

程序的机器级表示(2)

王晶

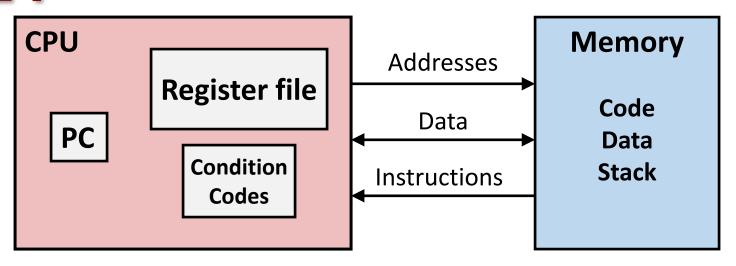
jwang@ruc.edu.cn, 信息楼124

2023年10月





ISA = Assembly/Machine Code View



Programmer-Visible State

- **✓ PC: Program counter**
 - Address of next instruction
- ✓ Register file
 - Heavily used program data
- √ Condition codes
 - Store status information about most recent arithmetic or logical operation
 - Used for conditional branching

– Memory

- Byte addressable array
- Code and user data
- Stack to support procedures



汇编语言

- 一种较低级的程序设计语言
- 主要是机器语言的符号化描述
- 通常为特定计算机或计算机系列专门设计

x86汇编语言示例

MOV AX, 0H
MOV BX, [20H]
ADD AX, BX
ADD BX, 1H
JMP label_next

ARM汇编语言示例

MOV R0, #0

LDR R2, #0x10020

ADD R0, R0, R2

ADD R2, R2, #1

B label_next



学习汇编语言的目的

借助汇编语言学习计算机的工作原理

使用汇编语言编写 底层驱动程序、实 时控制程序等

通过了解高级语言 可以如何转换成高 效的可执行代码, 提高编程质量

借助反汇编工具分析、调试机器语言 代码



学习汇编语言的目的

- 编译器也能生成汇编,为什么还要学习汇编
- 理解编译器的优化能力
 - 不能过于贬低: 比绝大多数人工强
 - 也不能过于夸大:
 - 有些看似简单的地方,为了避免bug,不敢优化
 - 有些复杂问题还是很难优化(例如并行编译)
- 分析代码中低效的部分,以便提升程序性能
 - 汇编与性能直接对应



From writing to understand assembly code

- 直接写汇编程序
- 熟悉汇编语言
- 习惯汇编的思维方式(可以直接操控硬件)
- 建立高级语言(C)和汇编之间的联系

实变函数学十遍 汇编语言不会编 随机过程随机过 量子力学量力学

• 逆向工程



- 从C翻译到汇编
- 理解在系统中程序到底做了什么
- 帮助找出bug
- 帮助找出程序的安全隐患
- 帮助找出性能差的环节



程序的机器级表示

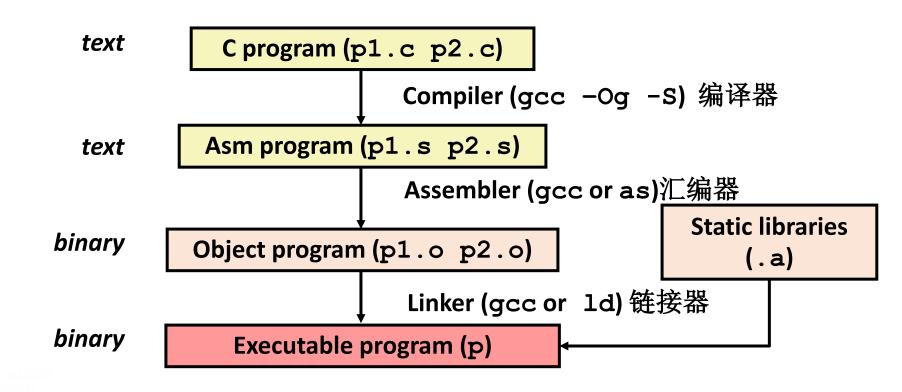
• 如何生成汇编语言程序

• 汇编语言程序的结构



Turning C into Object Code

- Code in files pl.c pl.c
- Compile with command: gcc -Og pl.c p2.c -o p
 - Use basic optimizations (**-Og**) [New to recent versions of GCC]
 - Put resulting binary in file **p**





Compiling Into Assembly

C Code (sum.c)

Generated x86-64 Assembly

```
sumstore:
   pushq %rbx
   movq %rdx, %rbx
   call plus
   movq %rax, (%rbx)
   popq %rbx
   ret
```

Obtain (on shark machine) with command

```
gcc -Og -S sum.c
```

Produces file sum.s

Warning: Will get very different results on other machines (Andrew Linux, Mac OS-X, ...) due to different versions of gcc and different compiler settings.



ret

汇编和反汇编

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
   printf ( "hello, world\n" );
   return 0;
       gcc -E test.c -o test.i
       gcc -S test.i -o test.s
test.s
       gcc -S test.c -o test.s
   add:
   pushl%ebp
   movl %esp, %ebp
   subl $16, %esp
   movl 12(%ebp), %eax
   movl 8(%ebp), %edx
        (%edx, %eax), %eax
   movl %eax, -4(%ebp)
   movl -4(%ebp), %eax
   leave
```

"gcc -c test.s -o test.o" 将test.s汇编为test.o

"objdump -d test.o" 将test.o 反汇编为.s文件

00000000 <add>:

```
0:
   55
            push %ebp
   89 e5
            mov
                  %esp, %ebp
            sub
3:
   83 ec 10
                  $0x10, %esp
6:
   8b 45 0c
            mov 0xc(%ebp), %eax
   8b 55 08
                  0x8(%ebp), %edx
            mov
   8d 04 02
                  (%edx,%eax,1), %eax
            lea
   89 45 fc
            mov %eax, -0x4(%ebp)
12: 8b 45 fc
                  -0x4(%ebp), %eax
            mov
15: c9
            leave
16: c3
            ret
```

位移量 机器指令

汇编指令

编译得到的与反汇编得到的汇编指令形式稍有差异



汇编和反汇编工具

- 汇编器
 - ✓as, gcc依赖的汇编器
- 链接器
 - **√**ld
- 调试器
 - √Gdb
- 反汇编器
 - √objdump -d sum
 - ✓ Useful tool for examining object code
 - ✓ Analyzes bit pattern of series of instructions
 - ✓ Produces approximate rendition of assembly code
 - ✓ Can be run on either a .out (complete executable) or .o file

```
$ as hello.s -o hello.o
$ ld hello.o -o hello
$ ./hello
$ echo $? #打印返回值
```

```
[root@master test]# vim hello.s
[root@master test]# as -o hello.o hello.s
[root@master test]# ld -o hello hello.o
[root@master test]# ./hello
hello world!
```



Alternate Disassembly

Object

0×0400595 : 0x530x480x890xd30xe8 0xf20xff 0xff 0xff 0x480x890x030x5b0xc3

Disassembled

• Within gdb Debugger

```
gdb sum
disassemble sumstore
```

• Disassemble procedure

```
x/14xb sumstore
```

• Examine the 14 bytes starting at sumstore



What Can be Disassembled?

```
% objdump -d WINWORD.EXE
WINWORD.EXE: file format pei-i386
No symbols in "WINWORD.EXE".
Disassembly of section .text:
30001000 <.text>:
30001000:
30001001:
                   Reverse engineering forbidden by
30001003:
                 Microsoft End User License Agreement
30001005:
3000100a:
```

- Anything that can be interpreted as executable code
- Disassembler examines bytes and reconstructs assembly source



程序的机器级表示

• 如何生成汇编语言程序

• 汇编语言程序的结构



真实的汇编程序

```
.globl sumstore
       .type sumstore, @function
sumstore:
.LFB35:
      .cfi startproc
      pushq %rbx
      .cfi def cfa offset 16
      .cfi offset 3, -16
      movq %rdx, %rbx
      call plus
      movq %rax, (%rbx)
      popq %rbx
      .cfi def cfa offset 8
      ret
      .cfi endproc
.LFE35:
      .size sumstore, .-sumstore
```



引导语句

```
.globl sumstore
       .type sumstore, @function
sumstore:
.LFB35:
      .cfi startproc
      pushq %rbx
      .cfi def cfa offset 16
      .cfi offset 3, -16
      movq %rdx, %rbx
      call plus
      movq %rax, (%rbx)
      popq %rbx
      .cfi def cfa offset 8
      ret
      .cfi endproc
.LFE35:
      .size sumstore, .-sumstore
```

Things that look weird and are preceded by a ": are generally directives.

```
sumstore:
  pushq %rbx
  movq %rdx, %rbx
  call plus
  movq %rax, (%rbx)
  popq %rbx
  ret
```

1937 K K

"Hello World"

msg:.string "hello world!\n"

```
.data
```

```
len = . - msg
.text
 .global
 start:
                   ;第4个参数,字符串长度
     movq $len, %rdx
                   ;第3个参数,字符串地址
     movq $msg, %rcx
                   ;第2个参数,1指定标准输出(0-标准输入)
     movq $1, %rbx
                   ;第1个参数,4为系统调用号: sys_write
     movq $4, %rax
                   ;80中断,系统调用
     int $0x80
                   ;参数1,退出代码,指定的返回值
     movl $0, %ebx
     movl $1, %eax ;1号系统调用: sys_exit
     int $0x80
```



程序的机器级表示

• 如何生成汇编语言程序

- 汇编语言程序的结构
 - · .text 程序段
 - .data 数据段
 - .stack 堆栈段



Code Examples

//C code int accum = 0; int sum(int x, int y) { int t = x+y; accum += t; return t; }

Obtain with command

```
gcc -02 -S code.c
```

Assembly file code.s

instruction

```
sum:
   pushl %ebp
   movl %esp, %ebp
   movl 12 (%ebp), %eax
   addl 8 (%ebp), %eax <
   addl %eax, accum
   movl %ebp,%esp
   popl %ebp
   ret
```



From C Codes to Assembly codes

- Instruction
 - Performs a very elementary operation only
- Add two signed integers
 - C code:
 - int t = x + y;
 - Assembly code:
 - addl 8(%ebp),%eax
 - Add 2 4-byte integers
 - Similar to expression x +=y



Machine Instruction

```
*dest = t;
```

```
movq %rax, (%rbx)
```

0x40059e: 48 89 03

- C 代码
 - Store value t where designated by dest
- 汇编代码Assembly
 - Move 8-byte value to memory
 - Quad words in x86-64 parlance
 - 操作数Operands:

t: Register %rax

dest: Register %rbx

*dest: Memory M[%rbx]

- 目标代码Object Code
 - 3-byte 指令
 - 存储在地址 0x40059e



汇编指令的执行

- •程序
 - 一个指令的序列
- 指令
 - 机器执行动作的最小单位
- 执行模式
 - 顺序执行下一条指令
 - 条件转移指令跳到新的不连续地址
- •操作数可以存储在寄存器和存储器中,大多数在寄存器中
- 并可以在寄存器和存储器之间传输数据

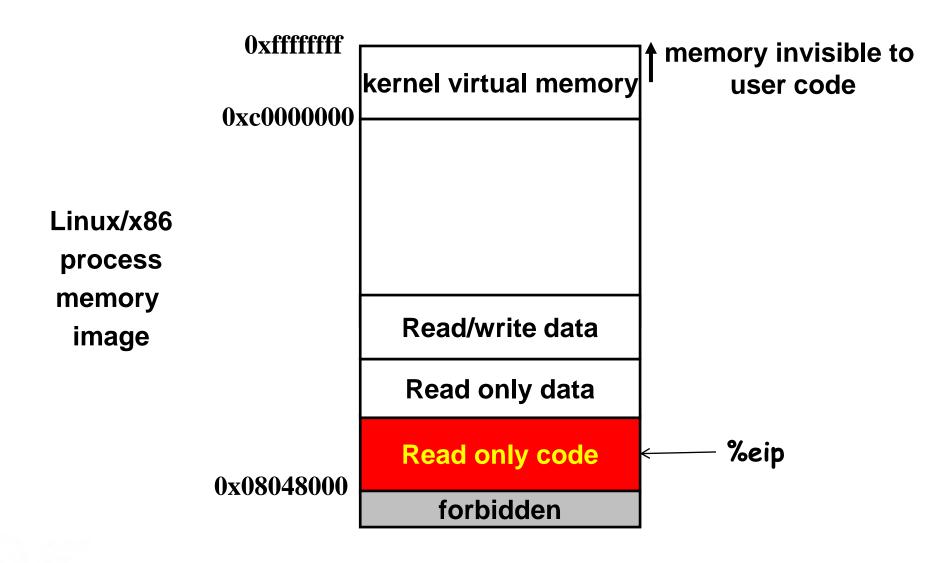


Understanding Machine Execution

- 指令存在哪里?
 - 主存中
 - 代码段
- 指令如何执行?
 - · %eip 保存了一个存储器地址,
 - 从这个存储器地址读取一条指令
 - 增加 %eip
 - %eip 是program counter (PC)
 - 执行这条指令



Code Layout





Sequential execution

```
f()
{
   int i = 3;
}
```

```
08048390 <_f>:
```

90: 55 91: 89 e5

93: 83 ec 14

96: c7 45 fc

9d: c9 03 00 00 00

9e: c3

push %ebp

mov %esp,%ebp

sub \$0x14,%esp

movl \$03, -0x4(%ebp)

leave

ret

0x08048000

kernel virtual memory

Read/write data

Read only data

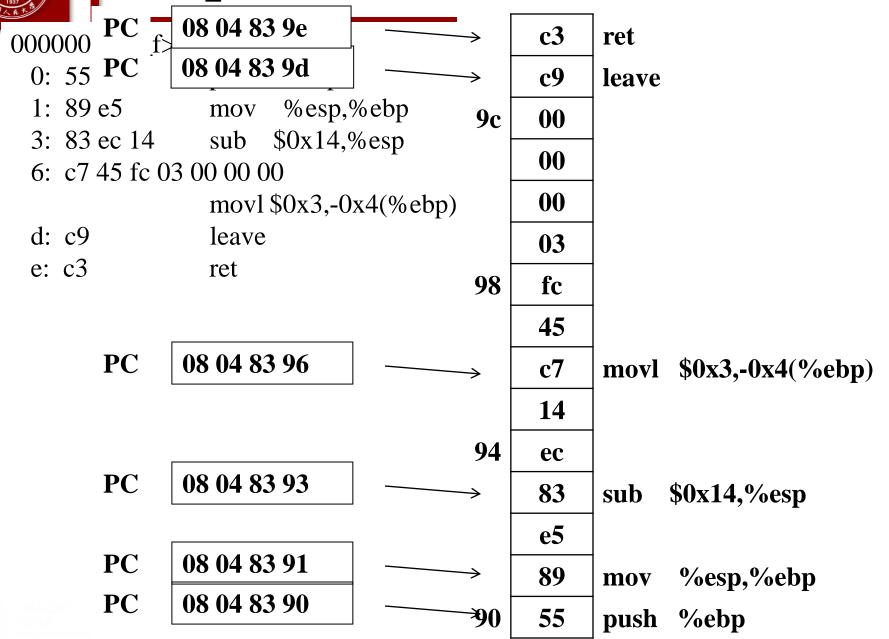
Read only code

forbidden

%eip

STYVERSITY OF CHINA

Sequential execution





程序的机器级表示

• 如何生成汇编语言程序

• 汇编语言程序的结构

• .text 程序段

·.data 数据段

• 数据类型: 是什么

• 数据寻址: 怎么找

• 数据移动: 怎么用

• .stack 堆栈段



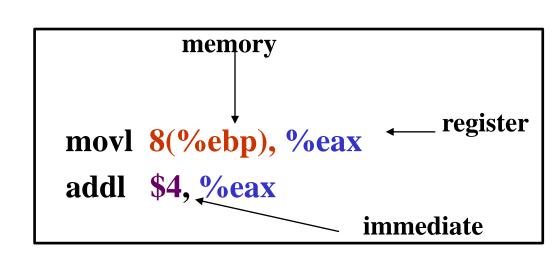
Operands (操作数)

- 高级语言
 - 常量
 - 变量

A = A + 4variable constant

▶汇编语言

- Immediate (立即数):
- Register (寄存器)
- Memory (存储器)





汇编语言的数据类型

- 高级语言
 - Integer data of 1, 2, 4, or 8 bytes
 - Floating point data of 4, 8, or 10 bytes
 - SIMD vector data types of 8, 16, 32 or 64 bytes
- 汇编级别
 - 数据的值
 - 地址(没有类型信息的指针)
 - 没有数组和结构体,不区分 signed 和 unsigned integers
 - 仅以字节为单位,分配内存空间
 - 代码:字节序列,解码为指令



常量vs变量

• 符号常量

- Len = . msg
- 符号常量使用标识符表达一个数值
- 在变为机器代码时会直接替换为对应的值

• 变量

- 本质是(临时)拥有一段内存,变量即内存的地址
- 在变为机器代码时会直接替换为对应内存段的首地址

• .ascii 字符串

• .short 短整型 16位2字节

• .int .long 长整型 32位4字节 (同一平台C语言中long 为8字节)

• .byte 1个字节

• .float 浮点单精度

• .double 浮点双精度

.data

msg:.string "hello world!\n"

len = . - msg



例题

- •假设是8086, DS=2000H, 要求画出内存状态图
 - Hint: intel系列CPU采用小端方式
- .data
 - byte1 .byte 10110111b
 - byte2 = . byte1
 - word1 .short -9
 - dword1 .int 2274H
 - word2 .short 2274Q

010 C	10	11	1	100
0100	10	11	1	100

4 B C

0×B7
0xF7
0xFF
0×74
0x22
0x00
0x00
0xBC
0×04



程序的机器级表示

• 如何生成汇编语言程序

• 汇编语言程序的结构

• .text 程序段

·.data 数据段

• 数据类型: 是什么

• 数据寻址: 怎么找

• 数据移动: 怎么用

• .stack 堆栈段



数据寻址方式的分类

① 立即寻址

数据在指令中

② 寄存器寻址

数据在寄存器中

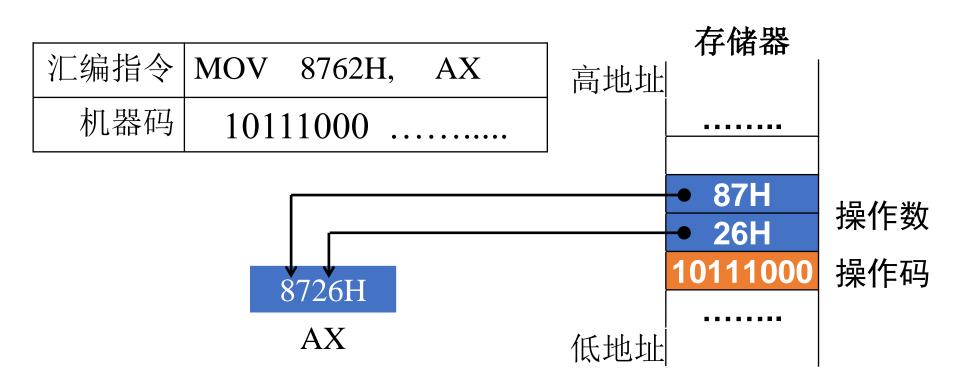
- ③ 直接寻址
- ④ 寄存器间接寻址
- ⑤ 寄存器相对寻址
- ⑥ 基值变址寻址
- ⑦ 相对基址变址寻址
- ⑧ 比例变址寻址

数据在存储器中



1.立即寻址(Immediate Addressing)

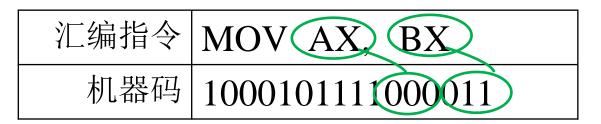
•操作数作为指令机器码的一部分,在取出指令的同时就取出了操作数

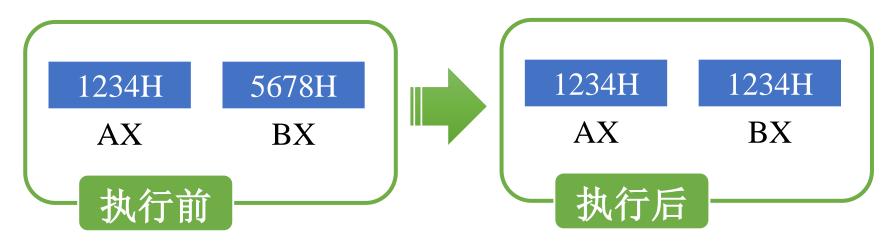




2.寄存器寻址(Register Addressing)

•操作数在寄存器中,指令中指明寄存器号







寄存器寻址的优点

执行速度快

· 操作数在CPU内部, 不需要访问存储器 来取得操作数

指令编码较短

- 寄存器号比立即数、内存地址短
- *在编程中,应尽量使用这种寻址方式的指令 *常用数据大多存放在寄存器中, int/float



数据寻址方式的分类

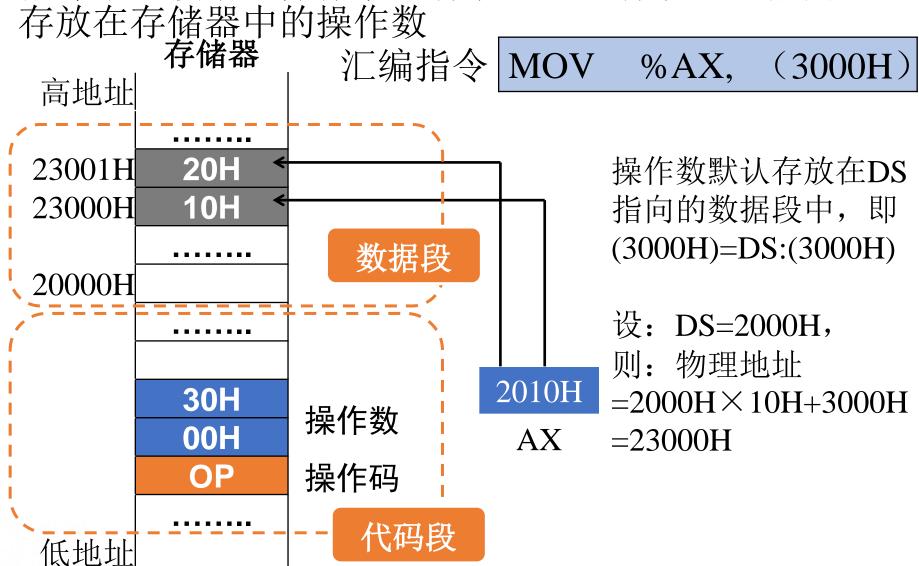
- ① 立即寻址
- ② 寄存器寻址
- ③ 直接寻址
- ④ 寄存器间接寻址
- ⑤ 寄存器相对寻址
- ⑥ 基值变址寻址
- ⑦相对基址变址寻址
- ⑧ 比例变址寻址

数据在存储器中



3.直接寻址(Direct Addressing)

• 指令中直接给出操作数的有效地址,有效地址指向存放在存储器中的操作数





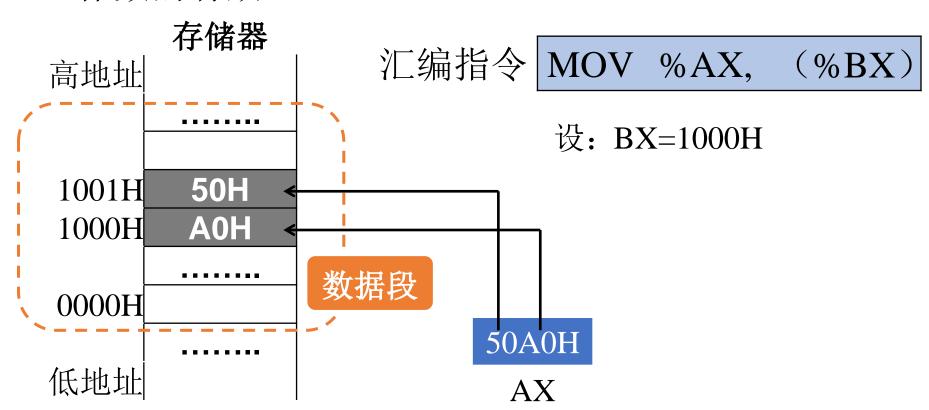
要点说明

- 如果数据存放在数据段以外的其它段(例如附加段),则应在指令中给出"段跨越前缀"
 - 示例1: MOV AX, ES:[3000H]
 - 示例2: ES: MOV AX, [3000H]
- 为避免指令字过长,规定双操作数指令不能两个操作数都用直接寻址方式
 - 错误示例: MOV DS:[2000H], DS:[3000H]



4.寄存器间接寻址 (Register Indirect Addressing)

• 指令中给出寄存器号,指定的寄存器中存放着操作数的有效地址





5.寄存器相对寻址(Register Relative Addressing)

•操作数的有效地址是一个基址或变址寄存器的内容与一个位移量之和

有效地址=

BX BP SI DI

基址或变址

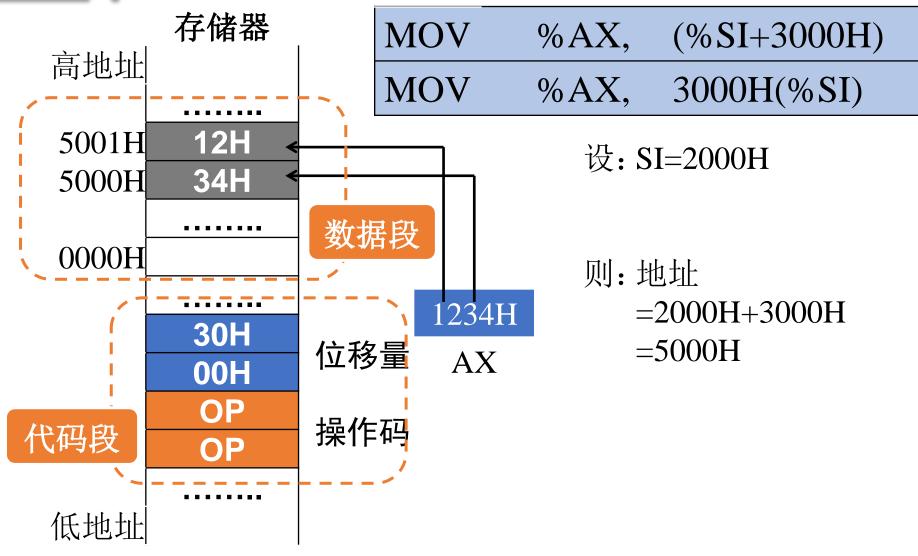
8位 16位 32位 (带符号数)

位移量

主存以字节为可寻址单位地址的加减是以字节为单位



寻址方式示例





6.比例变址寻址(Scaled Indexed Addressing)

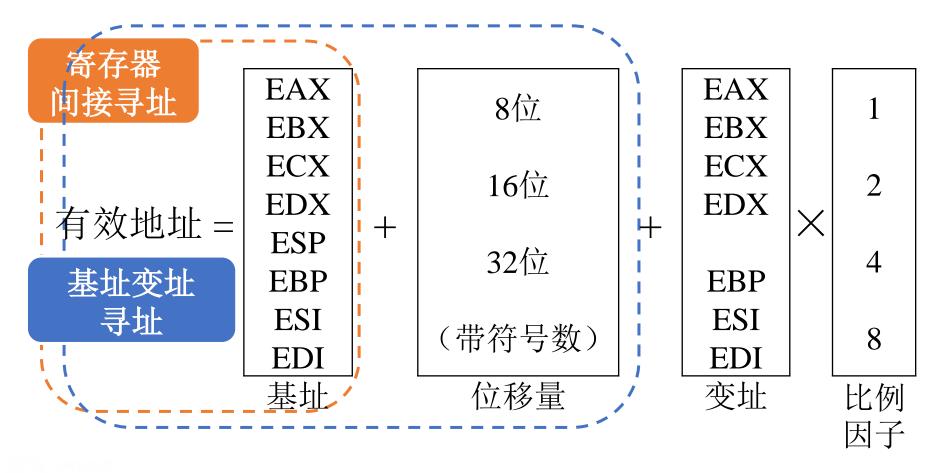
操作数的有效地址由基址寄存器、变址寄存器、 比例因子和位移量按如下公式生成

EAX **EAX** 8位 **EBX** EBX **ECX ECX** 16位 **EDX** EDX 有效地址 = X ++**ESP** 32位 4 **EBP EBP** ESI **ESI** (带符号数) 8 **EDI EDI** 比例 基址 变址 位移量 因子



通用公式

- •比例变址寻址是IA-32新增的寻址方式
- 提供了存储器操作数寻址方式的通用公式



THE STATE OF CHINA

地址的索引

- 内存地址的表达式
- $Imm(E_b, E_i, s)$
 - 立即数: 1, 2 or 4 bytes
 - 基址寄存器Base register E_b: Any of 8 integer registers
 - 变址寄存器Index register E_i: Any, except for %esp
 - S: Scale: 1, 2, 4, or 8
- 地址 Imm(E_b, E_i, s)
 - $imm + R[E_b] + R[E_i] * s$
- 表达的值
 - $M[imm + R[E_b] + R[E_i] * s]$



寻址方式

Туре	Form	Operand value	Name
Immediate	\$Imm	Imm	Immediate
Register	Ea	R[Ea]	Register
Indexed	Imm	M[Imm]	Absolute直接
Indexed	(E _a)	M[R[E _a]]	Indirect间接
Indexed	Imm(E _b)	M[Imm+ R[E _b]]	Base+displacement基址
Indexed	(E _b , E _i)	$M[R[E_b] + R[E_i]]$	Indexed变址
Indexed	$Imm(E_b, E_i)$	$M[Imm + R[E_b] + R[E_i]]$	Scaled indexed比例
Indexed	(, E _i , s)	M[R[E _i]*s]	Scaled indexed比例
Indexed	(E _b , E _i , s)	$M[R[E_b] + R[E_i] *s]$	Scaled indexed比例
Indexed	$Imm(E_b, E_i, s)$	$M[Imm + R[E_b] + R[E_i] *s]$	Scaled indexed比例



举例

Address	Value
0x100	0xFF
0x104	0xAB
0x108	0 x 13
0x10C	0x11

Register	Value
%eax	0x100
%ecx	0x1
%edx	0 x 3

	Operand	Value
	%eax	0x100
	(%eax)	0xFF
有\$	表示值,没有表示地址 \$0×108	0 x 108
	0x108	0 x 13
	260 (%ecx, %edx)	(0x108)0x13
	(%eax,%edx,4)	(0x10C) 0x11



程序的机器级表示

• 如何生成汇编语言程序

• 汇编语言程序的结构

• .text 程序段

·.data 数据段

• 数据类型: 是什么

• 数据寻址: 怎么找

• 数据移动: 怎么用

• .stack 堆栈段



数据移动指令

- 数据移动 movq Source, Dest:
- 操作数类型
 - Immediate 立即数: 整数常量
 - \$0x400, \$-533
 - 类似C语言的常量,用 \\$'做前缀
 - 1, 2, or 4 bytes
 - Register 寄存器:
 - Example: %rax, %r13
 - %rsp 保留有特殊用途
 - 有些指令中部分寄存器有特殊用途
 - Memory 存储器: 8 consecutive bytes of memory at address given by register
 - (%rax)
 - 多种寻址模式

%rax
%rcx
%rdx
%rbx
%rsi
%rdi
%rsp
%rbp

注意: Intel 使用格式 mov Dest, Source



MOV指令的操作数

```
Source Dest
        Src,Dest
             C Analog
```

Cannot do memory-memory transfer with a single instruction



Data Formats

- Move data instruction
 - mov (general)
 - movb (move byte)
 - movw (move word)
 - movl (move double word)
 - movq (move quadruple word)

movl	\$0x4050, %eax	immediate	register
movl	%ebp, %esp	register	register
movl	(%edx, %ecx), %eax	memory	register
movl	\$-17, (%esp)	immediate	memory
movl	%eax, -12(%ebp)	register	memory



Data Movement

Instruction	Effect	Description
movl S, D	D ← S	Move double word
movw S, D	D ← S	Move word
movb S, D	D ← S	Move byte
movsbl S, D	$D \leftarrow SignedExtend(S)$	Move sign-extended byte
movzbl S, D	$D \leftarrow ZeroExtend(S)$	Move zero-extended byte
pushl S	$R[\%esp] \leftarrow R[\%esp]-4$ $M[R[\%esp]] \leftarrow S$	Push
popl D	$D \leftarrow M[R[\%esp]]$ $R[\%esp] \leftarrow R[\%esp]+4$	Pop



Access Objects with Different Sizes

```
int main(void) {
  char c = 1;
                                    %ebp
  short s = 2;
  int i = 4;
  long 1 = 4L;
                                        -12
  long long ll = 8LL;
                                        -16
  return;
                  $0x1,0xffffffe5(%ebp)
8048335:c6 movb
                  $0x2,0xffffffe6(%ebp)-24
8048339:66 movw
                  $0x4,0xffffffe8(%ebp) -26
804833f:c7 mov1
                  $0x4,0xffffffec(%ebp)
8048346:c7 mov1
                  $0x8,0xfffffff(%ebp)
804834d:c7 mov1
                  $0x0,0xffffffff(%ebp)
8048354:c7 mov1
```

汇编中的数组

存储数组首地址

```
void f(void) {
    int i, a[16];
    for(i=0; i<16; i++)
        a[i]=i;
}
movl %edx,-0x44(%ebp,%edx,4)
a: -0x44(%ebp)
i: %edx</pre>
```



Data Movement Example

Initial value %dh=8d

$$\%$$
eax = 98765432

1 movb %dh, %al %eax=9876548d

2 movsbl %dh, %eax %eax=FFFFF8d

3 movzbl %dh, %eax %eax=0000008d

- 1-byte registers-8个
 - %al, %ah, %cl, %ch, %dl, %dh, %bl, %bh
- 2-byte registers-8个
 - %ax, %cx, %dx, %bx, %si, %di, %sp, %bp



Example of Simple Addressing Modes

```
void swap
   (long *xp, long *yp)
{
   long t0 = *xp;
   long t1 = *yp;
   *xp = t1;
   *yp = t0;
}
```



```
void swap
    (long *xp, long *yp)
{
    long t0 = *xp;
    long t1 = *yp;
    *xp = t1;
    *yp = t0;
}
Registers
%rdi
%rax
%rax
%rax
%rdx
```

Register	Value
%rdi	хр
%rsi	ур
%rax	t0
%rdx	t1



Registers

%rdi	0x120
%rsi	0x100
%rax	
%rdx	

Memory

	Address
123	0x120
	0x118
	0x110
	0x108
456	0x100

```
movq (%rdi), %rax # t0 = *xp

movq (%rsi), %rdx # t1 = *yp

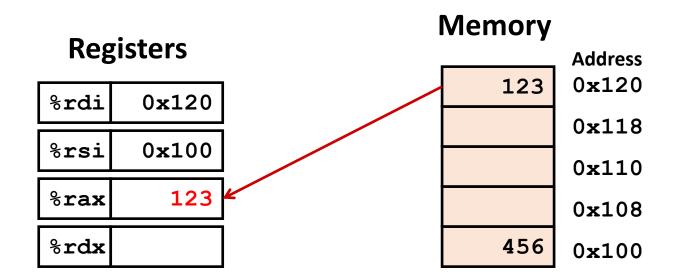
movq %rdx, (%rdi) # *xp = t1

movq %rax, (%rsi) # *yp = t0

ret
```

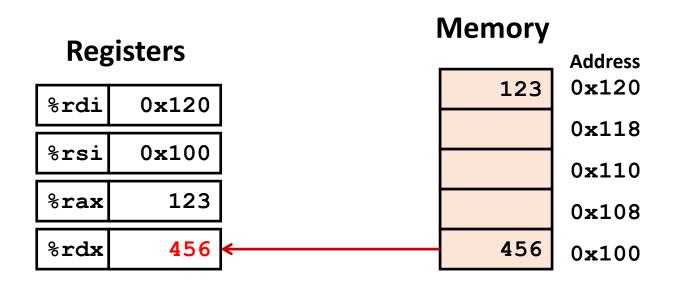
Register	Value
%rdi	хр
%rsi	УÞ
%rax	t0
%rdx	t1





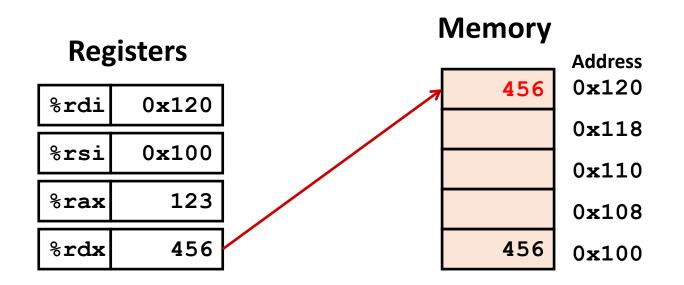
```
movq (%rdi), %rax # t0 = *xp
movq (%rsi), %rdx # t1 = *yp
movq %rdx, (%rdi) # *xp = t1
movq %rax, (%rsi) # *yp = t0
ret
```



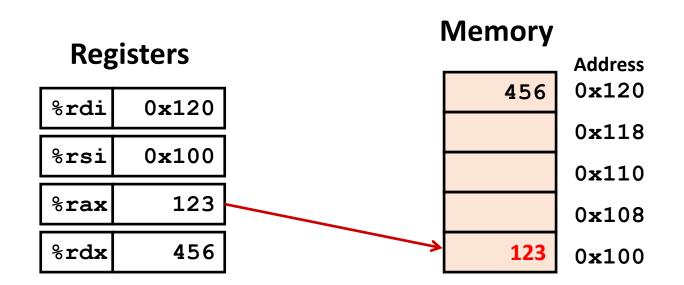


```
movq (%rdi), %rax # t0 = *xp
movq (%rsi), %rdx # t1 = *yp
movq %rdx, (%rdi) # *xp = t1
movq %rax, (%rsi) # *yp = t0
ret
```









```
movq (%rdi), %rax # t0 = *xp
movq (%rsi), %rdx # t1 = *yp
movq %rdx, (%rdi) # *xp = t1
movq %rax, (%rsi) # *yp = t0
ret
```



MOV指令遵循的规则

- 两个操作数的尺寸必须一致
- 两个操作数不能同时为内存操作数
- 目的操作数不能是CS, EIP和IP
- 立即数不能直接送至段寄存器
- 段寄存器之间不能直接传送数据
- 不能一次传送多个对象
- 标识寄存器(EFlags)和指令指针寄存器(IP) 不能用MOV指令设置



课堂练习

- 下列汇编语句错在哪里?
 - mov \$0xF, (%bl)
 - movl %ax, (%esp)
 - movw (%eax), 4(%esp)
 - movl %eax, %dx
 - movb %si, 8(%esp)
 - movb %ah, %sh
 - movl %eax, 0x123



已知原型为

Void decode1 (long *xp, long *yp, long *zp);

的函数编译成汇编,得到如下代码

xp in %rdi, yp in %rsi, zp in %rdx

Decode1:

Movq (%rdi), %r8

Movq (%rsi), %rcx

Movq (%rdx), %rax

Movq %r8, (%rsi)

Movq %rcx, (%rdx)

Movq %rax, (%rdi)

请写出等效的C语言代码

AND THE STATE OF T

课堂练习

- 已知原型为
- Void decode1 (long *xp, long *yp, long *zp);
- 的函数编译成汇编,得到如下代码
- # xp in %rdi, yp in %rsi, zp in %rdx
- Decode1:

Movq	(%rdi), %r8	$long x = ^nxp;$
• Movq	(%rsi), %rcx	long y = *yp;
• Movq	(%rdx), %rax	long z = *zp;
• Movq	%r8, (%rsi)	*yp = x;
• Movq	%rcx, (%rdx)	*zp = y
• Movq	%rax, (%rdi)	*xp = z;

• 请写出等效的C语言代码



程序的机器级表示

• 如何生成汇编语言程序

• 汇编语言程序的结构

- · .text 程序段
- .data 数据段
- .stack 堆栈段

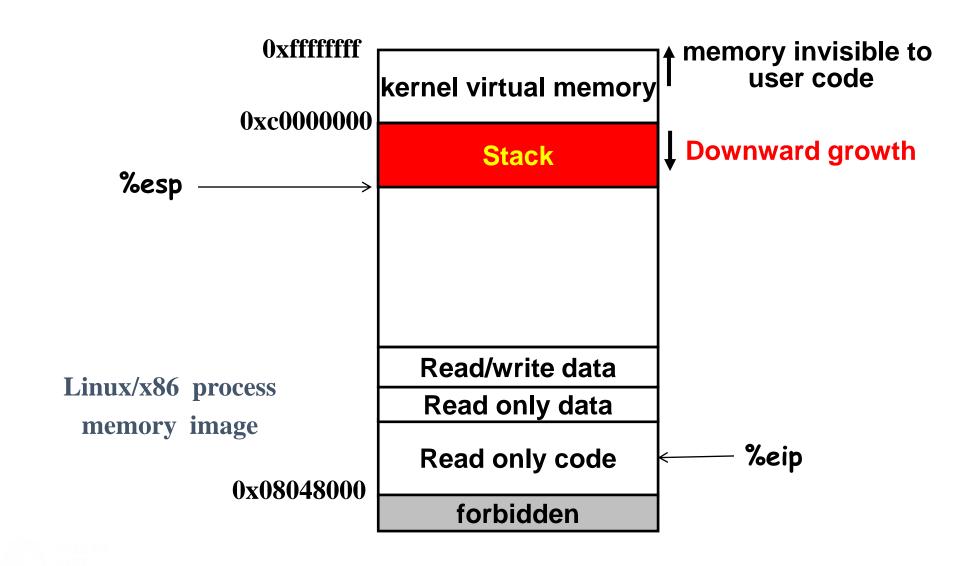
NATIONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

堆栈操作

- 栈是一种特殊的数据结构
 - 只能储存相同的数据类型
- 栈顶必须被明确指定
 - 表示为 top
- 栈中包含有两种操作
 - push 和 pop
- X86中存在硬件栈
 - 速度快,通过push, pop等指令操作
 - 栈底的地址更高
 - 栈顶由%esp表示



Stack Layout





Stack Operation

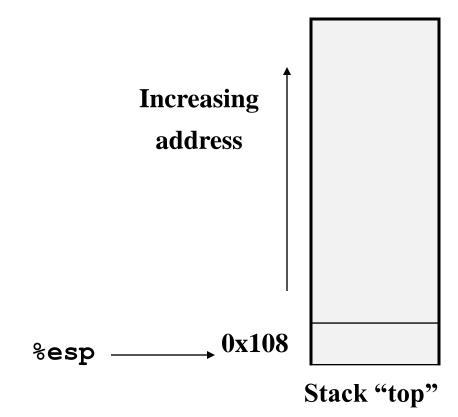
Instruction		Effect	
pushl	S	decreases the %esp (enlarge the stack) stores the value in a register into the stack: $R[\%esp] \leftarrow R[\%esp]-4$ $M[R[\%esp]] \leftarrow S$	压栈时, 先修改栈指针, 后压入数据
popl	D	stores the value in the top of the stack into a reginereases the %esp (shrink the stack): $D \leftarrow M[R[\%esp]]$ $R[\%esp] \leftarrow R[\%esp]+4$	ister 弹栈时, 先弹出数据, 后修改栈指针



Stack operations

%eax	0×123	
%edx	0	
%esp	0×108	

push! %eax?

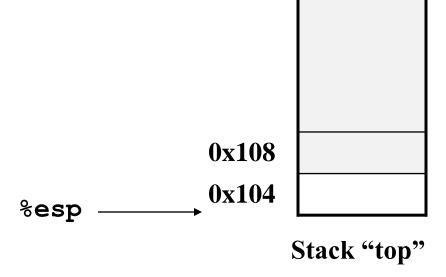




Stack operations

%eax	0x123
%edx	0
%esp	0×104

push! %eax

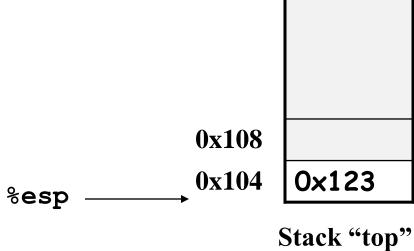




Stack operations

%eax	0x123
%edx	0
%esp	0×104

push! %eax popl %edx?

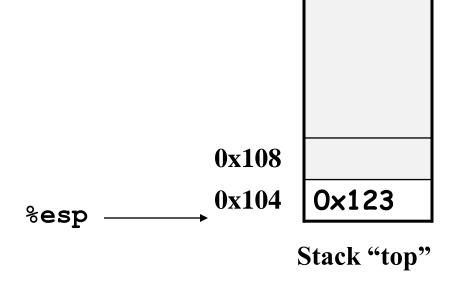




Stack operations

%eax	0x123
%edx	0x123
%esp	0×104

push! %eax pop! %edx?

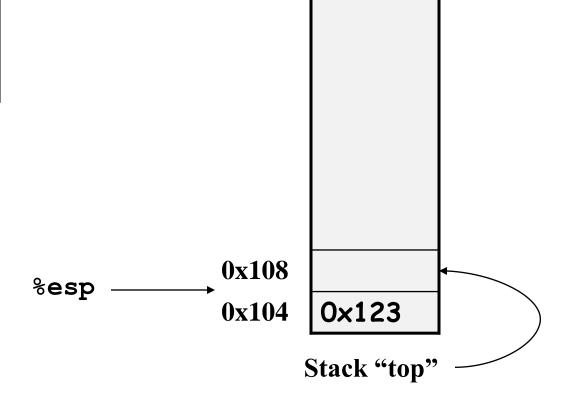




Stack operations

%eax	0x123
%edx	0x123
%esp	0×108

popl %edx





Pointers in C

- 在C中, 一个对象可以是如下形式:
 - 整数对象
 - 结构对象
 - 其它程序单元(如浮点数等)
- 声明指针

T *p;



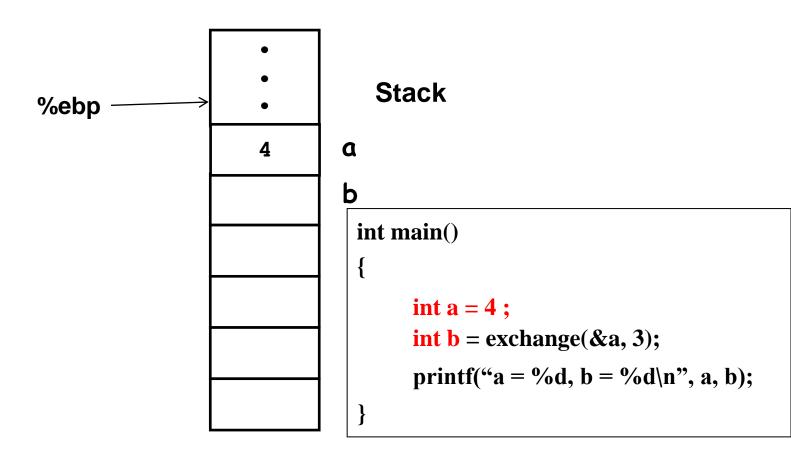
C中的指针

- C中指针的值满足以下条件
 - 是部分储存块虚拟地址的首字节
 - 类别信息用于以下操作:
 - 确定对象的长度
 - 解引用 *p
- 生成指针

$$p = \&obj$$

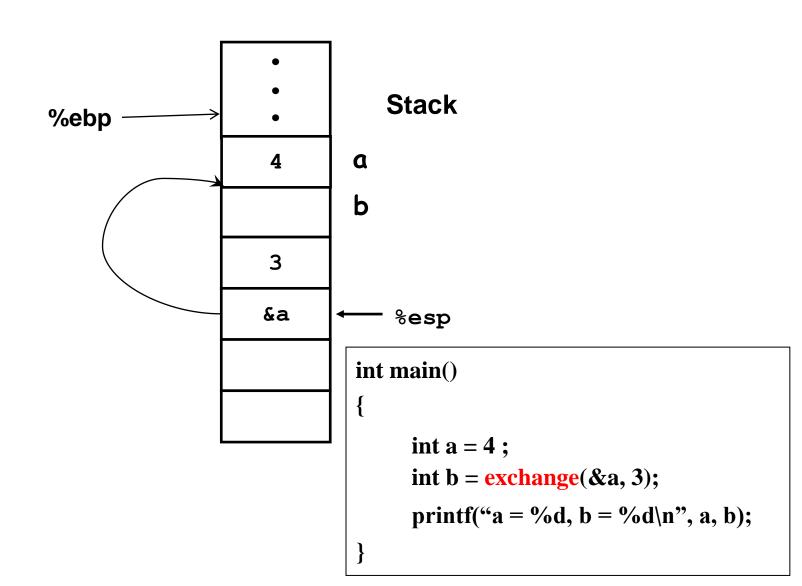
```
int main()
{
    int a = 4;
    /* "address of" operator creates a pointer */
    int b = exchange(&a, 3);
    printf("a = %d, b = %d\n", a, b);
}
```





Can the variable a be in a register?





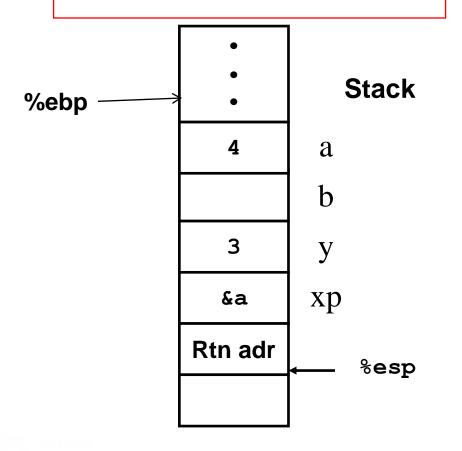
```
int exchange(int *xp, int y)
    /* operator * performs deferencing */
   int x = *xp;
   *xp = y;
   return x;
```

```
int exchange(int *xp, int y)
   int x = *xp;
   *xp = y;
   return x;
```

```
1 pushl %ebp
2 movl %esp, %ebp
3 movl 8(%ebp), %eax #xp
4 movl 12(%ebp), %edx #y
5 movl (%eax), %ecx # x
6 movl %edx, (%eax)
7 movl %ecx, %eax
8 movl %ebp, %esp
9 popl %ebp
```



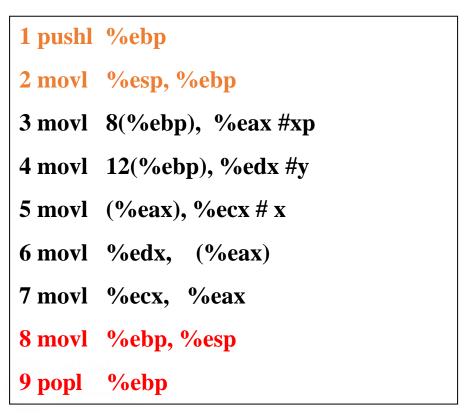
在pushl之前call调用就会存入Rtn adr(主函数返回处)

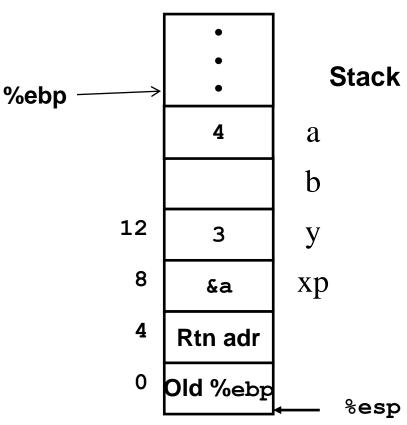


```
1 pushl %ebp
2 movl %esp, %ebp
3 movl 8(%ebp), %eax #xp
4 movl 12(%ebp), %edx #y
5 movl (%eax), %ecx # x
6 movl %edx, (%eax)
7 movl %ecx, %eax
8 movl %ebp, %esp
9 popl %ebp
```



1 pushl %ebp

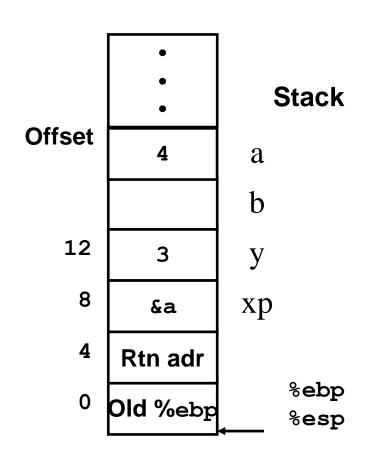






2 movl %esp, %ebp

```
1 pushl %ebp
2 movl %esp, %ebp
3 movl 8(\%ebp), \%eax #xp
4 movl 12(%ebp), %edx #y
5 movl (%eax), %ecx # x
6 movl %edx, (%eax)
7 movl %ecx, %eax
8 movl %ebp, %esp
       %ebp
9 popl
```

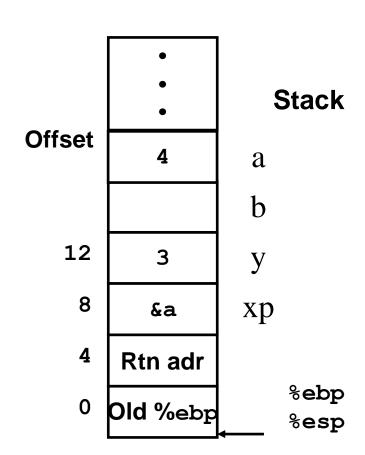




3 movl 8(%ebp), %eax

%eax: xp

```
1 pushl %ebp
2 movl %esp, %ebp
3 movl 8(\%ebp), \%eax #xp
4 movl 12(%ebp), %edx #y
5 movl (%eax), %ecx # x
6 movl %edx, (%eax)
7 movl %ecx, %eax
8 movl %ebp, %esp
      %ebp
9 popl
```





3 movl

8(%ebp), %eax

4 movl

12(%ebp), %edx

可以理解为主 函数本身需要 一个栈维护,a 的值已经从内 存push进栈

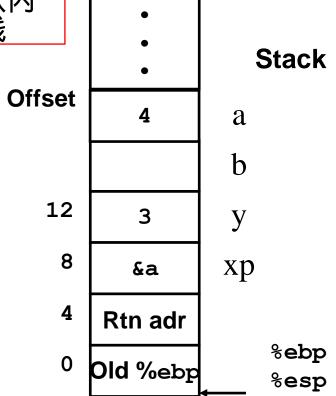
%eax: xp

%edx: 3

1 pushl %ebp
2 movl %esp, %ebp
3 movl 8(%ebp), %eax #xp
4 movl 12(%ebp), %edx #y
5 movl (%eax), %ecx # x
6 movl %edx, (%eax)
7 movl %ecx, %eax
8 movl %ebp, %esp

%ebp

9 popl





3 movl

8(%ebp), %eax

4 movl

12(%ebp), %edx

5 movl

(%eax), %ecx

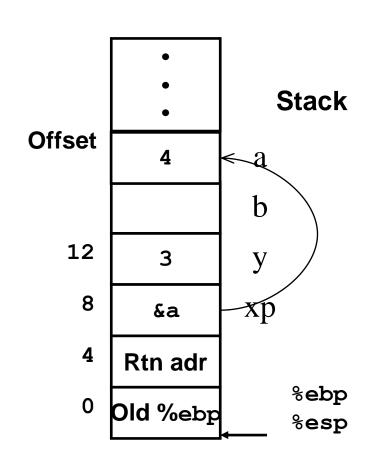
%eax: xp

%edx: 3

%ecx: 4

9 popl %ebp

```
1 pushl %ebp
2 movl %esp, %ebp
3 movl 8(%ebp), %eax #xp
4 movl 12(%ebp), %edx #y
5 movl (%eax), %ecx # x
6 movl %edx, (%eax)
7 movl %ecx, %eax
8 movl %ebp, %esp
```





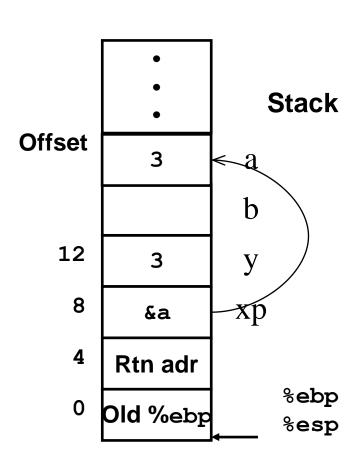
```
3 movl 8(%ebp), %eax
4 movl 12(%ebp), %edx
5 movl (%eax), %ecx
6 movl %edx, (%eax)
```

%eax: xp

%edx: 3

%ecx: 4

*xp(a): 3





Data Movement Example

```
3 movl 8(%ebp), %eax
4 movl 12(%ebp), %edx
```

5 movl (%eax), %ecx

6 movl %edx, (%eax)

7 movl %ecx, %eax

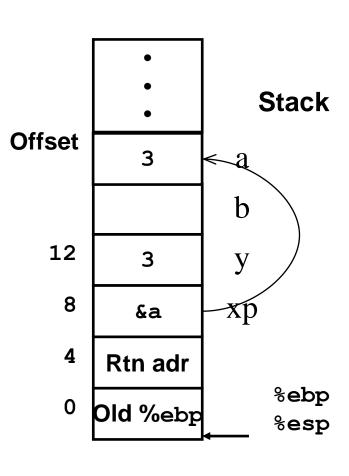
%eax: xp

%edx: y

%ecx: 4

*xp(a): 3

%eax: 4 (old *xp) return value

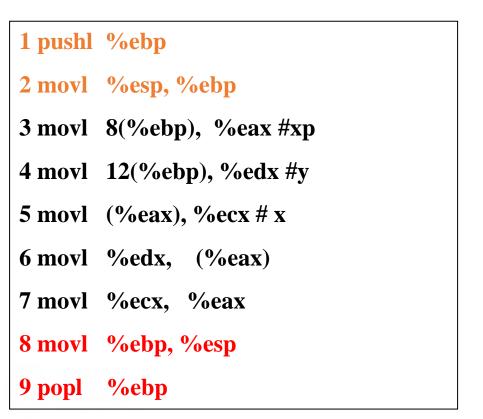


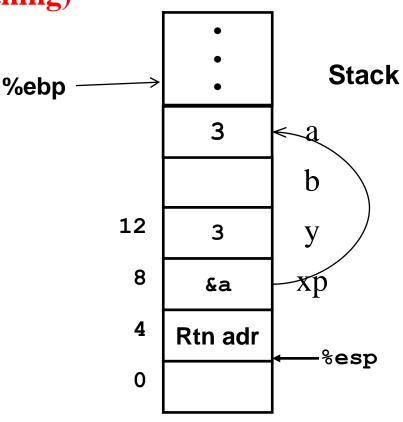


Data Movement Example

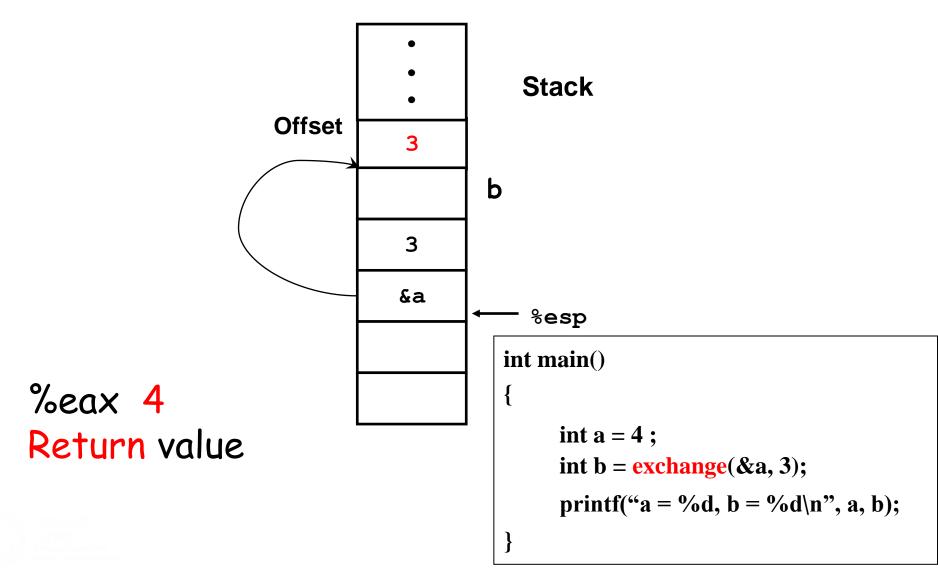
8 movl %ebp, %esp (do nothing)

9 popl %ebp

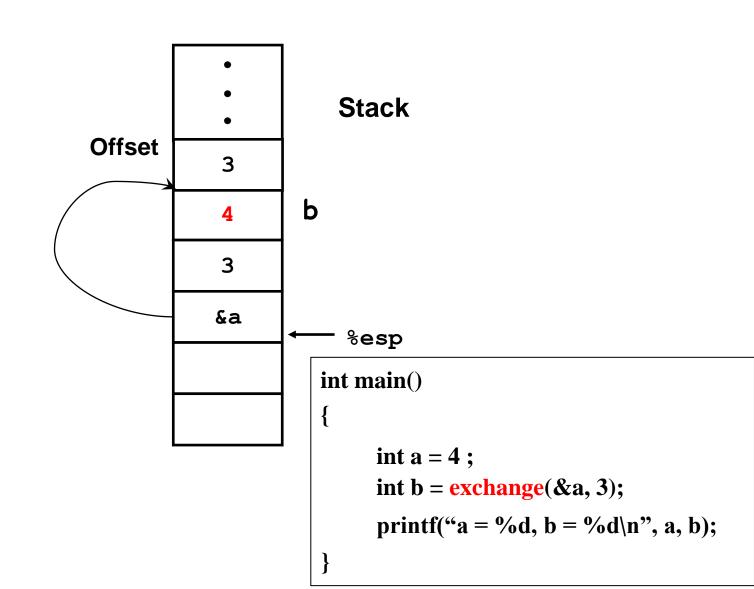














语法

▶Intel格式

✓寄存器参数:

dst, src (\leftarrow)

- ✓Len equ \$ msg
- ✓ Len = \$ msg

Intel 语法	AT&T 语法
Mov eax,8	movl \$8,%eax
Mov ebx,0ffffh	movl \$0xffff,%ebx
int 80h	int \$0x80

gcc –O1 –S –masm=intel code.c可以生成intel风格的汇编代码

• AT&T格式

- 寄存器参数: src, dst (→)
- 寄存器%
- 常量、变量\$
- Len = . msg
- 加长度后缀
 - movb传送字节
 - movw传送字
 - movl传送双字 (long word)
 - movq传送四字