶ *Compilers* typically translate high-level languages into low-level languages
 - ▶ C, C++, and Fortran compilers translate source code into machine language
(most can output assembly language instead)
 - ▶ Java and C# compilers translate source code into *virtual machine* bytecodes, not native machine code
 - ▶ Although virtual machines use “just-in-time” (JIT) compilation: translate VM bytecodes into machine language at runtime

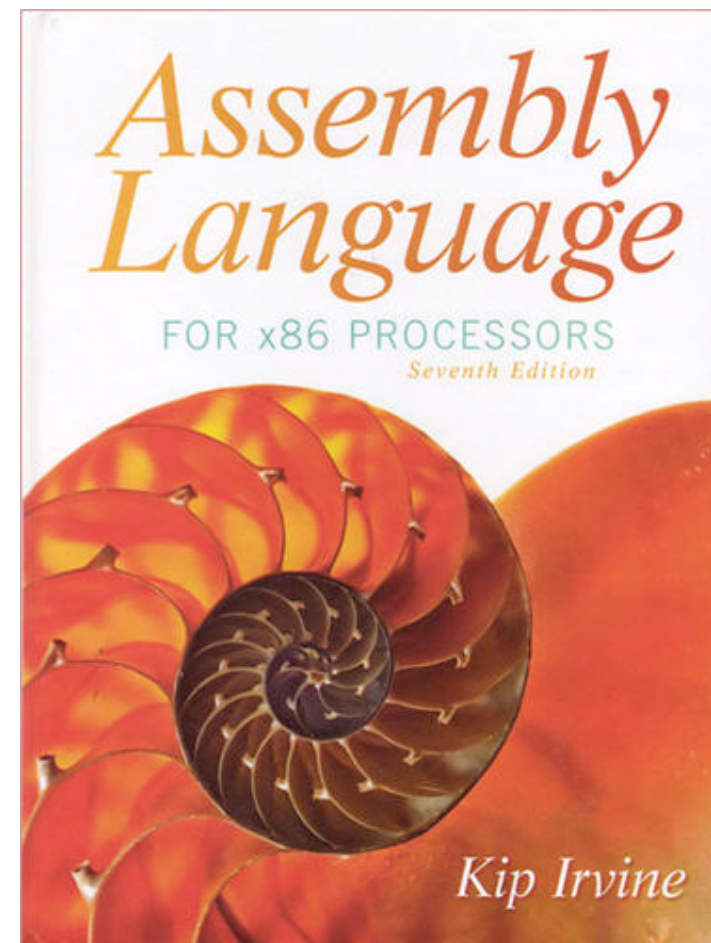
This Course



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



or



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>