

## Lecture 12

# Arithmetic and Logical Operations

CPSC 275  
Introduction to Computer Systems

## Complete Memory Addressing Modes

- Most General Form  

$$D(Rb, Ri, S) \quad \text{Mem}[ \text{Reg}[Rb] + S * \text{Reg}[Ri] + D ]$$
  - D: Constant "displacement" 1, 2, or 4 bytes
  - Rb: Base register: Any of 8 integer registers
  - Ri: Index register: Any, except for `%esp`
  - S: Scale: 1, 2, 4, or 8
- Special Cases
  - $(Rb, Ri) \quad \text{Mem}[ \text{Reg}[Rb] + \text{Reg}[Ri] ]$
  - $D(Rb, Ri) \quad \text{Mem}[ \text{Reg}[Rb] + \text{Reg}[Ri] + D ]$
  - $(Rb, Ri, S) \quad \text{Mem}[ \text{Reg}[Rb] + S * \text{Reg}[Ri] ]$

## Address Computation Examples

<code>%edx</code>	<code>0xf000</code>
<code>%ecx</code>	<code>0x0100</code>

Expression	Address Computation	Address
<code>0x8(%edx)</code>		
<code>(%edx, %ecx)</code>		
<code>(%edx, %ecx, 4)</code>		
<code>0x80(, %edx, 2)</code>		

## Address Computation Instruction

- `leal src, dest`
  - Load effective address
  - src is address mode expression
  - Set dest to address denoted by expression
- Uses
  - Computing addresses without a memory reference
    - E.g., translation of `p = &x[i];`
  - Computing arithmetic expressions
    - Example

```
int mul12(int x)
{
    return x*12;
}
```

Converted to ASM by compiler:

```
leal (%eax,%eax,3),%eax # t <- x + x*3
sall $2, %eax           # return t<<2
```

## Some Arithmetic Operations

- Two Operand Instructions:

Format	Computation
<code>addl Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest + Src</code>
<code>subl Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest - Src</code>
<code>imull Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest * Src</code>
<code>sall Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest &lt;&lt; Src</code>
<code>sarl Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest &gt;&gt; Src</code>
<code>shrl Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest &gt;&gt; Src</code>
<code>xorl Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest ^ Src</code>
<code>andl Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest &amp; Src</code>
<code>orl Src, Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest   Src</code>

- Watch out for argument order!
- No distinction between signed and unsigned int

## Some Arithmetic Operations

- One Operand Instructions

<code>incl Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest + 1</code>
<code>decl Dest</code>	<code>Dest = Dest - 1</code>
<code>negl Dest</code>	<code>Dest = - Dest</code>
<code>notl Dest</code>	<code>Dest = ~Dest</code>

## Arithmetic Expression Example

```

arith:
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp, %ebp
    movl 8(%ebp), %ecx
    movl 12(%ebp), %edx
    leal (%edx,%edx,2), %eax
    sall $4, %eax
    leal 4(%ecx,%eax), %eax
    addl %ecx, %edx
    addl 16(%ebp), %edx
    imull %edx, %eax
    popl %ebp
    ret
    
```

Set Up

Body

Finish

## Understanding **arith**

```

int arith(int x, int y, int z)
{
    int t1 = x + y;
    int t2 = z + t1;
    int t3 = x + 4;
    int t4 = y * 48;
    int t5 = t3 + t4;
    int rval = t2 * t5;
    return rval;
}
    
```

Offset

16	z
12	y
8	x
4	Rtn Addr
0	Old %ebp

← %ebp

```

    movl 8(%ebp), %ecx
    movl 12(%ebp), %edx
    leal (%edx,%edx,2), %eax
    sall $4, %eax
    leal 4(%ecx,%eax), %eax
    addl %ecx, %edx
    addl 16(%ebp), %edx
    imull %edx, %eax
    
```

## Understanding **arith**

```

int arith(int x, int y, int z)
{
    int t1 = x + y;
    int t2 = z + t1;
    int t3 = x + 4;
    int t4 = y * 48;
    int t5 = t3 + t4;
    int rval = t2 * t5;
    return rval;
}
    
```

Offset

16	z
12	y
8	x
4	Rtn Addr
0	Old %ebp

← %ebp

```

    movl 8(%ebp), %ecx # ecx = x
    movl 12(%ebp), %edx # edx = y
    leal (%edx,%edx,2), %eax # eax = y*3
    sall $4, %eax # eax *= 16 (t4)
    leal 4(%ecx,%eax), %eax # eax = t4 + x + 4 (t5)
    addl %ecx, %edx # edx = x + y (t1)
    addl 16(%ebp), %edx # edx += z (t2)
    imull %edx, %eax # eax = t2 * t5 (rval)
    
```

## Observations about **arith**

```

int arith(int x, int y, int z)
{
    int t1 = x + y;
    int t2 = z + t1;
    int t3 = x + 4;
    int t4 = y * 48;
    int t5 = t3 + t4;
    int rval = t2 * t5;
    return rval;
}
    
```

- Instructions in different order from C code
- Some expressions require multiple instructions
- Some instructions cover multiple expressions

```

    movl 8(%ebp), %ecx # ecx = x
    movl 12(%ebp), %edx # edx = y
    leal (%edx,%edx,2), %eax # eax = y*3
    sall $4, %eax # eax *= 16 (t4)
    leal 4(%ecx,%eax), %eax # eax = t4 + x + 4 (t5)
    addl %ecx, %edx # edx = x + y (t1)
    addl 16(%ebp), %edx # edx += z (t2)
    imull %edx, %eax # eax = t2 * t5 (rval)
    
```

## Practice Problems

- Read CSaPP Sec. 3.5.1-3.5.4 and try the following problems:  
3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10