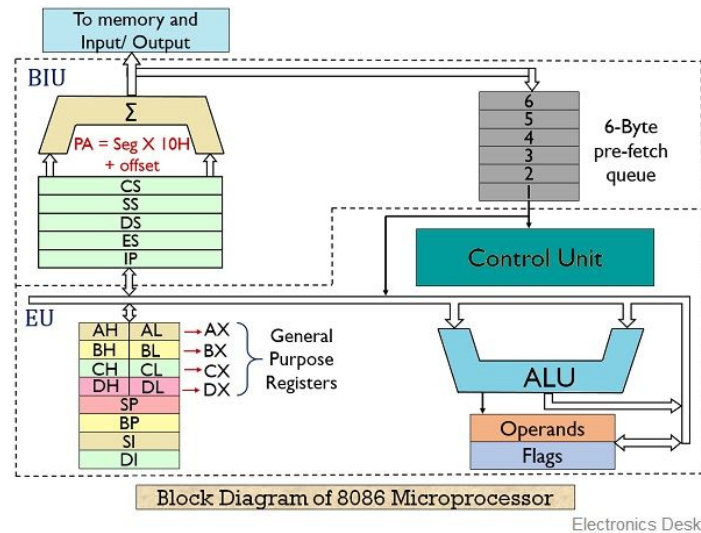


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EE2003

Intel 8086



Execution Unit

- Flag register used to store some result about an operation. Example result of a comparison or overflow bit etc. Used by the ALU
- E(xtended)SP: Stack pointer
- EA/B/C/D: General registers. Do whatever you want
- ESI/ EDI: For string instructions. strlen() or memcpy()

Bus Interface Unit

CS, SS, DS store the starting address of code, stack and data segments. The IP(instruction pointer) or the A,B,C,D registers are used to store the offset from the start address. Formula is given by:

$$Address = Segment \ll 4 + offset$$

BP and SP point to SS, IP points to CS, A/B/C/D point to DS (or ES, prof did not remember)

x86 Ops

```

1  MOV EAX, EBX           ; EAX <- EBX, register direct
2  MOV EAX, [ECX]         ; Load from memory, register indirect
3  MOV [ECX], EAX         ; store to memory
4  MOV EAX, [EBX - N]     ; register indirect with offset(immediate)
5  MOV EAX, EBX - ECX     ; THIS IS WRONG
6
7
8  ; Load Effective Addr:
9  ; Essentially you can do math in the right operand.
10 ; Used in compilers for things like
11 ; int *p = &point[i].ycoord;
12 LEA EAX, [EBP+8*EAX+4]
13
14 ; ALU Ops
15 ADD EAX, EBX           ; EAX <- EAX + EBX
16 SUB EAX, DWORD PTR[EBX]
17 SUB EAX, WORD PTR[EBX]
18 SUB EAX, BYTE PTR[EBX]
19
20 ; Logical Ops
21 AND EAX, DWORD PTR [EBP + 4]

```

1. Write assembly to do the following:

$$EAX = x * y + a - b$$

$$EBX = (x \oplus y) | (a \wedge b)$$

```

1  ; first part
2  MOV EAX, X
3  MUL y
4  MOV EBX, a
5  SUB EBX, b
6  ADD EAX, EBX
7
8  ;second part
9  MOV EBX, x
10 XOR EBX, y
11 MOV ECX, a
12 AND ECX, b
13 OR EBX, ECX

```

2. Write a program to evaluate $z = x * y$ using repeated addition

```

1  XOR EAX, EAX
2  MOV EBX, y
3  CMP EBX, 0
4  JZ done
5  add:
6  ADD EAX, x
7  DEC EBX
8  JNZ add
9
10 done:
11 NOP

```

3. Write a program to calculate the string length of a constant string

```

1  ; assuming the data is little endian
2  XOR EAX, EAX
3  loop:
4  CMP [EBX], 0
5  JZ done
6  INC EBX
7  INC EAX
8  JMP loop
9
10 done:
11 NOP

```

4. Write a program to swap two integers x and y

```

1  Swap(int *pX, int *pY){
2      __asm{
3          // this uses extra
4          // memory though
5          // ALSO, this is wrong
6          // maybe bcoz of virtual
7          // addressing?
8          PUSH [pX]
9          PUSH [pY]
10         POP [pX]
11         POP [pY]
12
13         MOV EAX, [pX]
14         MOV EBX, [pY]
15
16         XOR EAX, EBX
17         XOR EBX, EAX
18         XOR E
19     }
20 }

```