

# Key Assembly Takeaways

Yes, we did learn things

- 1. The ISA defines what's possible
- 2. Registers hold (but do not store) data
- 3. Instructions specify what the CPU can do
- 4. The stack is a memory structure that holds immediate data and function call information
- 5. Programs operate by executing one instruction at a time, only performing one operation at a time.



Python

C



```
Python
                               int main(void) {
def main():
   print("Hello, World!")
                                  printf("Hello, World!");
                                  return 0;
if __name__ == "__main__":
   main()
```



```
Python
def divide(a, b):
    return a / b
def main():
    a, b = 5, 2
    s = divide(a, b)
    print(s)
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

```
float divide (int a, int b) {
    return a / b;
int main (void) {
    int a = 5;
    int b = 2;
    float q = divide(a, b);
    printf("%f", q);
    return 0;
```

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Python
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    return a / b
def main():
    a, b = 5, 2
    q = divide(a, b)
    print(s)
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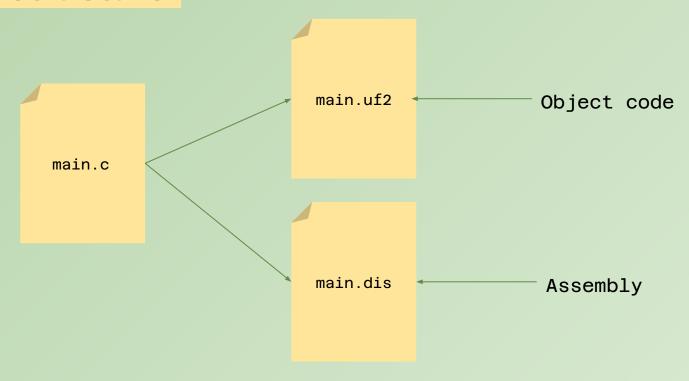
## Assembly

byte	8 bits
half word	16 bits
word	32 bits
quad	64 bits

### C

char	1 byte
short	2 bytes
int	4 bytes
float	4 bytes
long	4 bytes
long long	8 bytes
double	8 bytes

## File structure





#### program.dis (adder)

10000354 <add>:

10000354: 1840 adds r0, r0, r1 int sum = a + b;

10000356: 4770 bx lr return sum;

10000358 <main>:

10000358: b510 push {r4, lr} STACK FRAME

1000035a: f003 fe99 bl 10004090 <stdio\_init\_all>

1000035e: 2102 movsr1, #2 int a = 2;

10000360: 2003 movsr0, #3 int b = 3;

10000362: f7ff fff7 bl 10000354 <add> add(a, b);

