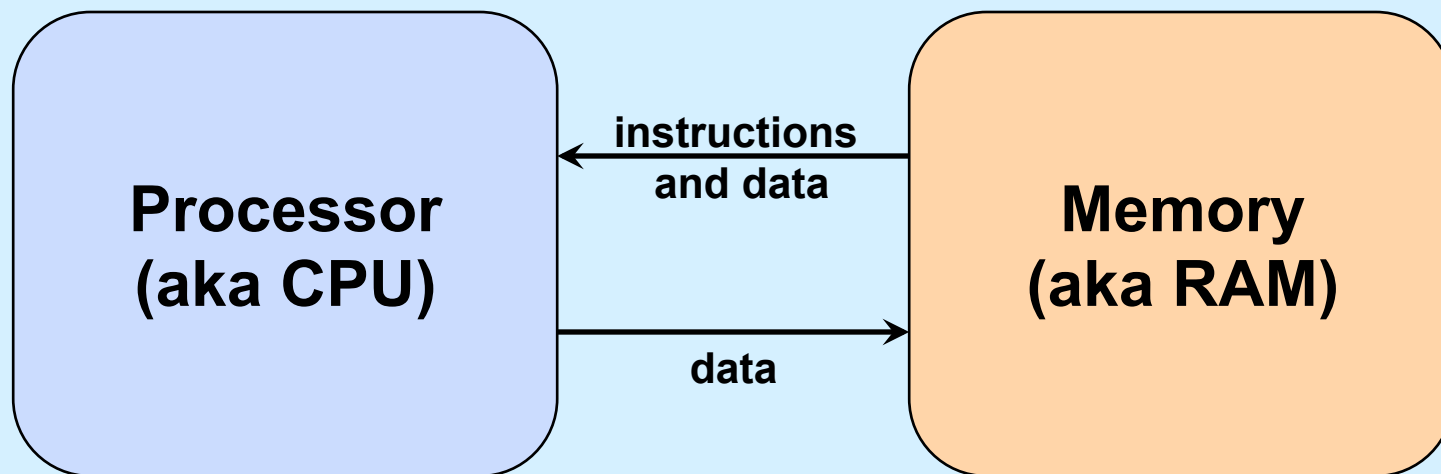


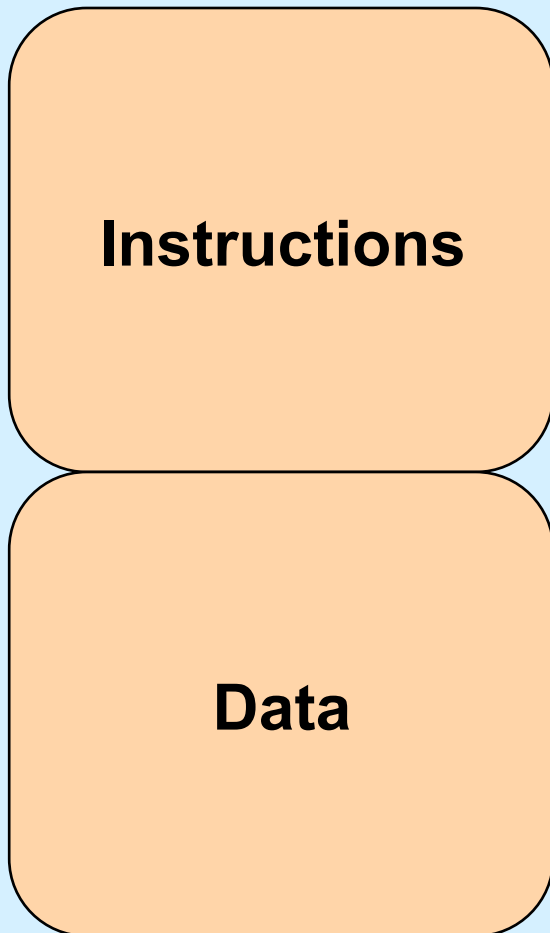
# CS 33

## Intro to Machine Programming

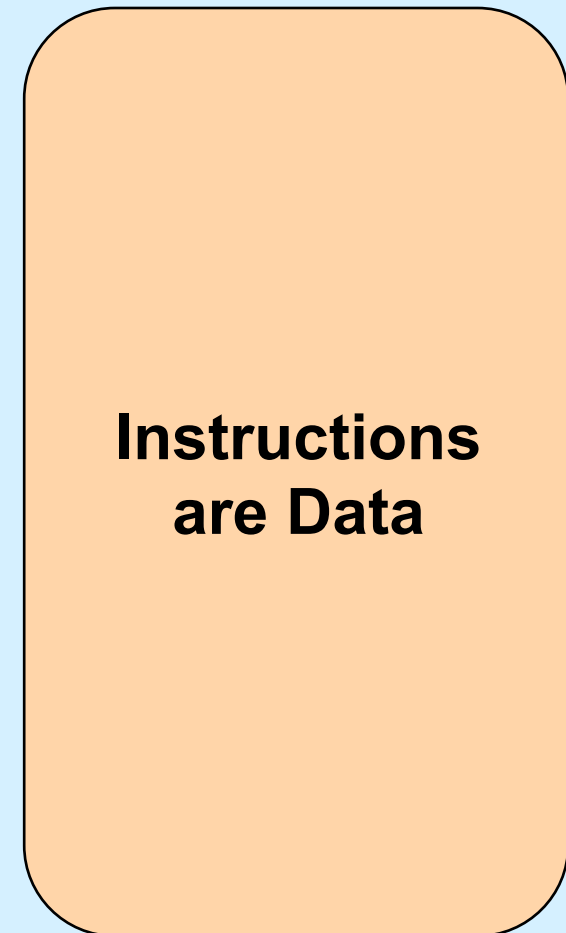
# Machine Model



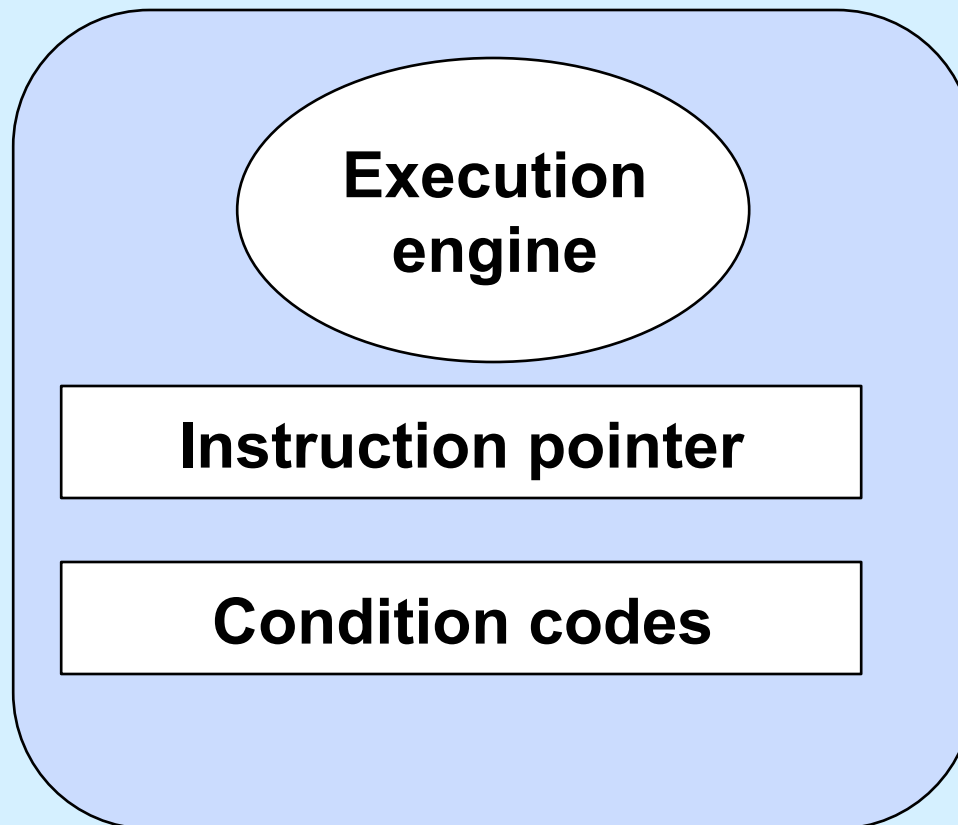
# Memory



**or**



# Processor: Some Details



# Processor: Basic Operation

```
while (forever) {  
  fetch instruction IP points at  
  decode instruction  
  fetch operands  
  execute  
  store results  
  update IP and condition code  
}
```

# Instructions ...

<b>Op code</b>	<b>Operand1</b>	<b>Operand2</b>	<b>...</b>
----------------	-----------------	-----------------	------------

# Operands

- **Form**
  - immediate vs. reference
    - » value vs. address
- **How many?**
  - 3
    - » add a,b,c
      - $c = a + b$
  - 2
    - » add a,b
      - $b += a$

# Operands (continued)

- **Accumulator**
  - **special memory in the processor**
    - » known as a *register*
    - » fast access
  - **allows single-operand instructions**
    - » add a
      - `acc += a`
    - » add b
      - `acc += b`



# From C to Assembler ...

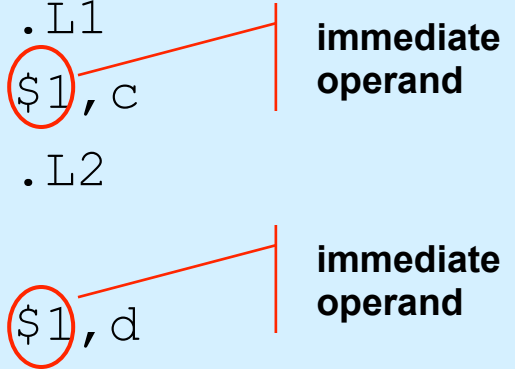
```
a = (b + c) * d;
```

```
mov    b,%acc  
add    c,%acc  
mul    d,%acc  
mov    %acc,a
```

```
if (a<b)  
    c = 1;
```

```
else  
    d = 1;
```

```
cmp    a,b  
jge    .L1  
mov    $1,c  
jmp    .L2  
.L1  
mov    $1,d  
.L2
```



immediate operand

immediate operand

# Condition Codes

- **Set of flags including status of most recent operation:**
  - **zero flag**
    - » result was or was not zero
  - **sign flag**
    - » result was or was not negative (sign bit is or is not set)
  - **overflow flag**
    - » for values treated as signed
  - **carry flag**
    - » for values treated as unsigned
- **Set implicitly by arithmetic instructions**
- **Set explicitly by compare instruction**
  - **cmp a,b**
    - » sets flags based on result of  $b-a$

# Jump Instructions

- **Unconditional jump**
  - just do it
- **Conditional jump**
  - to jump or not to jump determined by condition-code flags
  - field in the op code indicates how this is computed
  - in assembler language, simply say
    - » **je**
      - jump on equal
    - » **jne**
      - jump on not equal
    - » **jgt**
      - jump on greater than
    - » **etc.**

# Addresses

```
int a, b, c, d;
```

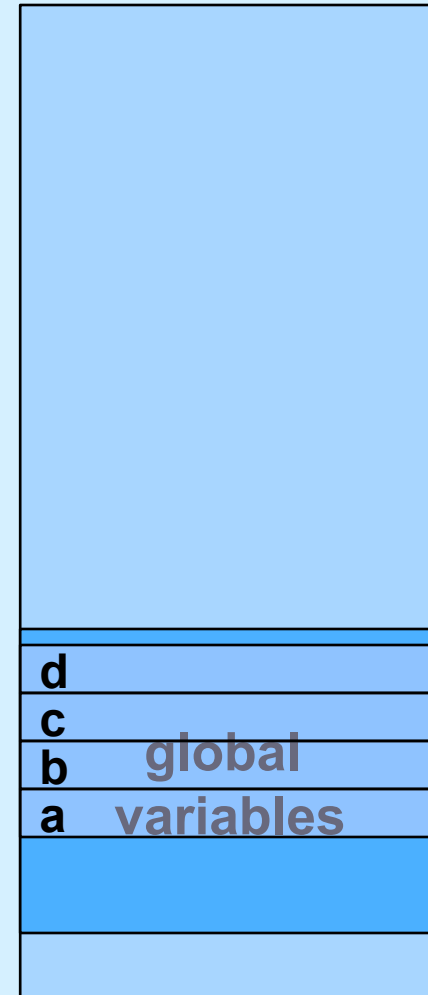
```
int main() {  
    a = (b + c) * d;  
    ...  
}
```

```
mov    b,%acc  
add    c,%acc  
mul    d,%acc  
mov    %acc,a
```

```
mov    1004,%acc  
add    1008,%acc  
mul    1012,%acc  
mov    %acc,1000
```

1012: d  
1008: c  
1004: b  
1000: a

global  
variables



Memory

# Addresses

```
int b;
```

```
int func(int c, int d) {  
    int a;  
    a = (b + c) * d;  
    ...  
}
```

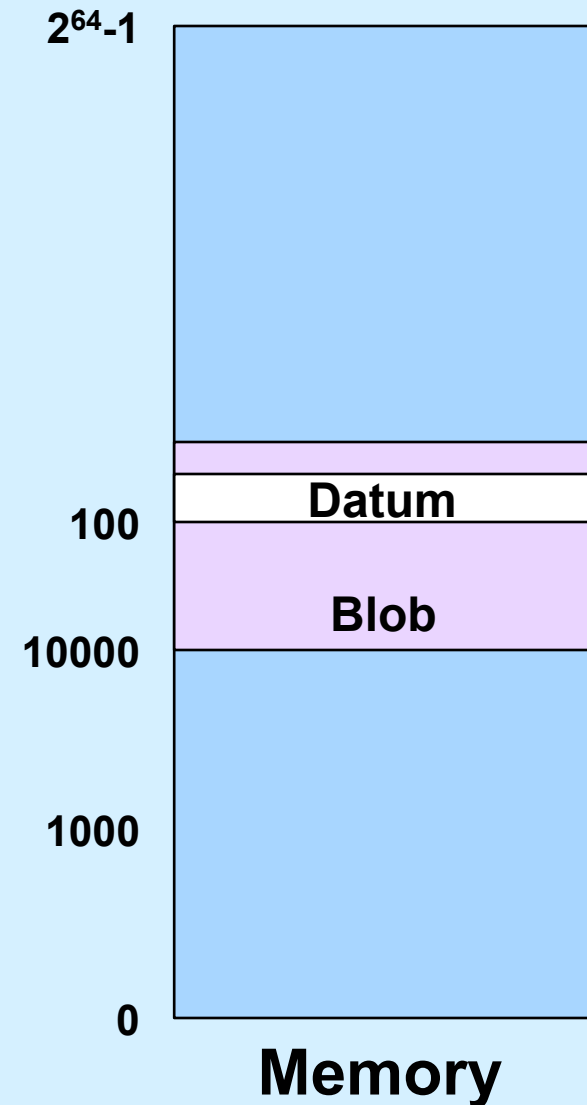
```
mov    ?, %acc  
add    ?, %acc  
mul    ?, %acc  
mov    %acc, ?
```

- One copy of *b* for duration of program's execution
  - *b*'s address is the same for each call to *func*
- Different copies of *a*, *c*, and *d* for each call to *func*
  - addresses are different in each call

# Relative Addresses

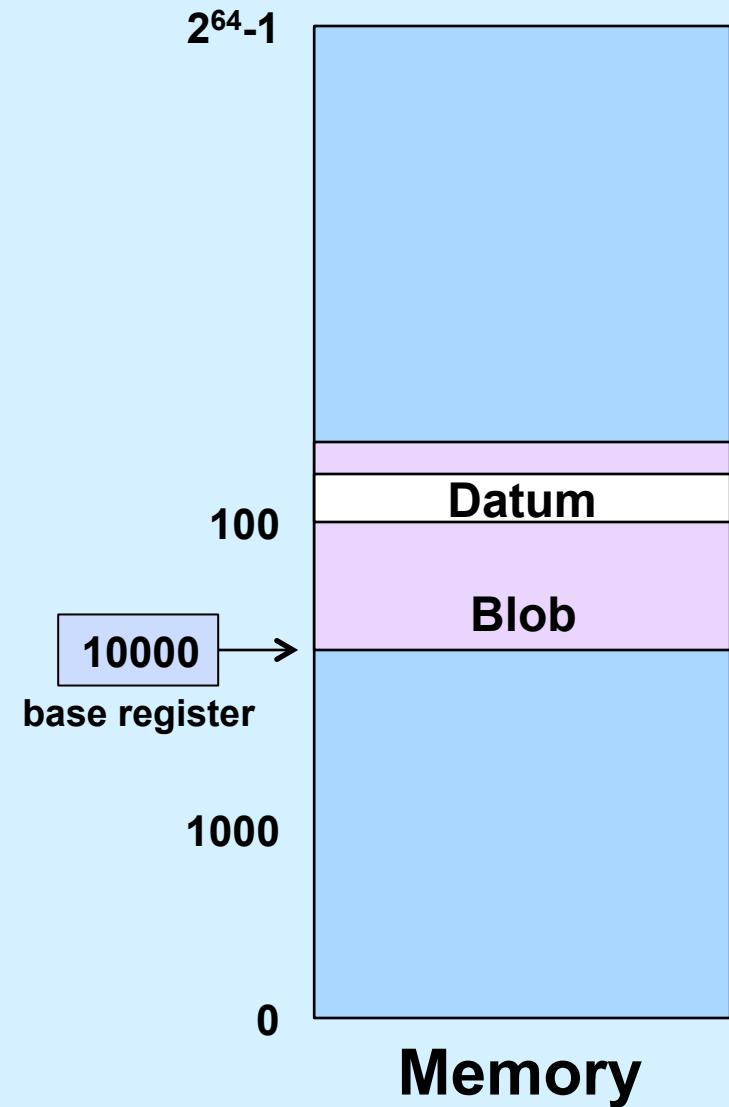
- **Absolute address**
  - actual location in memory
- **Relative address**
  - offset from some other location

- Blob's absolute address is 10000
- Datum's relative address (to Blob) is 100
  - its absolute address is 10100



# Base Registers

```
mov $10000, %base  
mov $10, 100(%base)
```

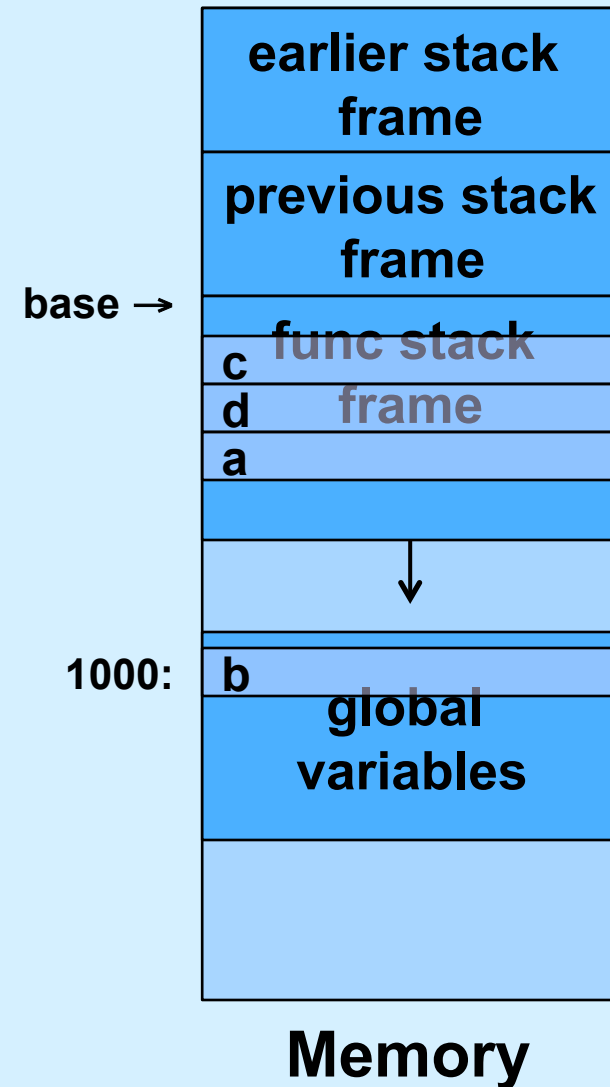


# Addresses

```
int b;
```

```
int func(int c, int d) {  
    int a;  
    a = (b + c) * d;  
    ...  
}
```

```
mov    1000,%acc  
add    c_rel(%base),%acc  
mul    d_rel(%base),%acc  
mov    %acc,a_rel(%base)
```



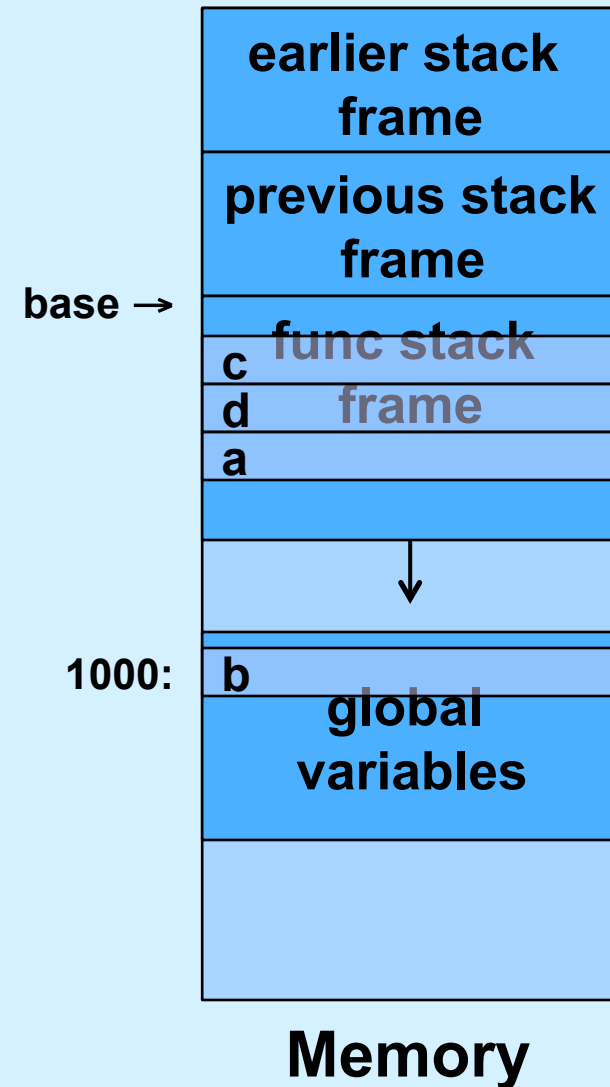


# Quiz

Suppose the value in *base* is 10,000 and *c\_rel* is -8. What is the address of *c*?

- a) 9992
- b) 9996
- c) 10,004
- d) 10,008

```
mov    1000,%acc
add    c_rel(%base),%acc
mul    d_rel(%base),%acc
mov    %acc,a_rel(%base)
```



# Registers

