

Memory Instructions



Instructions	Description	Notes	Example
MOVx op1, op2	$op2 \leftarrow op1$	$x = \{L, W, B\}$	MOVB \$-1,%AL
MOVSxy op1, op2	$op2 \leftarrow \text{ExtSign}(op1)$	$xy = \{BW, BL, WL\}$	MOVSBW %CH,%AX
MOVZxy op1, op2	$op2 \leftarrow \text{ExtZero}(op1)$	$xy = \{BW, BL, WL\}$	MOVZWL %BX,%EDX
PUSHL op1	$\%ESP \leftarrow \%ESP - 4;$ $M[\%ESP] \leftarrow op1$		PUSHL 12(%EBP)
POPL op1	$op1 \leftarrow M[\%ESP];$ $\%ESP \leftarrow \%ESP + 4;$		POPL %EAX
LEAL op1, op2	$op2 \leftarrow \&op1$	op1: memory	LEAL (%EBX,%ECX),%EAX

Memory Instructions



A **stack** is a special area of computer's memory which stores temporary variables created by a function.

Memory Instructions



A **stack** is a special area of computer's memory which stores temporary variables created by a function.

In the stack, variables are declared, stored and initialized during runtime.

Memory Instructions



A **stack** is a special area of computer's memory which stores temporary variables created by a function.

In the stack, variables are declared, stored and initialized during runtime.

It is a temporary storage memory. When the computing task is complete, the memory of the variable will be automatically erased.

The stack section mostly contains methods, local variables, and reference variables.