计算机系统

4. 程序的机器级表示-基础

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体系结构 (Architecture)

A.k.a ISA: instruction set architecture

编写正确的机器/汇编代码所需了解的处理器设计部分

包含: 指令集规范, 寄存器等

• 机器代码: 处理器能够执行的字节级程序;

• 汇编代码: 机器代码的文本表示。

重要的 ISA

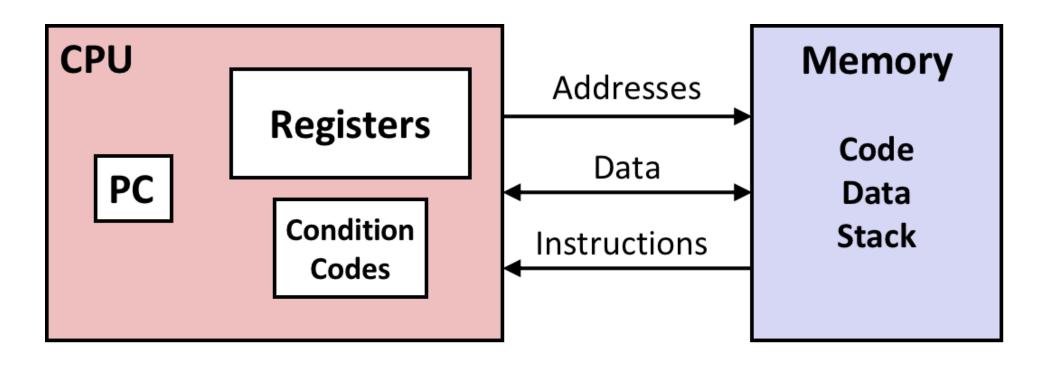
- Intel: x86, IA32, Itanium, x86-64
- ARM: Used in almost all mobile phones
- RISC V: New open-source ISA

微体系结构 (Microarchitecture)

体系结构的实现

包含: cache (缓存) 大小、主频等

汇编程序所面对的抽象计算机



汇编语言中的数据类型

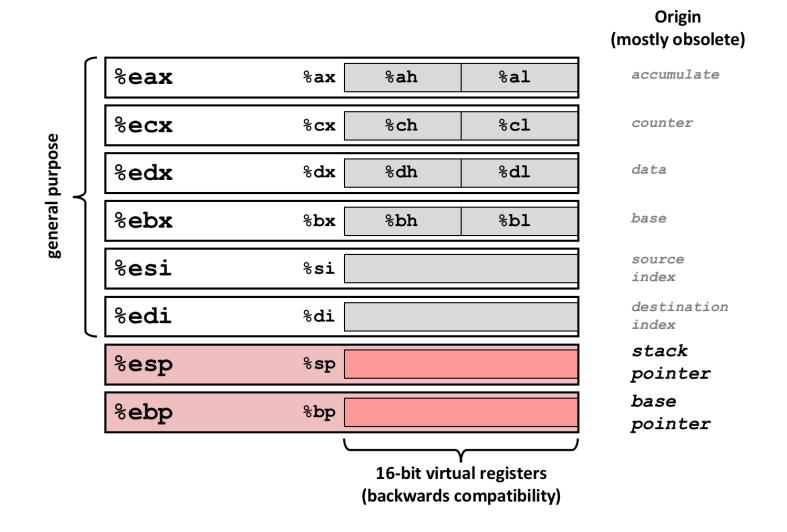
- "Integer" data of 1, 2, 4, or 8 bytes
 - Data values
 - Addresses (untyped pointers)
- Floating point data of 4, 8, or 10 bytes
- (SIMD vector data types of 8, 16, 32 or 64 bytes)
- Code: Byte sequences encoding series of instructions
- 汇编语言不支持像数组、结构这样的复合数据类型
 - 但能够分配内存中连续的字节

x86-64 整数寄存器

%rax	%eax	%r8	%r8d
%rbx	%ebx	% r9	%r9d
%rcx	%ecx	% r10	%r10d
%rdx	%edx	% r11	%r11d
%rsi	%esi	%r12	%r12d
%rdi	%edi	%r13	%r13d
%rsp	%esp	% r14	%r14d
%rbp	%ebp	% r15	%r15d

- Can reference low-order 4 bytes (also low-order 1 & 2 bytes)
- Not part of memory (or cache)

IA32 整数寄存器



汇编指令

- 移数: 在内存和寄存器间移动数据
 - 从内存加载(load)数据,放入寄存器
 - 将数据从寄存器存入(store)内存
- 运算:对在寄存器或内存中的数据进行算术运算
- 控制: 修改下一条执行的指令
 - 无条件跳转
 - 条件分枝
 - 间接分枝

移数

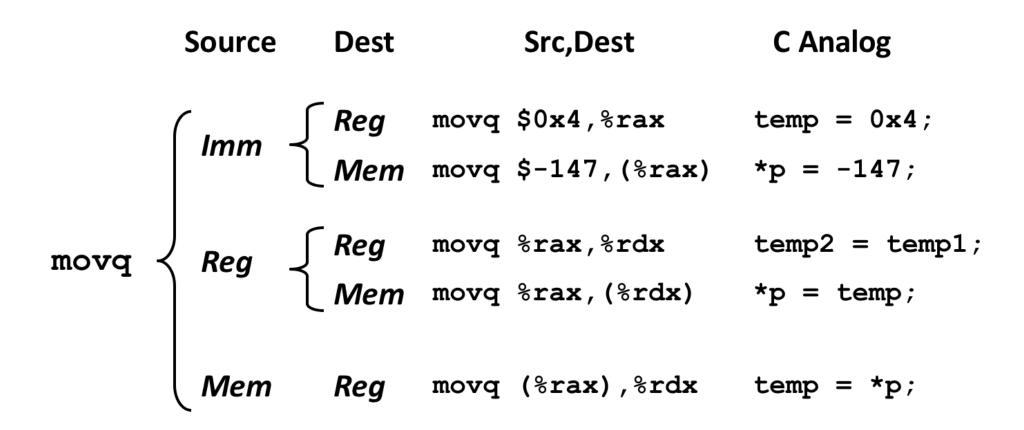
movq Source, Destination

- 直接数:整数常数,以 \$ 开始,格式类似于C语言,如 \$0x400,\$-533
 - 1,2或4字节
- 寄存器: 16个整数寄存器之一(%rsp 保留不用)
- 内存: 通过寄存器指明的某地址开始的8个连续字节

(movq 中 q 对应于8字节)

注意: Intel手册中的格式不同,为: mov Destination, Source

移数的不同类型操作数组合



Cannot do memory-memory transfer with a single instruction

寻址模式

Type	Form	Operand value	Name
Immediate	\$Imm	Imm	Immediate
Register	\mathtt{r}_a	$R[r_a]$	Register
Memory	Imm	M[Imm]	Absolute
Memory	(r_a)	$M[R[r_a]]$	Indirect
Memory	$Imm(r_b)$	$M[\mathit{Imm} + R[\mathtt{r}_b]]$	Base + displacement
Memory	(r_b, r_i)	$M[R[r_b] + R[r_i]]$	Indexed
Memory	$Imm(r_b, r_i)$	$M[\mathit{Imm} + R[\mathtt{r}_b] + R[\mathtt{r}_i]]$	Indexed
Memory	$(,r_i,s)$	$M[R[r_i] \cdot s]$	Scaled indexed
Memory	$Imm(,r_i,s)$	$M[Imm + R[r_i] \cdot s]$	Scaled indexed
Memory	$(\mathbf{r}_b, \mathbf{r}_i, s)$	$M[R[r_b] + R[r_i] \cdot s]$	Scaled indexed
Memory	$Imm(r_b, r_i, s)$	$M[Imm + R[\mathtt{r}_b] + R[\mathtt{r}_i] \cdot s]$	Scaled indexed

Figure 3.3 Operand forms. Operands can denote immediate (constant) values, register values, or values from memory. The scaling factor s must be either 1, 2, 4, or 8.

示例

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

算术和逻辑运算指令

Instru	ction	Effect	Description
leaq	S, D	$D \leftarrow \&S$	Load effective address
INC	D	$D \leftarrow D+1$	Increment
DEC	D	$D \leftarrow D-1$	Decrement
NEG	D	$D \leftarrow -D$	Negate
NOT	D	$D \leftarrow \sim D$	Complement
ADD	S, D	$D \leftarrow D + S$	Add
SUB	S, D	$D \leftarrow D - S$	Subtract
IMUL	S, D	$D \leftarrow D * S$	Multiply
XOR	S, D	$D \leftarrow D \hat{S}$	Exclusive-or
OR	S, D	$D \leftarrow D \mid S$	Or
AND	S, D	$D \leftarrow D \& S$	And
SAL	k, D	$D \leftarrow D << k$	Left shift
SHL	k, D	$D \leftarrow D << k$	Left shift (same as SAL)
SAR	k, D	$D \leftarrow D >>_{A} k$	Arithmetic right shift
SHR	k, D	$D \leftarrow D >>_{L} k$	Logical right shift

Figure 3.10 Integer arithmetic operations. The load effective address (leaq) instruction is commonly used to perform simple arithmetic. The remaining ones are more standard unary or binary operations. We use the notation $>>_A$ and $>>_L$ to denote arithmetic and logical right shift, respectively. Note the nonintuitive ordering of the operands with ATT-format assembly code.

算术和逻辑运算指令

无符号和有符号运算的指令无区别

一条有点特殊的指令

leaq Src, Dst

- Src 为寻址表达式
- 设置 Dst 为 Src 所指的地址
- 并不真的访问地址所在的内存(p=&x[i];)
- 常用于计算: $x + k \times y, k = 1, 2, 4, 8$
- 例如: x * 12 对应于:

```
leaq (%rdi,%rdi,2), %rax # t = x+2*x
salq $2, %rax # return t<<2</pre>
```

示例

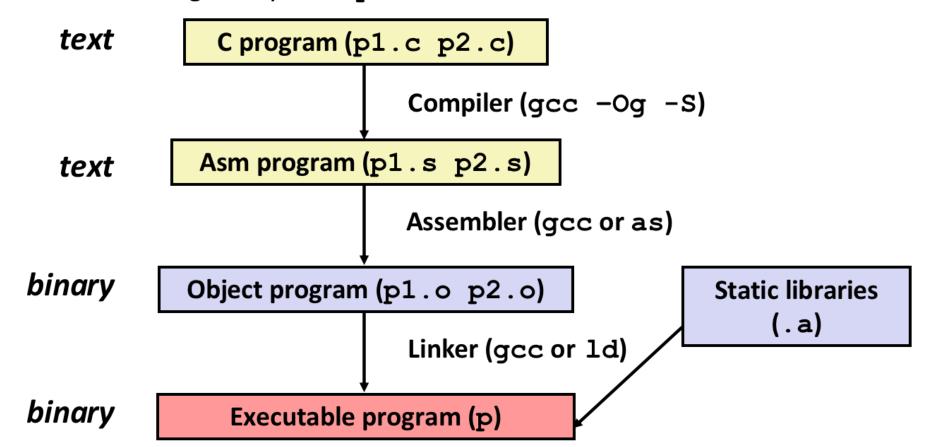
```
long arith
(long x, long y, long z)
{
  long t1 = x+y;
  long t2 = z+t1;
  long t3 = x+4;
  long t4 = y * 48;
  long t5 = t3 + t4;
  long rval = t2 * t5;
  return rval;
}
```

Register	Use(s)
%rdi	Argument x
%rsi	Argument y
%rdx	Argument z , t4
%rax	t1, t2, rval
%rcx	t5

```
arith:
        (%rdi,%rsi), %rax
                          # t1
 leaq
 addq
        %rdx, %rax
                          # t2
       (%rsi,%rsi,2), %rdx
 leaq
        $4, %rdx
                          # t4
 salq
        4(%rdi,%rdx), %rcx # t5
 leaq
 imulq
        %rcx, %rax
                          # rval
 ret
```

从源文件到目标文件

- Code in files p1.c p2.c
- Compile with command: gcc -Og p1.c p2.c -o p
 - Use basic optimizations (-Og) [New to recent versions of GCC]
 - Put resulting binary in file p



预习要求

阅读至3.6结束

抽时间仔细/反复阅读第一章