

3.

```
#include <iostream>

void object(int a){
    a *=a;
}

void object1( int &a){
    a *=a;
}

int main() {
    int num = 2;

    object(num);
    object1(num);

    return 0;
}
```

```
(lldb) disas
asst3`object1:
0x100cdcf60 <+0>: pushq   %rbp
0x100cdcf61 <+1>: movq    %rsp, %rbp
0x100cdcf64 <+4>: movq    %rdi, -0x8(%rbp)
-> 0x100cdcf68 <+8>: movq    -0x8(%rbp), %rdi
0x100cdcf6c <+12>: movl    (%rdi), %eax
0x100cdcf6e <+14>: movq    -0x8(%rbp), %rdi
0x100cdcf72 <+18>: imull   (%rdi), %eax
0x100cdcf75 <+21>: movl    %eax, (%rdi)
0x100cdcf77 <+23>: popq    %rbp
0x100cdcf78 <+24>: retq
0x100cdcf79 <+25>: nopl    (%rax)
```

(lldb)

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(lldb) disas
asst3`object:
0x10f69cf40 <+0>: pushq   %rbp
0x10f69cf41 <+1>: movq    %rsp, %rbp
0x10f69cf44 <+4>: movl    %edi, -0x4(%rbp)
-> 0x10f69cf47 <+7>: movl    -0x4(%rbp), %edi
0x10f69cf4a <+10>: imull   -0x4(%rbp), %edi
0x10f69cf4e <+14>: movl    %edi, -0x4(%rbp)
0x10f69cf51 <+17>: popq    %rbp
0x10f69cf52 <+18>: retq
0x10f69cf53 <+19>: nopw    %cs:(%rax,%rax)
0x10f69cf5d <+29>: nopl    (%rax)
```

(lldb)

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(lldb) disas
asst3`main:
0x10df96f80 <+0>: pushq %rbp
0x10df96f81 <+1>: movq %rsp, %rbp
0x10df96f84 <+4>: subq $0x10, %rsp
0x10df96f88 <+8>: movl $0x0, -0x4(%rbp)
0x10df96f8f <+15>: movl $0x2, -0x8(%rbp)
-> 0x10df96f96 <+22>: movl -0x8(%rbp), %edi
0x10df96f99 <+25>: callq 0x10df96f40 ; object at main.cpp:4
0x10df96f9e <+30>: leaq -0x8(%rbp), %rdi
0x10df96fa2 <+34>: callq 0x10df96f60 ; object1 at main.cpp:10
0x10df96fa7 <+39>: xorl %eax, %eax
0x10df96fa9 <+41>: addq $0x10, %rsp
0x10df96fad <+45>: popq %rbp
0x10df96fae <+46>: retq

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```

The referenced parameter passing is the passed address, which belongs to the address delivery.

The value passed is a value. In the case of value passing, the address of the stack of the main function and the sub function is not the same.

Referenced parameter passing use Lea, and Lea will pass the address like&. In the second picture shows register %rdi keep the address of  $-(0x8) \%rbp$ , and(%rdi) will show the value of the address. Value parameter passing only use Mov to pass the value. Since the address of the stack of the main function and the sub function is not the same. The value “a” only do “a\*=a in sub” function, and when back to main function the address change, so a does not change in main function. However, if we pass the address the address will keep same, and value “a” can change in both functions.

4.

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main.cpp
#include <iostream>

int add () {
    int a,b,c;
    a = 1;
    b = 2;
    c = a + b;

    return c;
}

inline int add1 () {
    int a,b,c;
    a = 1;
    b = 2;
    c = a + b;

    return c;
}

int main() {
    add();
    add1();
    return 0;
}

```

```
(lldb) disas
asst3_4`add:
0x10239ff30 <+0>: pushq %rbp
0x10239ff31 <+1>: movq %rsp, %rbp
0x10239ff34 <+4>: movl $0x1, -0x4(%rbp)
-> 0x10239ff3b <+11>: movl $0x2, -0x8(%rbp)
0x10239ff42 <+18>: movl -0x4(%rbp), %eax
0x10239ff45 <+21>: addl -0x8(%rbp), %eax
0x10239ff48 <+24>: movl %eax, -0xc(%rbp)
0x10239ff4b <+27>: movl -0xc(%rbp), %eax
0x10239ff4e <+30>: popq %rbp
0x10239ff4f <+31>: retq
```

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→ Variables → LLDB →

```
(lldb) disas
asst3_4`add1:
10 0x10af0af80 <+0>: pushq %rbp
11 0x10af0af81 <+1>: movq %rsp, %rbp
-> 0x10af0af84 <+4>: movl $0x1, -0x4(%rbp)
13 0x10af0af8b <+11>: movl $0x2, -0x8(%rbp)
14 0x10af0af92 <+18>: movl -0x4(%rbp), %eax
15 0x10af0af95 <+21>: addl -0x8(%rbp), %eax
16 0x10af0af98 <+24>: movl %eax, -0xc(%rbp)
17 0x10af0af9b <+27>: movl -0xc(%rbp), %eax
18 0x10af0af9e <+30>: popq %rbp
19 0x10af0af9f <+31>: retq
```

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(lldb) |
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```
(lldb) disas
asst3_4`main:
0x104c6bf50 <+0>: pushq %rbp
0x104c6bf51 <+1>: movq %rsp, %rbp
0x104c6bf54 <+4>: subq $0x10, %rsp
0x104c6bf58 <+8>: movl $0x0, -0x4(%rbp)
0x104c6bf5f <+15>: callq 0x104c6bf30 ; add at main.cpp:4
-> 0x104c6bf64 <+20>: movl %eax, -0x8(%rbp)
0x104c6bf67 <+23>: callq 0x104c6bfa0 ; symbol stub for: add1()
0x104c6bf6c <+28>: xorl %ecx, %ecx
0x104c6bf6e <+30>: movl %eax, -0xc(%rbp)
0x104c6bf71 <+33>: movl %ecx, %eax
0x104c6bf73 <+35>: addq $0x10, %rsp
0x104c6bf77 <+39>: popq %rbp
0x104c6bf78 <+40>: retq
0x104c6bf79 <+41>: nopl (%rax)
```

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(lldb)
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The inline function reduces the parameter passing process. It's faster than normal function. The inline function uses different call, and it links code the function in the internal of main function not external. It uses a symbol to replace a label.