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printable/es1.s
               Tue Sep 17 15:21:21 2019
#*****************************
# File: es1.s
  Contains the Assembly translation for esl.cpp.
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 Created on 14/09/2019.
#******************
#-----
.GLOBAL _ZN2clC1EPc
                                                     # cl::cl(char v[])
#-----
# activation record:
       ----
-16
-8
# &v
# this
# %rbp
             0
_ZN2clC1EPc:
# set stack locations labels
   .set this, -8
   .set v, -16
# prologue: activation frame
   pushq %rbp
   movq %rsp, %rbp
   subq $24, %rsp
                                 # reserve stack space for actual arguments
# copy actual arguments to the stack
   movq %rdi, this(%rbp)
   movq %rsi, v(%rbp)
\# a = v[0]++;
   movslq i(%rbp), %rcx
movb (%rc; ^
                                \# i = 0
   movb (%rsi, %rcx, 1), %al # v[0] -> %al movb %al, (%rdi, %rcx, 1) # a = v[0]; incb (%rsi, %rcx, 1) # v[0]:
# b = v[1];
   incq %rcx
                             # v[1] -> %al
   movb (%rsi, %rcx, 1), %al
movb %al, (%rdi, %rcx, 1)
                                # b = v[1];
# for loop initialization
   movl $0, i(%rbp)
                                 \# i = 0
for:
                                 # check if i < 4</pre>
   cmpl $4, i(%rbp)
   jge finefor
                                 \# end for loop (i >= 4)
# for loop body
                              # this -> %rdi
   movq this(%rbp), %rdi
   movq v(%rbp), %rsi
                                # &v -> %rsi
   movslq i(%rbp), %rcx
                                # i -> %rcx
   movq $0, %r8
                                 # $0 -> %r8
   movb (%rdi, %r8, 1), %al
                                # a -> %al
   incq %r8
                                 # increment %r8
   movb (%rdi, %r8, 1), %bl
                                # b -> %bl
   addb (%rsi, %rcx, 1), %al
                                # v[i] + a -> %al
   movb %al, 8(%rdi, %rcx, 1)
                                # s.vv1[i] = v[i] + a, [0]
   addb (%rsi, %rcx, 1), %bl
                                # v[i] + b -> %bl
   movsbq %bl, %rbx
                                 # %bl -> %rbx
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s.vv2[i] = v[i] + b;

movq %rbx, 16(%rdi, %rcx, 8)

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finefor1:

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incl i(%rbp)
   jmp for
finefor:
   movq this(%rbp), %rax
                                # return initialized object address
                                # movq %rbp, %rsp; popq %rbp
   ret
#-----
.GLOBAL _ZN2cl5elab1ER2sti
#-----
# activation record:
              -24
# d
              -20
# &ss
              -16
# this -8
# %rbp 0
              -8
#-----
_ZN2cl5elab1ER2sti:
# set stack locations labels
   .set this, -8
   .set ss, -16 set d, -20
   .set d, -20
.set i, -24
# prologue: activation frame
   pushq %rbp
   movq %rsp, %rbp
   subq $24, %rsp
                               # reserve stack space for actual arguments
# copy actual arguments to the stack
   movq %rdi, this(%rbp)
   movq %rsi, ss(%rbp)
   movl %edx, d(%rbp)
# for loop initialization
  movl $0, i(%rbp)
                              \# i = 0
for1:
   cmpl $4, i(%rbp)
                               # check if i < 4</pre>
   jge finefor1
                               \# end for loop (i >= 4)
# for looop body
   movq this(%rbp), %rdi
movq ss(%rbp), %rsi
   movslq i(%rbp), %rcx
# if (d >= ss.vv2[i])
   cmpl %eax, d(%rbp)
   jl fineif
                              # exit if (d < ss.vv2[i])
   movb (%rsi, %rcx, 1), %al  # ss.vv1[i] -> %al addb %al, 8(%rdi, %rcx, 1)  # s.vv1[i] += ss.vv1[i];
fineif:
   movq $0, %r8
                              # 0 -> %r8
   movb (%rdi, %r8, 1), %al # a -> %al
   movsbl %al, %eax # %al => %eax
addl d(%rbp), %eax # d + a -> %eax
movsla %cay %ray # %eax => %rax
   movslq %eax, %rax
                               # %eax => %rax
   movq %rax, 16(%rdi, %rcx, 8) # s.vv2[i] = a + d;
   incl i(%rbp)
   jmp for1
```

```
# movq %rsp, %rbp; popq %rbp
   leave
   ret
#************************
# When it comes to structs memory alignment the following criteria is applied:
# "In general, a struct instance will have the alignment of its widest scalar
# member. Compilers do this as the easiest way to ensure that all the members
# are self-aligned for fast access".
# In this case the struct will have 8-byte alignment because it contains a field
# of type long.
# Primitive data types typical alignments:
 - A char (one byte) will be 1-byte aligned.
  - A short (two bytes) will be 2-byte aligned.
  - An int (four bytes) will be 4-byte aligned.
  - A long (eight bytes) will be 8-byte aligned.
  - Any pointer (eight bytes) will be 8-byte aligned.
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