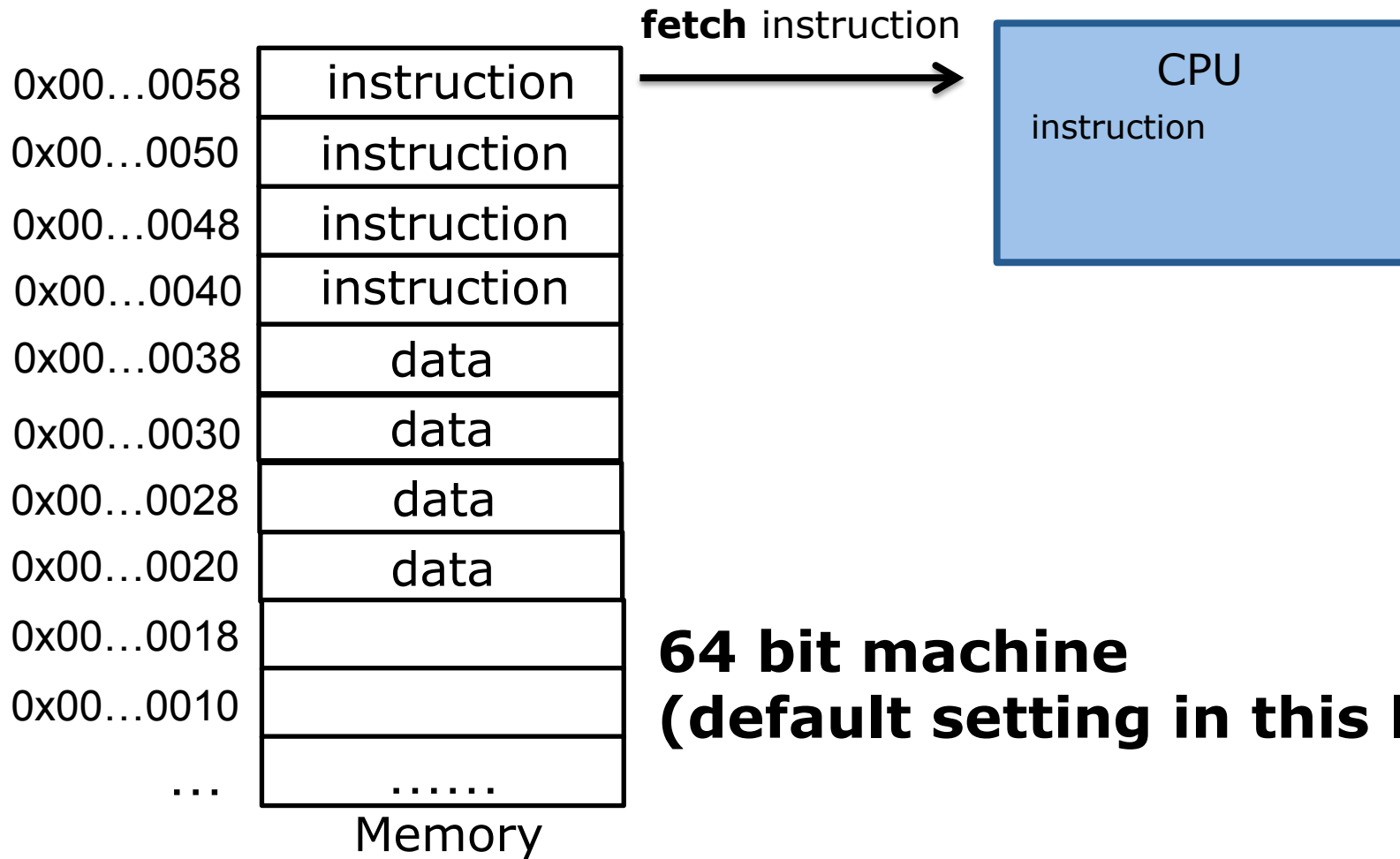


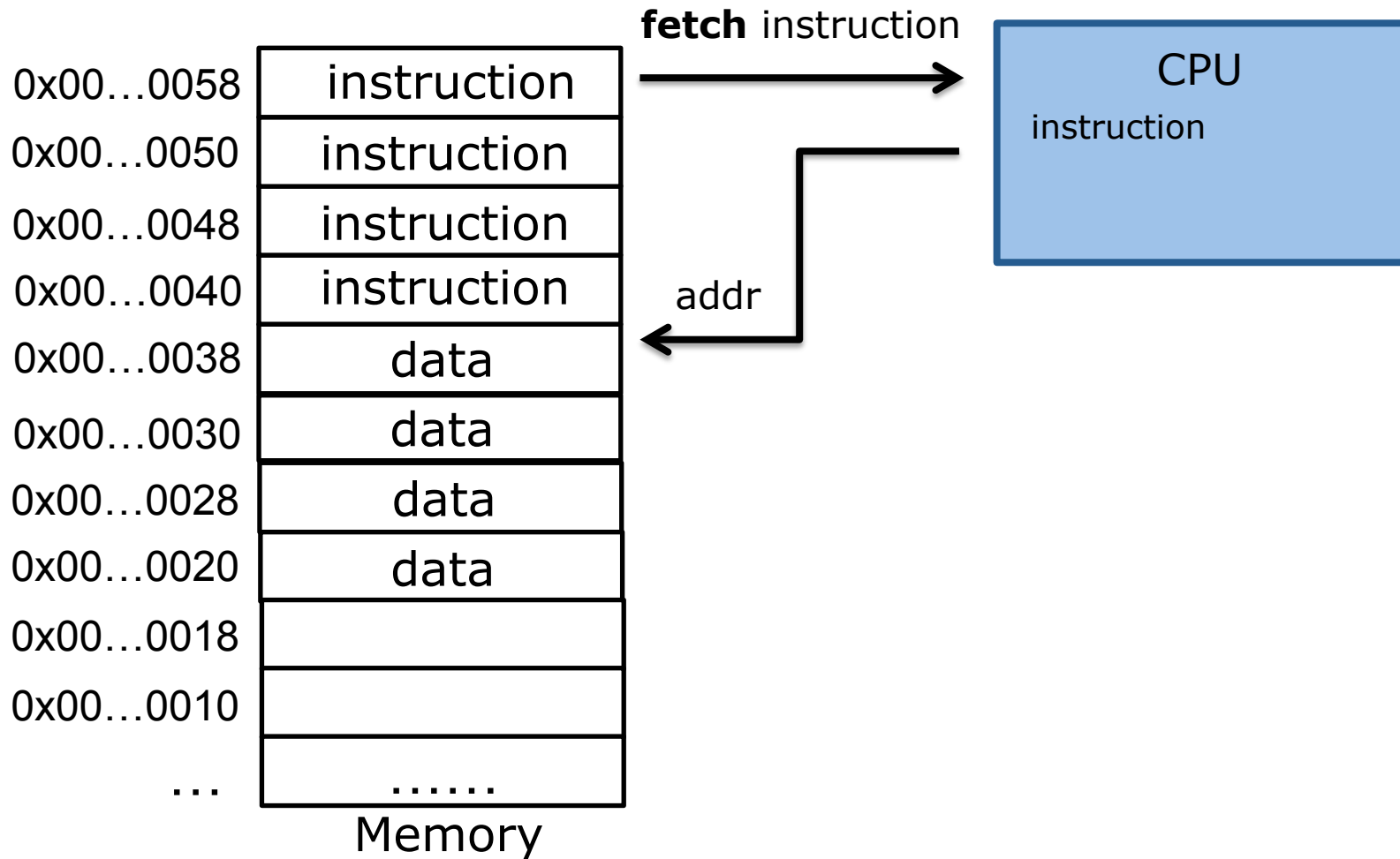
Machine Program: Basics

Zhaoguo Wang

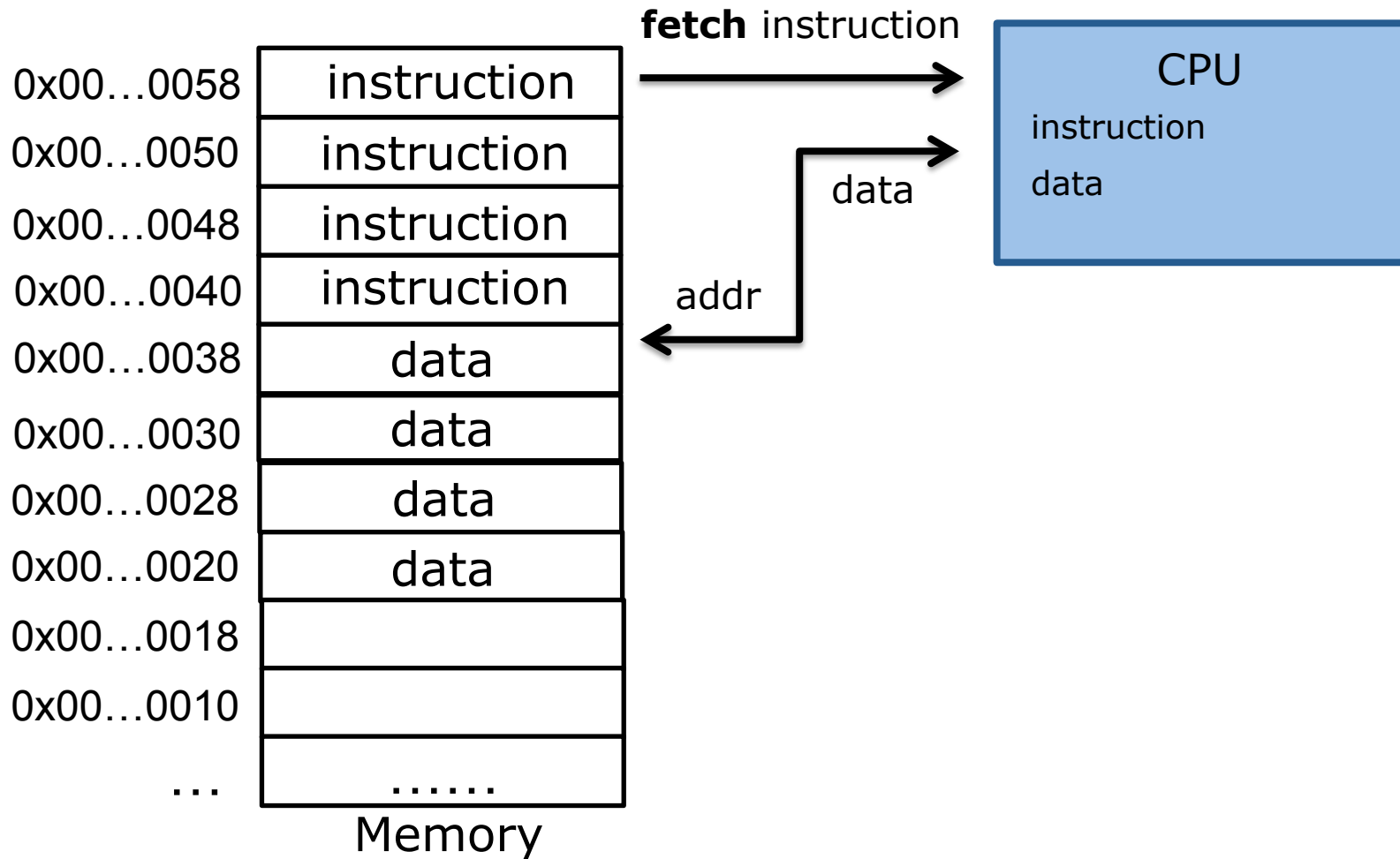
Your mental model



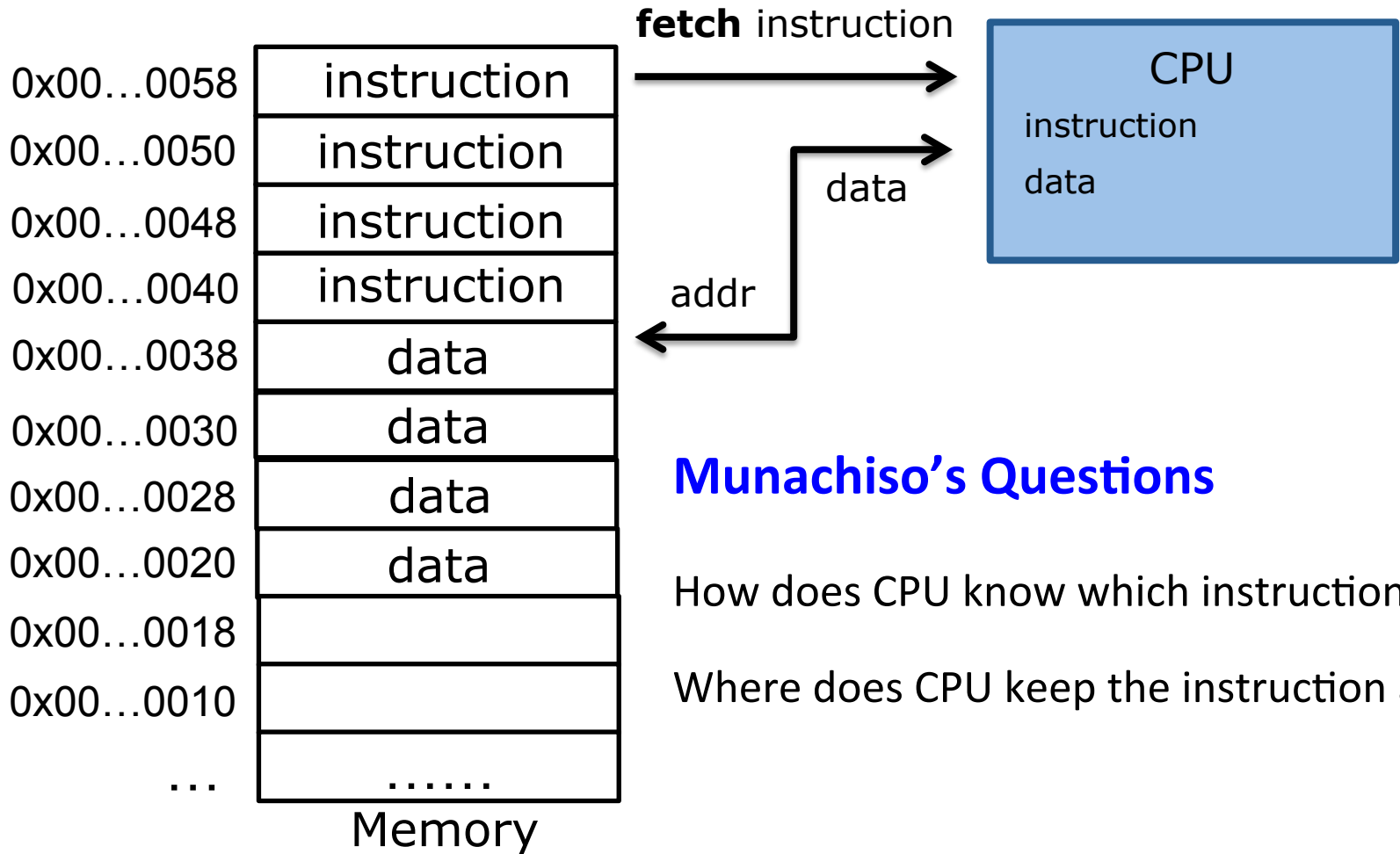
Your mental model



Your mental model



Your mental model



Munachiso's Questions

How does CPU know which instruction to fetch?

Where does CPU keep the instruction and data?

Register – temporary storage area built into a CPU

PC: Program counter

- Store memory address of next instruction
- Also called “RIP” in x86_64

IR: instruction register

- Store the fetched instruction

General purpose registers:

- Store operands and pointers used by program

Program status and control register:

- Status of the program being executed
- All called “EFLAGS” in x86_64

Register – temporary storage area built into a CPU

PC: Program counter

- Store memory address of next instruction
- Also called “RIP” in x86_64

IR: instruction register

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General purpose registers:

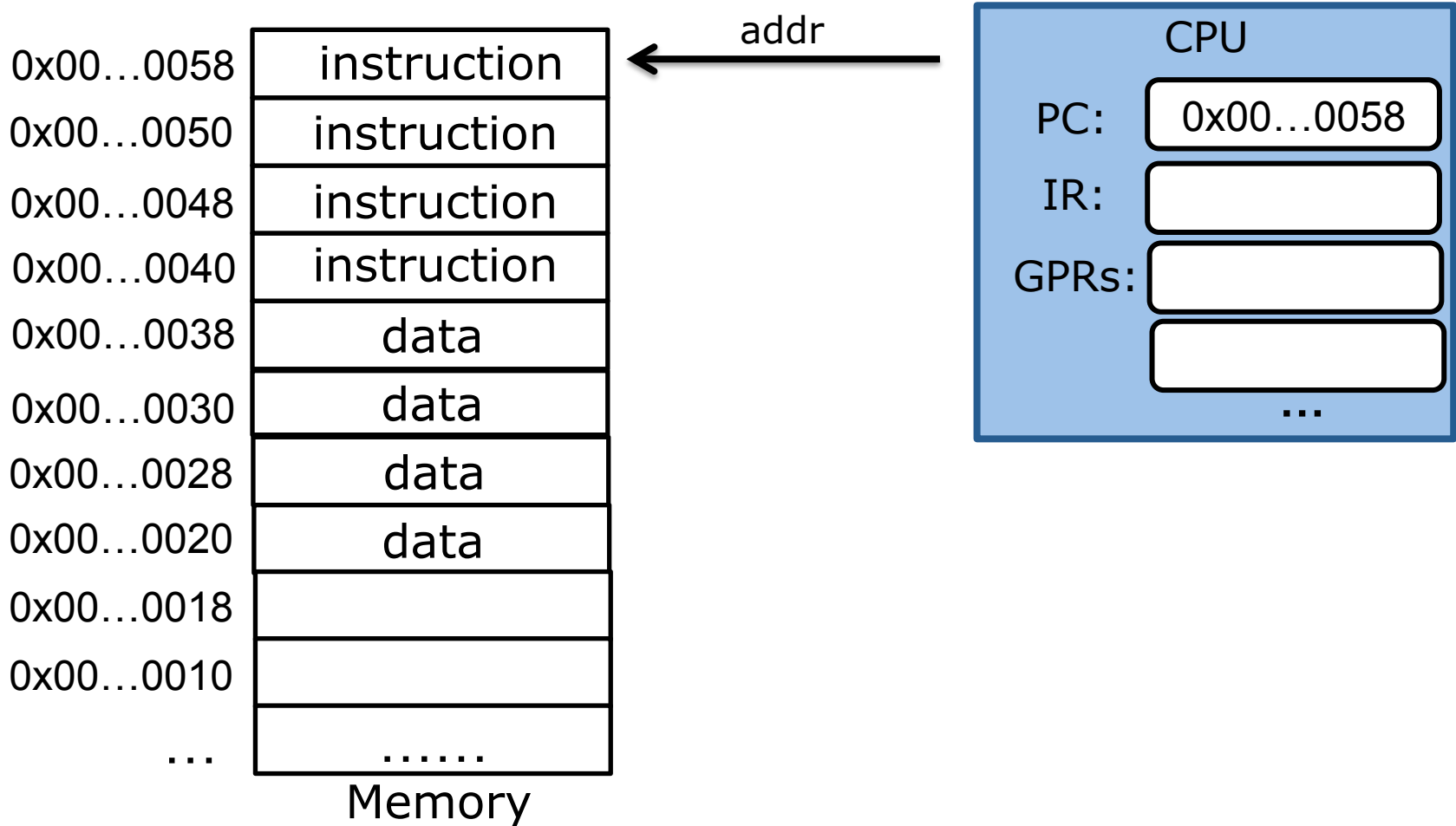
- Store operands and pointers used by program

Program status and control register:

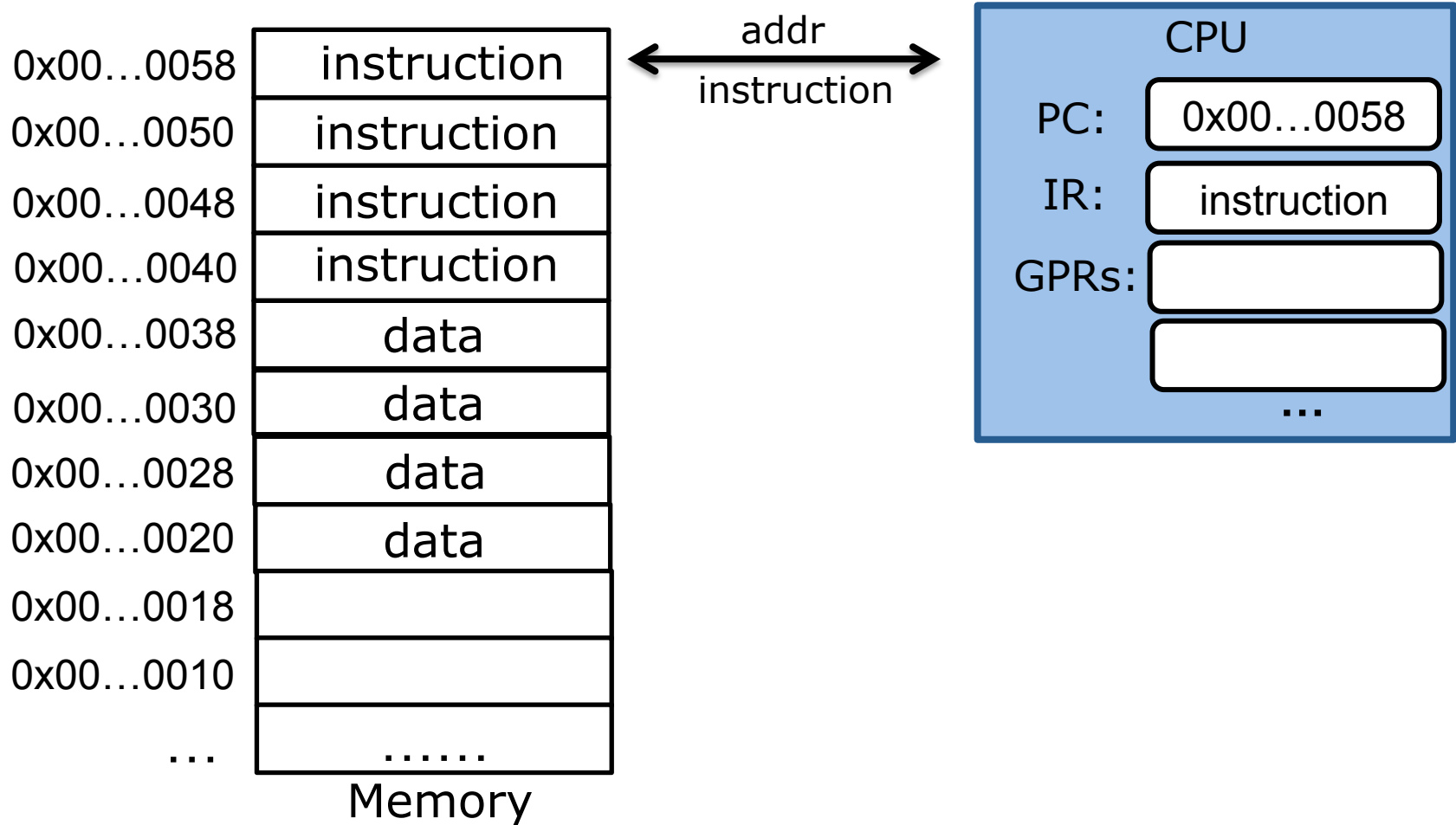
- Status of the program being executed
- All called “EFLAGS” in x86_64

Programmer visible

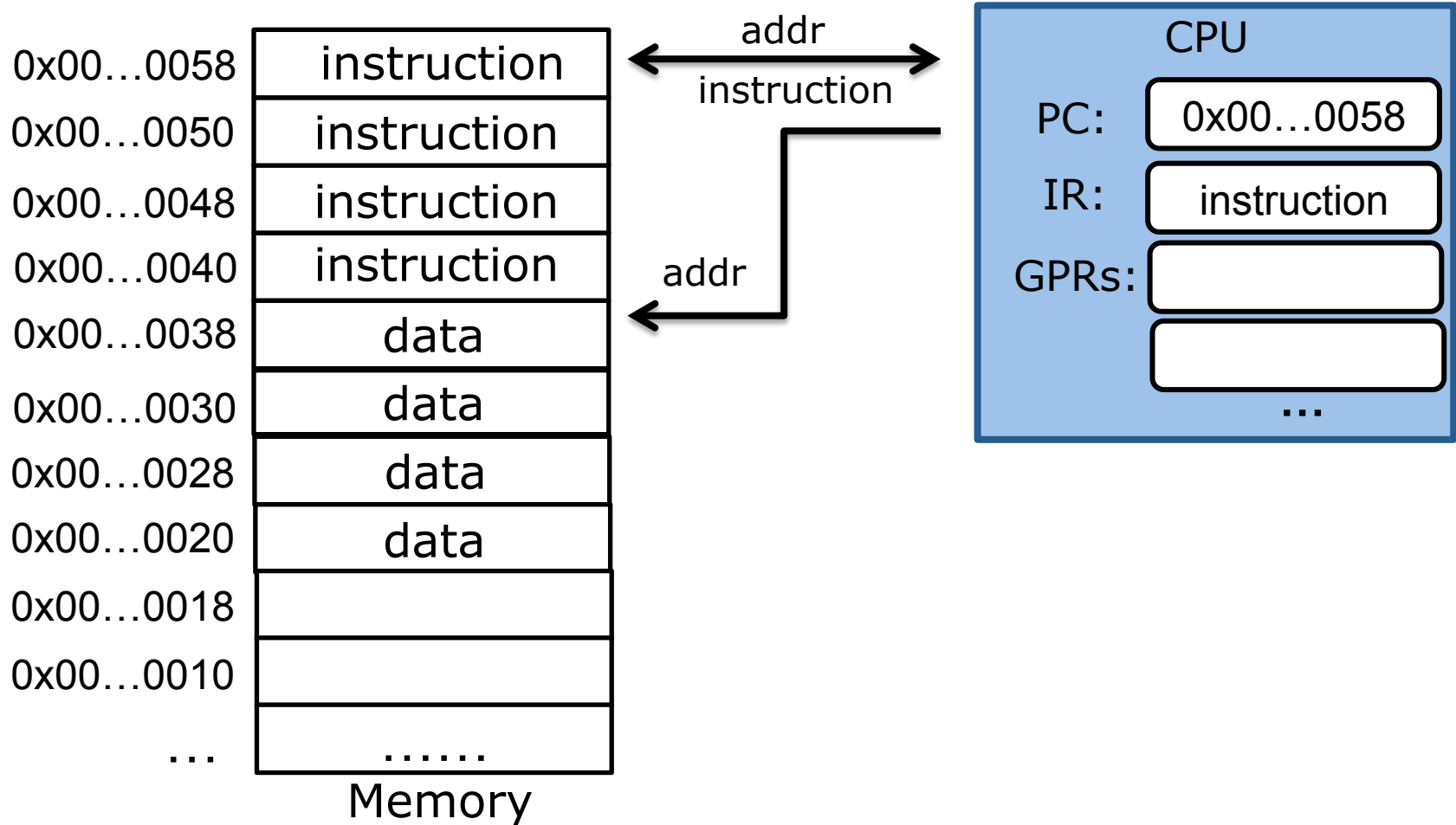
Your mental model



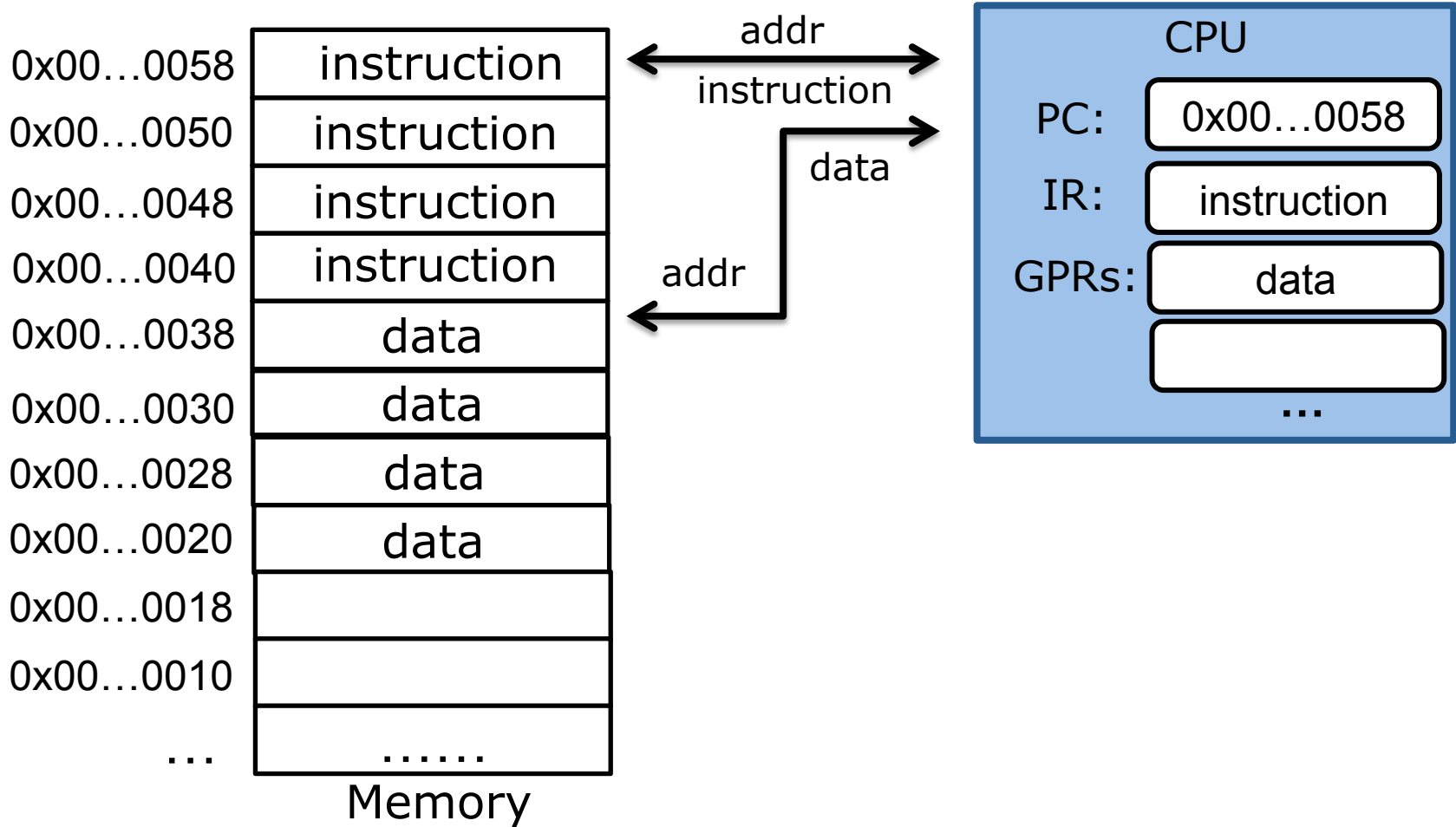
Your mental model



Your mental model



Your mental model



General Purpose Registers (intel x86-64)

%rax

%rbx

%rcx

%rdx

%rsi

%rdi

%rsp

%rbp

8 bytes

%r8

%r9

%r10

%r11

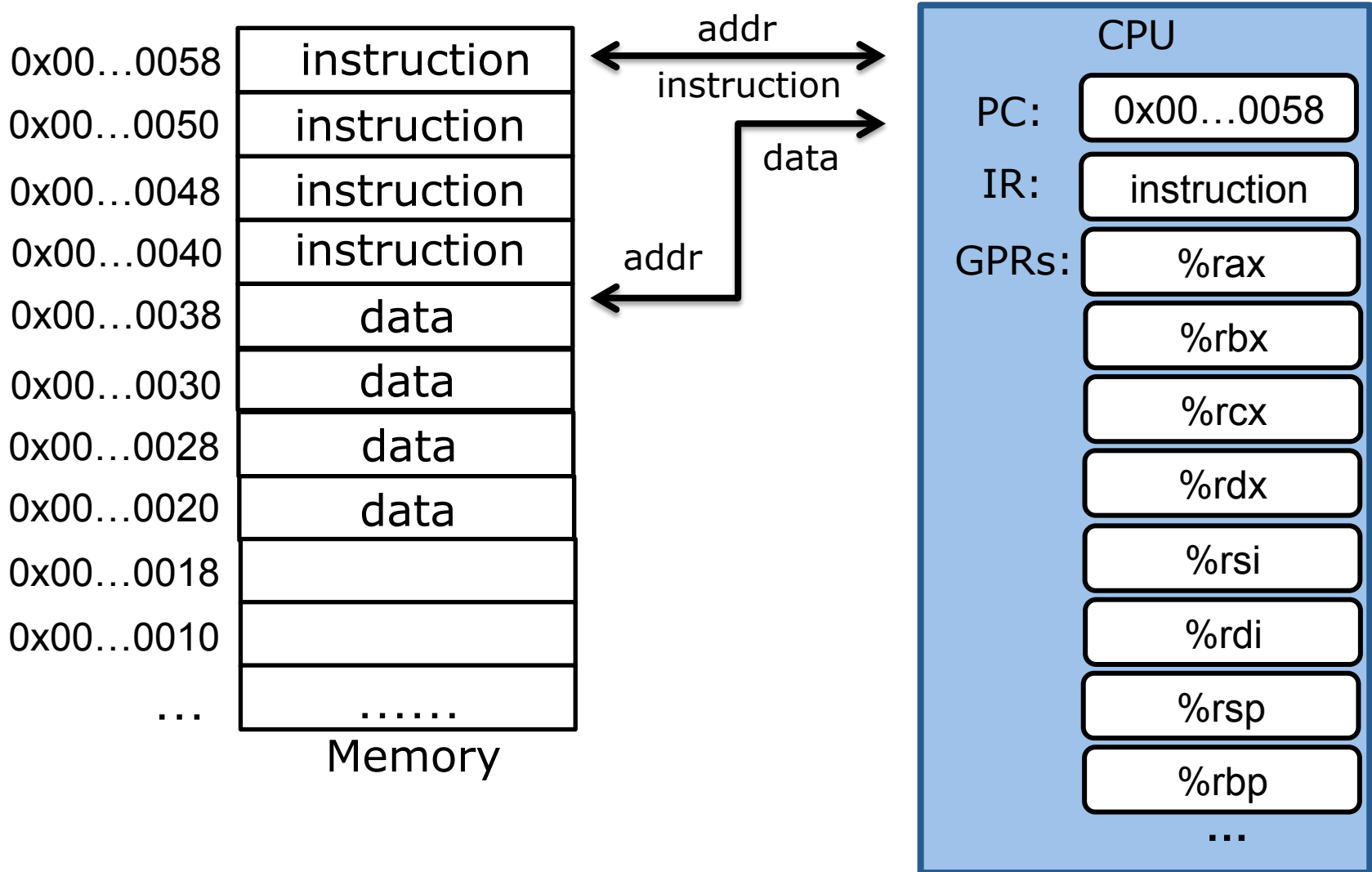
%r12

%r13

%r14

%r15

Your mental model



General Purpose Registers (intel x86-64)

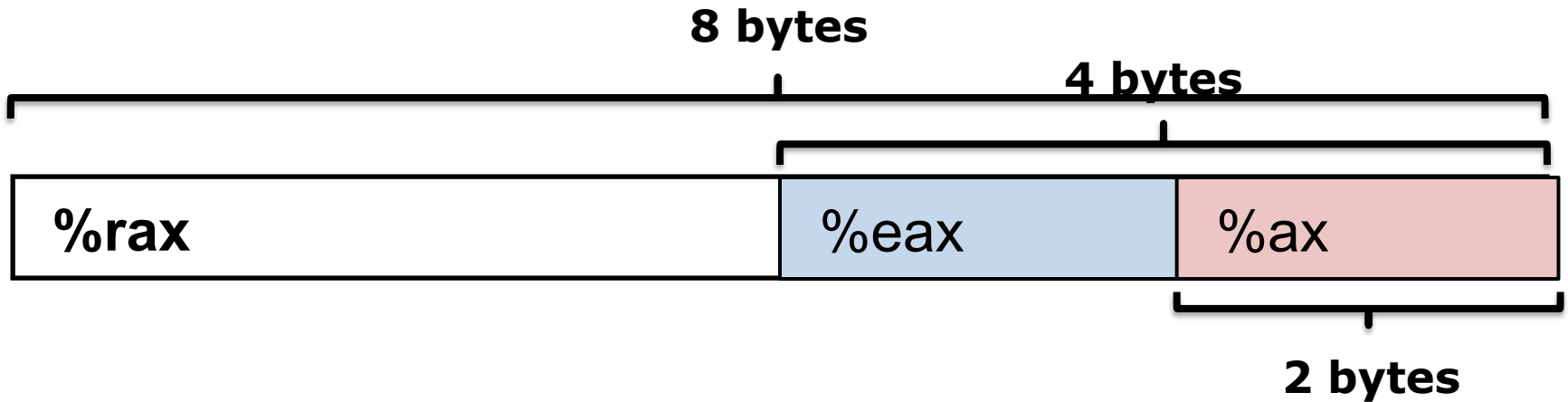
%rax	%eax
%rbx	%ebx
%rcx	%ecx
%rdx	%edx
%rsi	%esi
%rdi	%edi
%rsp	%esp
%rbp	%ebp

8 bytes

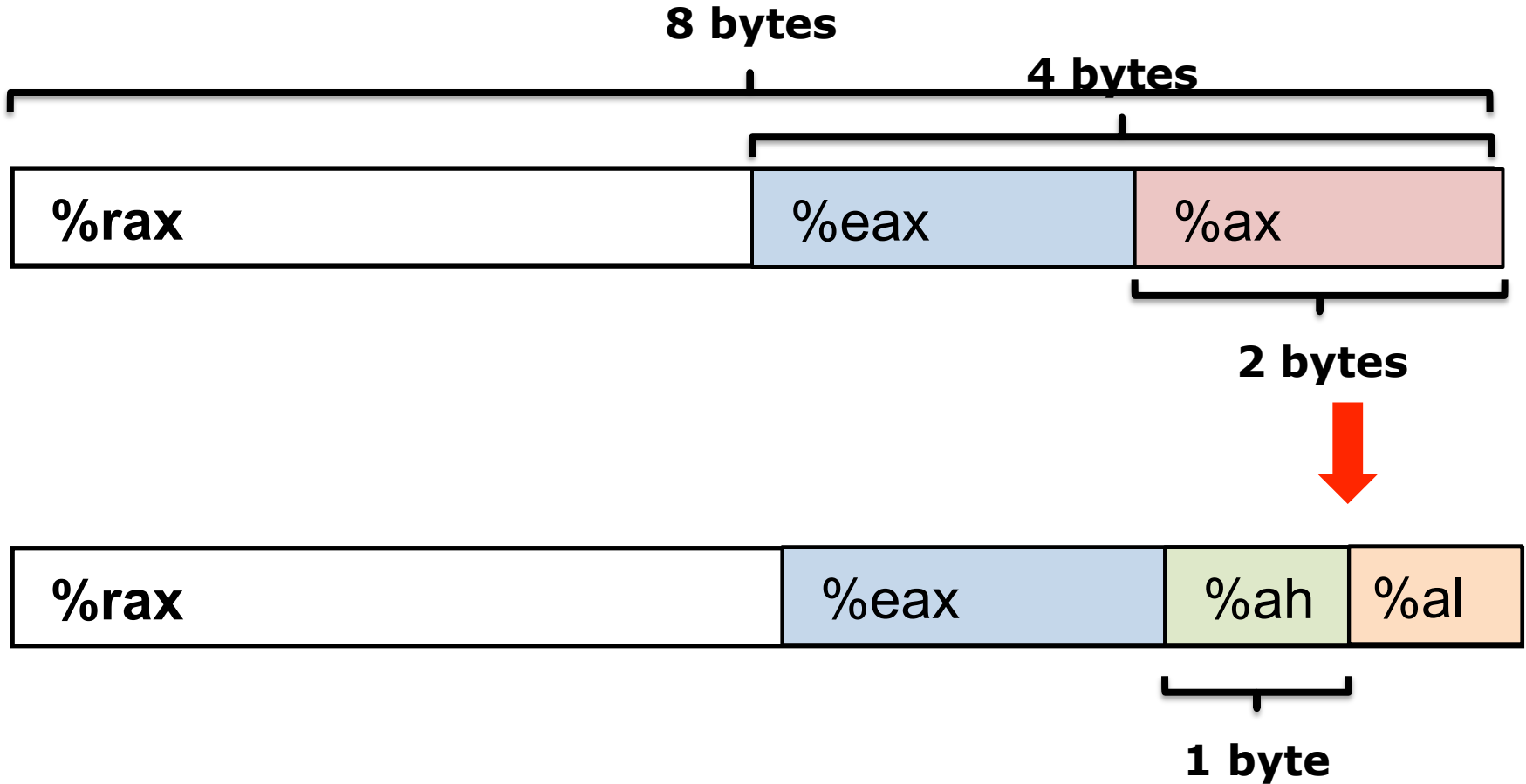
%r8	%r8d
%r9	%r9d
%r10	%r10d
%r11	%r11d
%r12	%r12d
%r13	%r13d
%r14	%r14d
%r15	%r15d

4 bytes

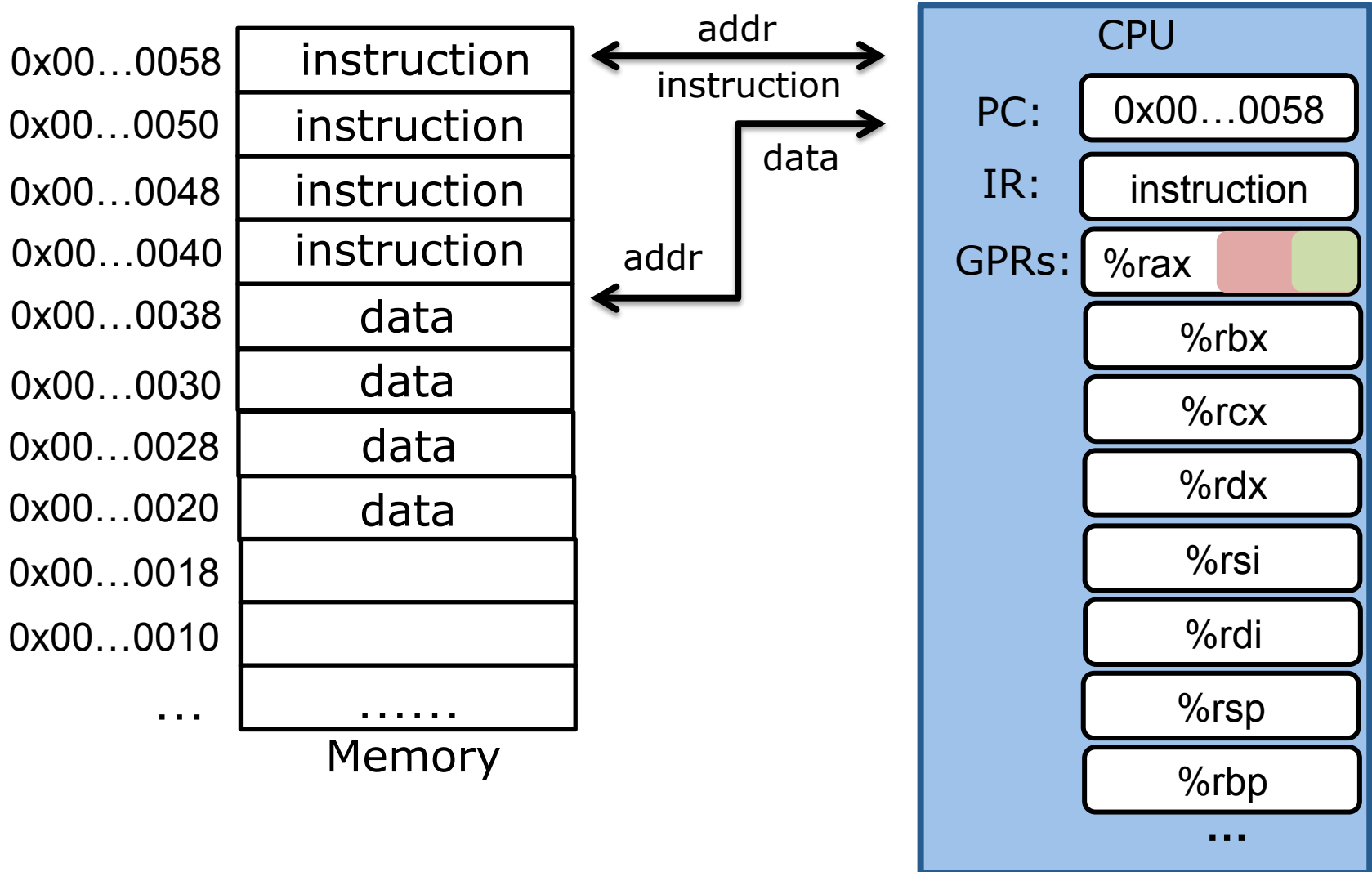
Use `%rax` and `%rbx` as examples



Use %rax and %rbx as examples



Your mental model (intel x86-64)



Steps

1. PC contains the instruction's address
2. Fetch the instruction into IR
3. Execute the instruction

Moving data

movq *Source, Dest*

- Copy a quadword (64 bits) from the source operand (first operand) to the destination operand (second operand).

Moving data

movq *Source, Dest*

- Copy a quadword (64 bits) from the source operand (first operand) to the destination operand (second operand).

I am waiting for your questions 😊

Moving data

movq *Source, Dest*

- Copy a quadword (64 bits) from the source operand (first operand) to the destination operand (second operand).
- In Intel x86 world, the instruction set architecture (ISA) uses 16 bits as a word. (different from what we have learnt in C)
 - 8086 uses 16 bits as a word
 - Support **full backward compatibility**
 - Process the same binary executable software instructions as their predecessors
 - Allowing the use of a newer processor without having to acquire new applications or operating systems.

Moving data

movq *Source, Dest*

Operand Types

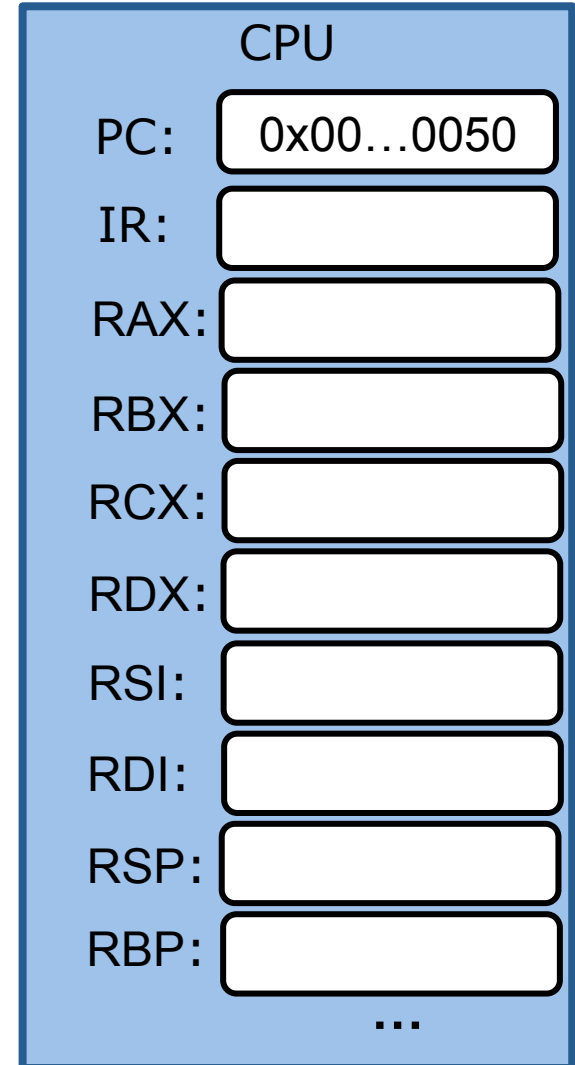
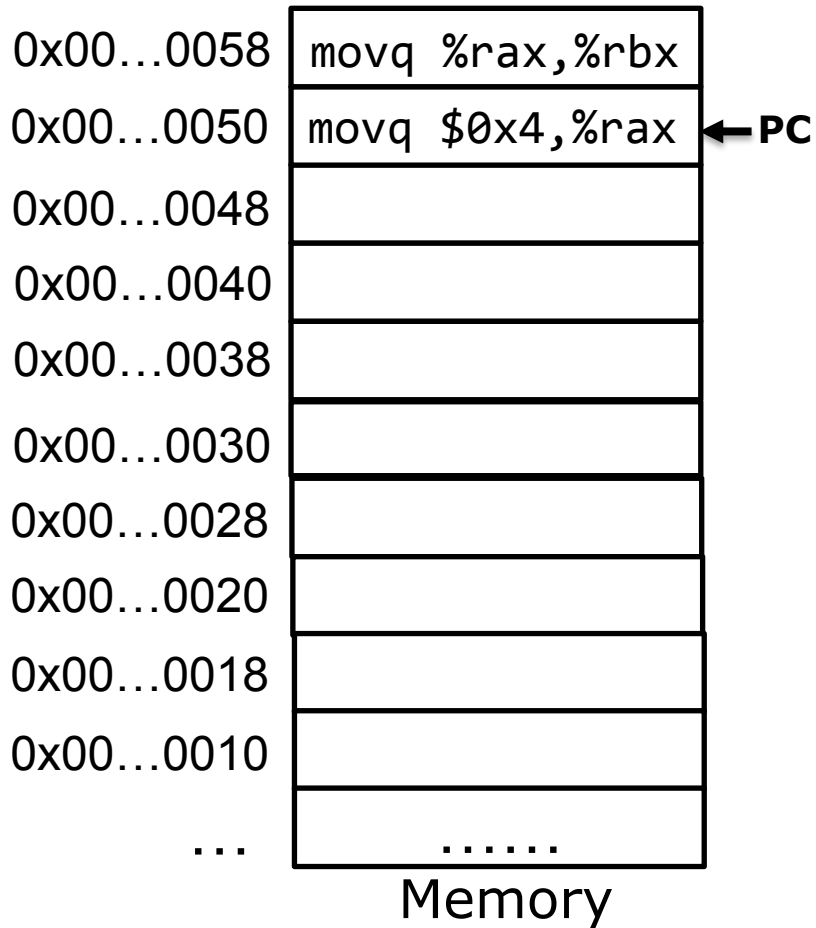
- **Immediate:** Constant integer data
 - Prefixed with \$
 - Example: \$0x400, \$-533
- **Register:** One of general purpose registers
 - Example: %rax, %rsi
- **Memory:** 8 consecutive bytes of memory
 - Indexed by register with various “address modes”
 - Simplest example: (%rax)

movq Operand combinations

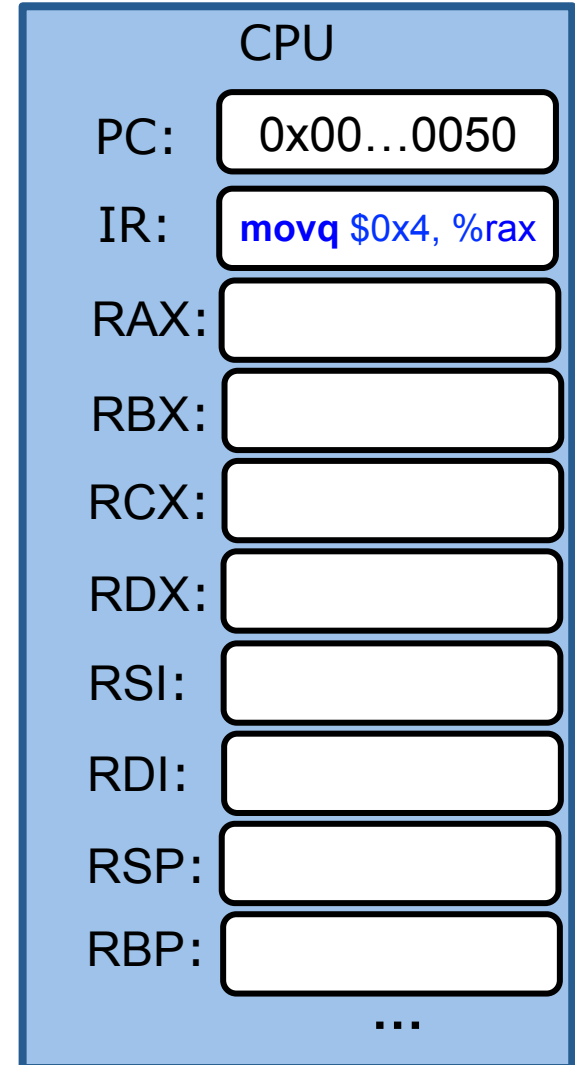
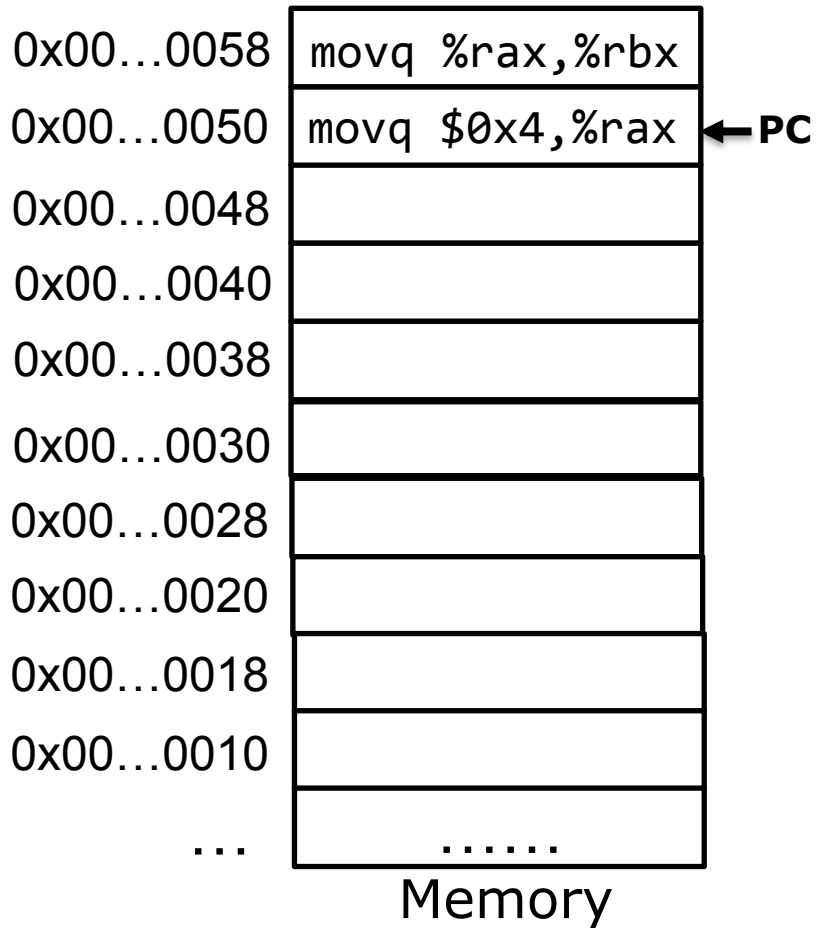
	Source	Dest	Source, Dest
movq	Imm	Reg	movq \$0x4,%rax
		Mem	movq \$0x4,(%rax)
	Reg	Reg	movq %rax,%rdx
		Mem	movq %rax,(%rdx)
	Mem	Reg	movq (%rax),%rdx

1. Immediate can only be *Source*
2. Cannot do memory-memory transfer with a single instruction

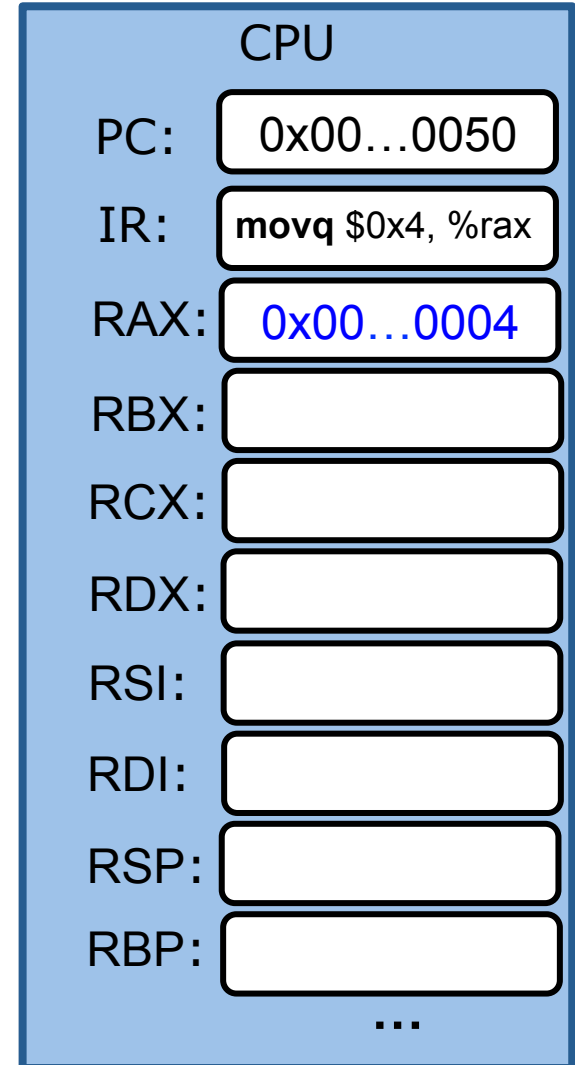
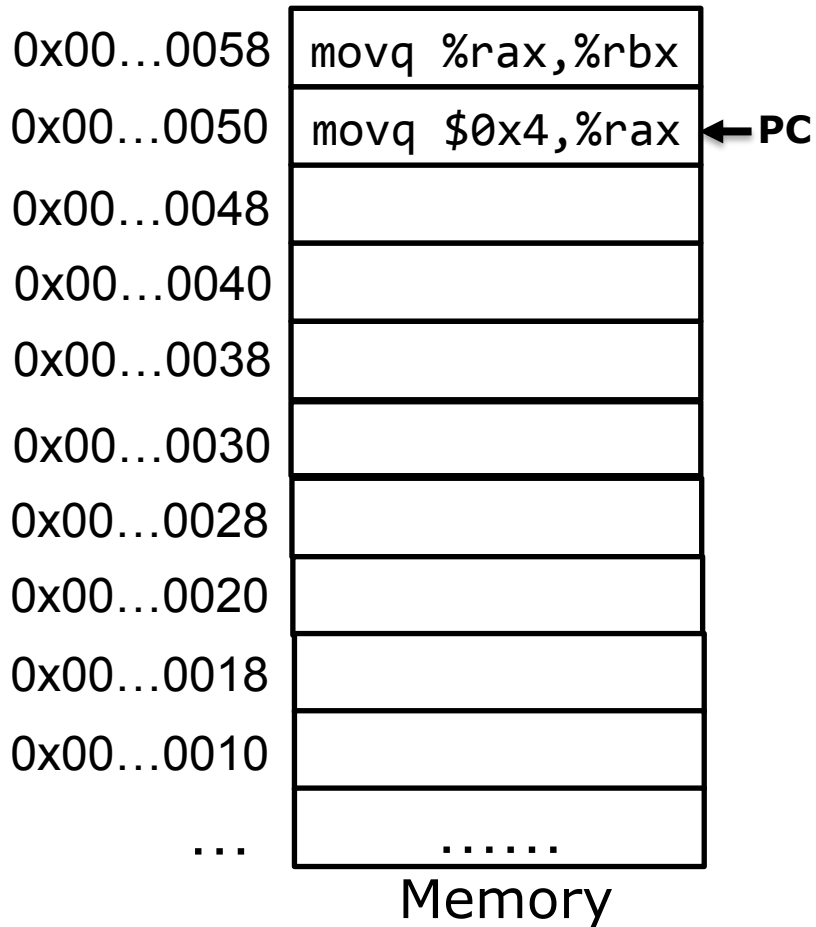
movq Imm, Reg



movq Imm, Reg



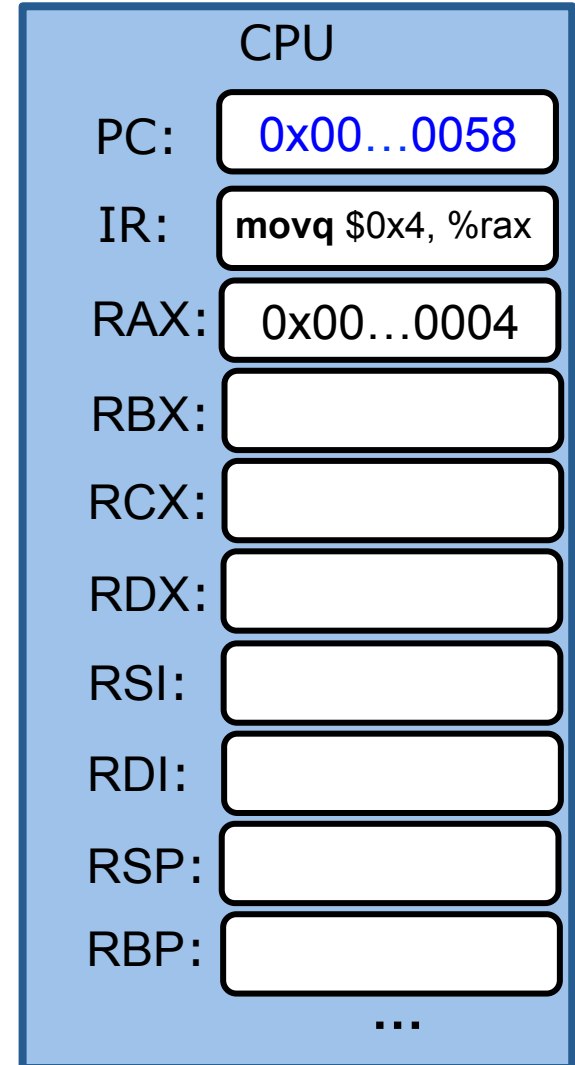
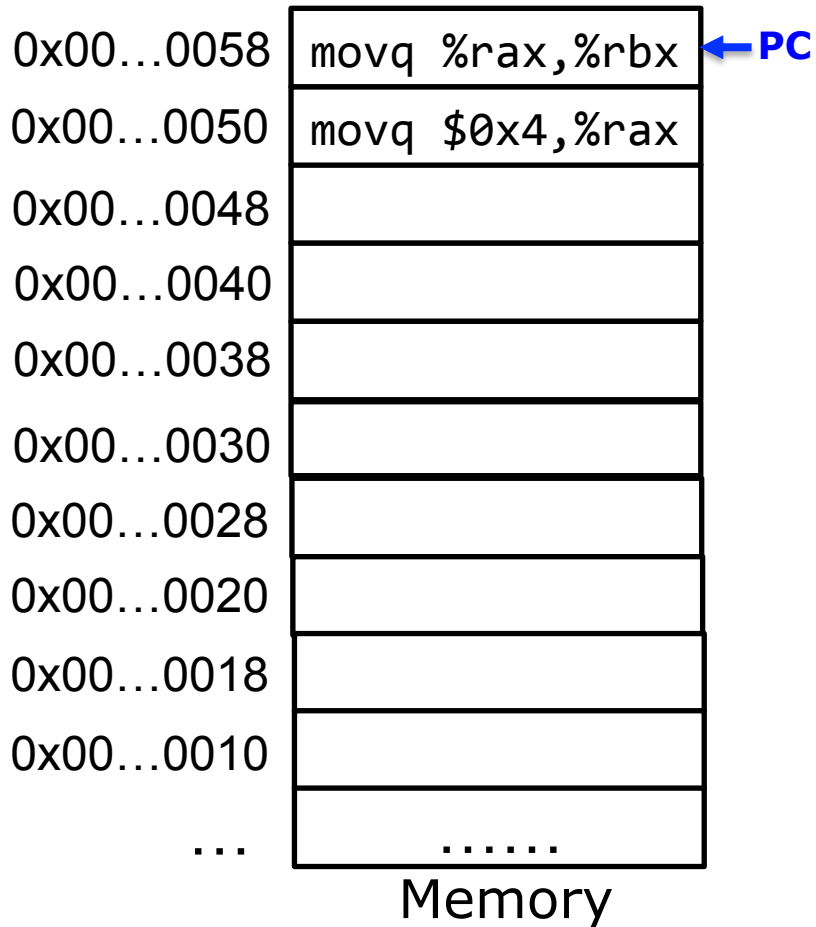
movq Imm, Reg



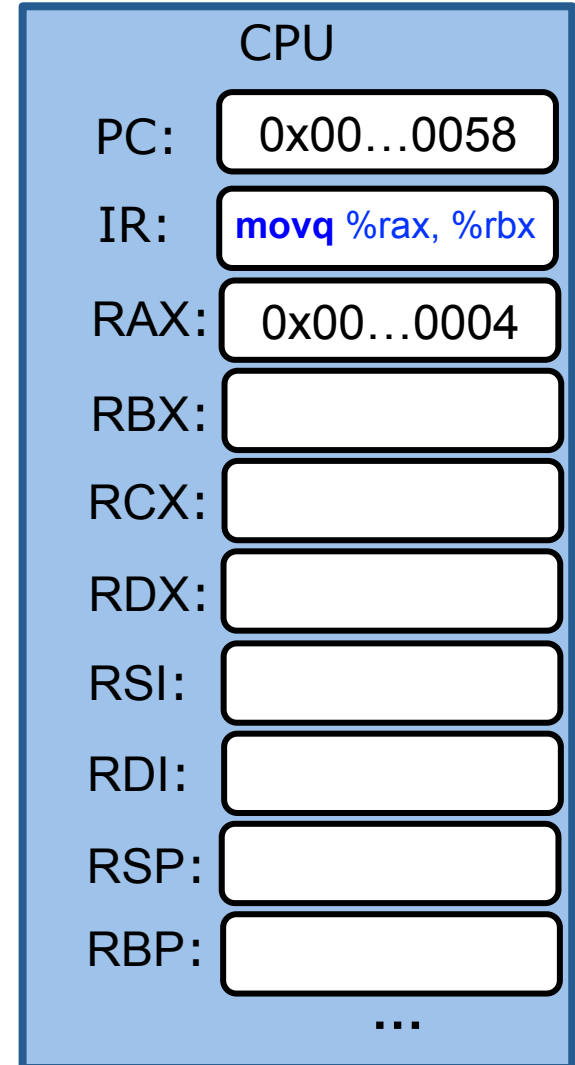
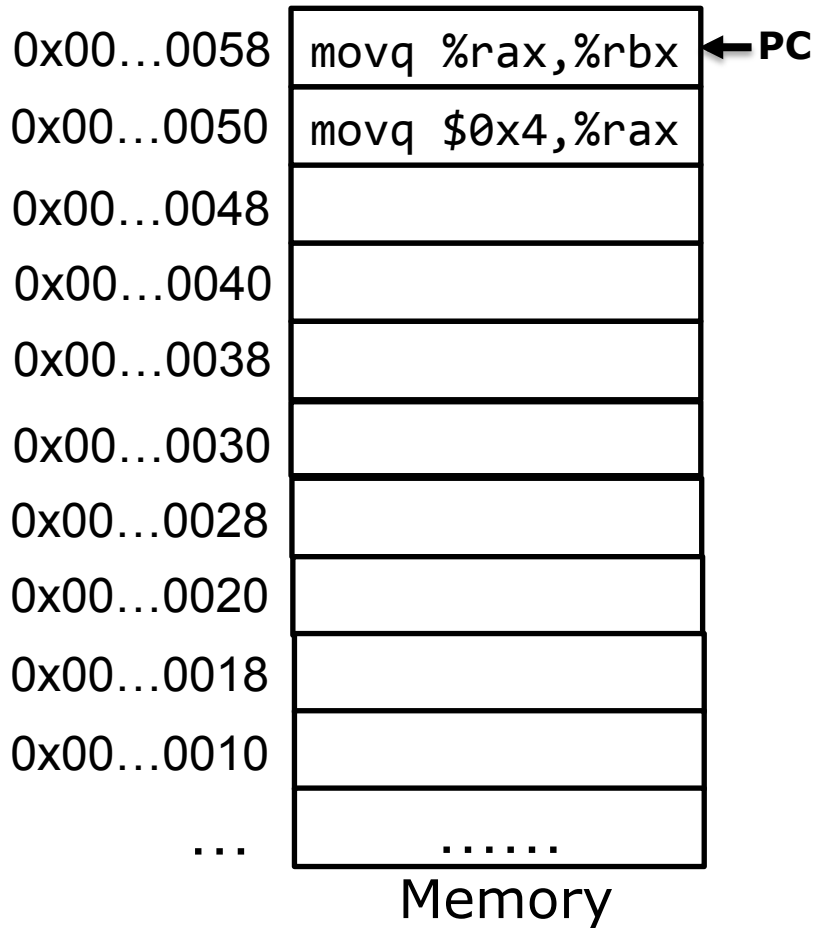
Steps

1. PC contains the instruction's address
2. Load the instruction into IR
3. Execute the instruction
4. CPU automatically updates PC after current instruction finishes (is retired).

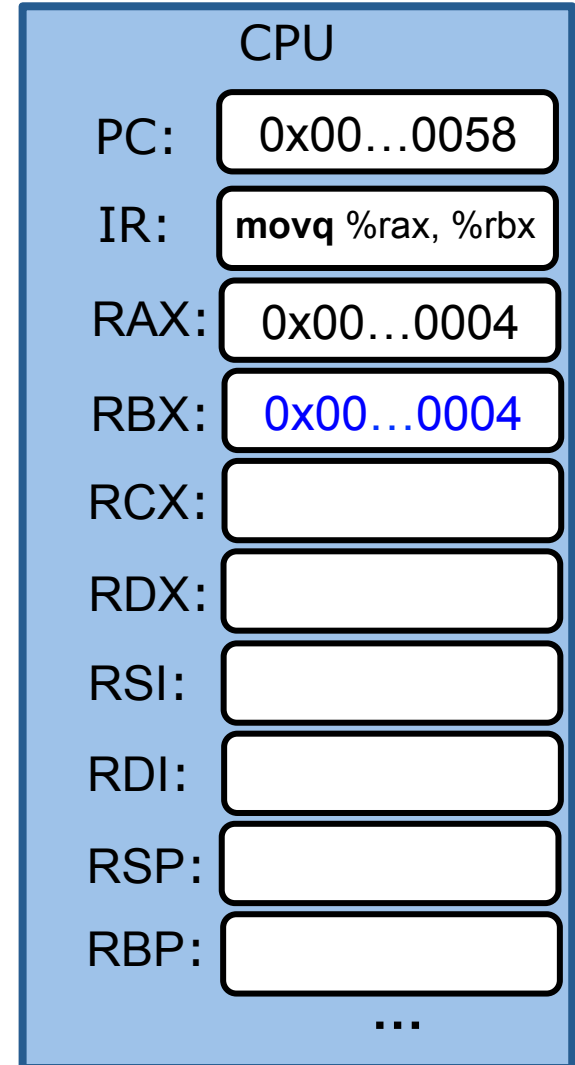
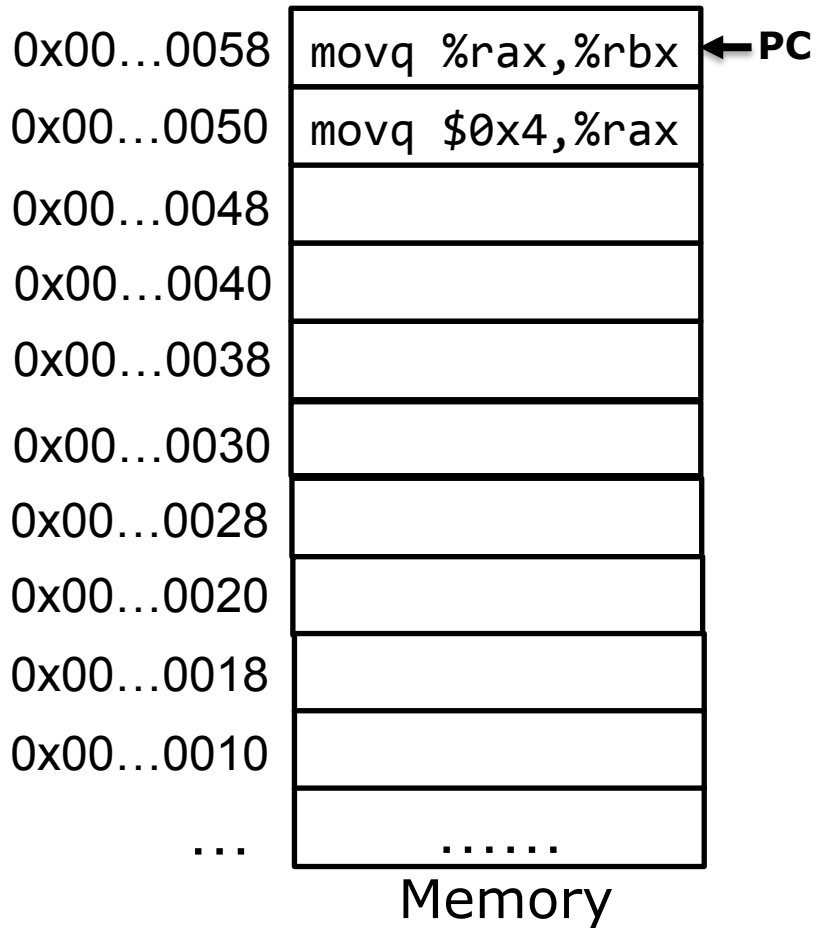
movq *Reg, Reg*



movq Reg, Reg



movq *Reg, Reg*



movq *Mem, Reg*

How to represent Mem?

Strawman: directly use memory address

```
movq (0x00...000a), %rbx
```


Strawman: directly use memory address

movq (0x00...000a), %rbx

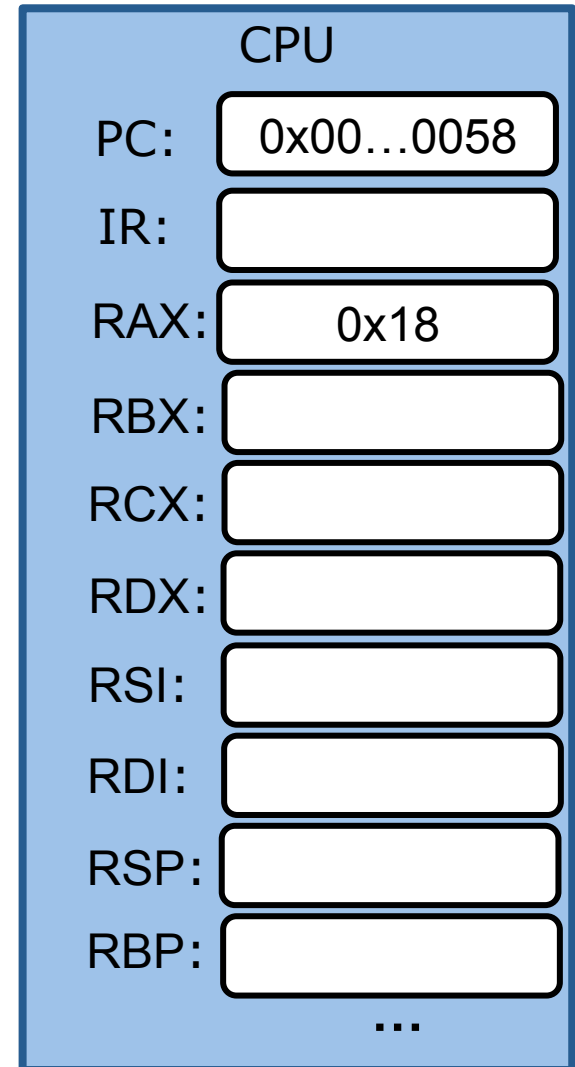
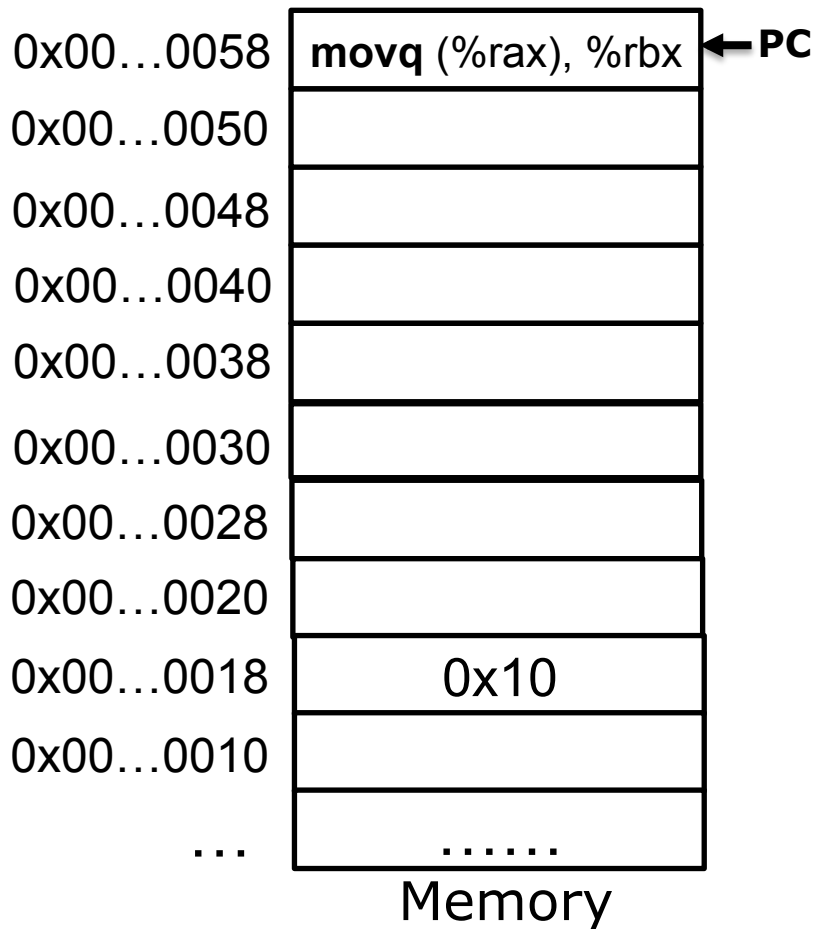
- An instruction is 64 bits long,
- At least 1 byte to represent the opcode
- do not have enough bits to represent memory address

Basic Idea: use registers to index the memory

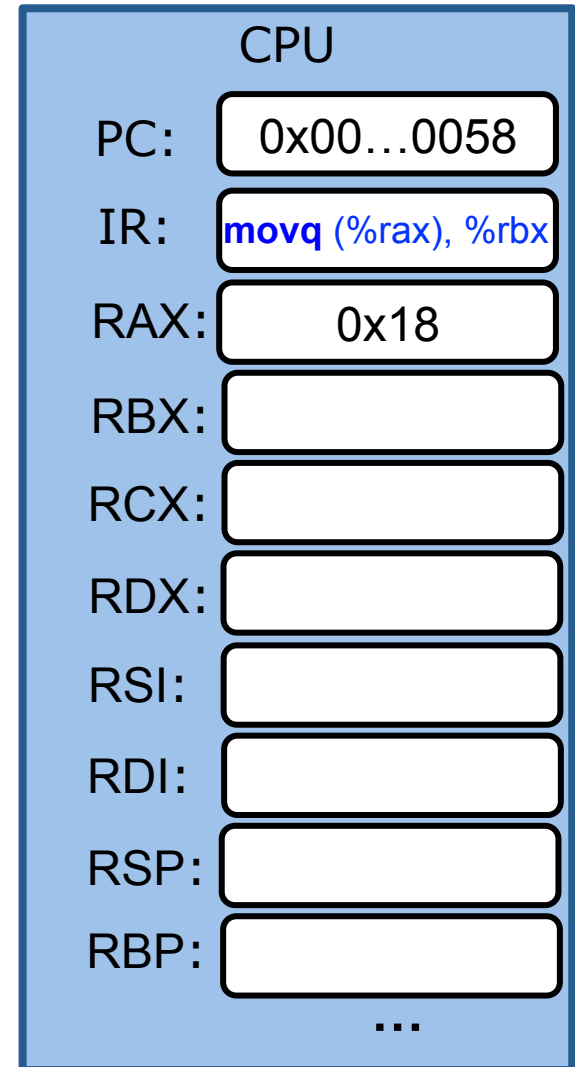
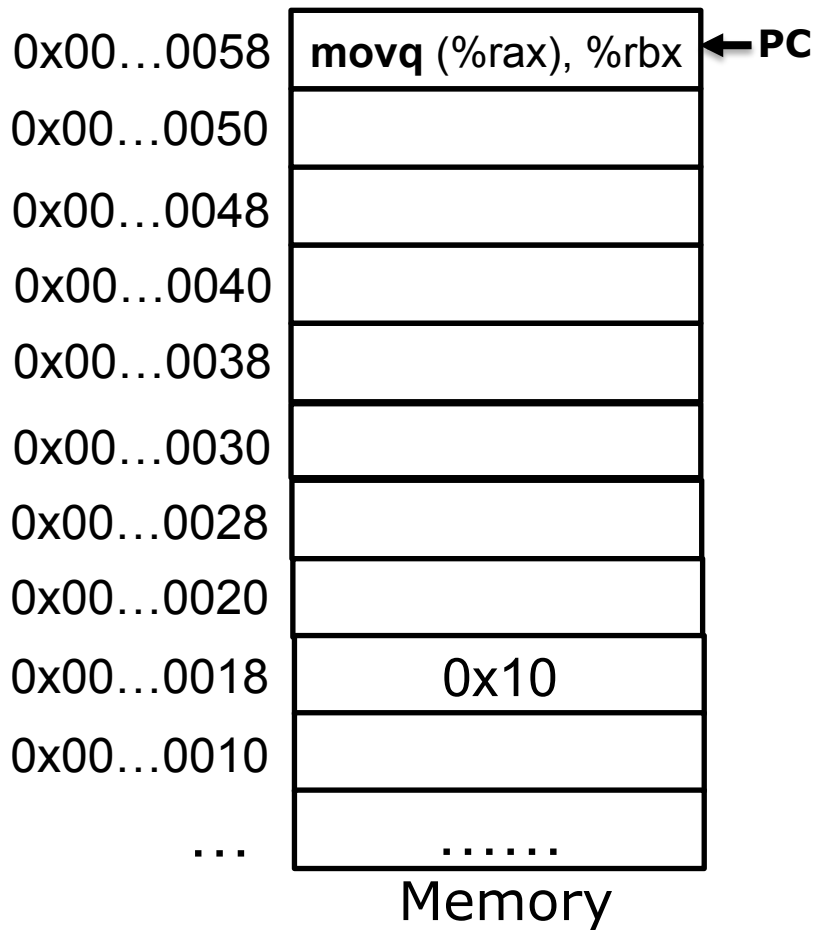
(Register)

- The content of the register specifies memory address
- `movq (%rax), %rbx`

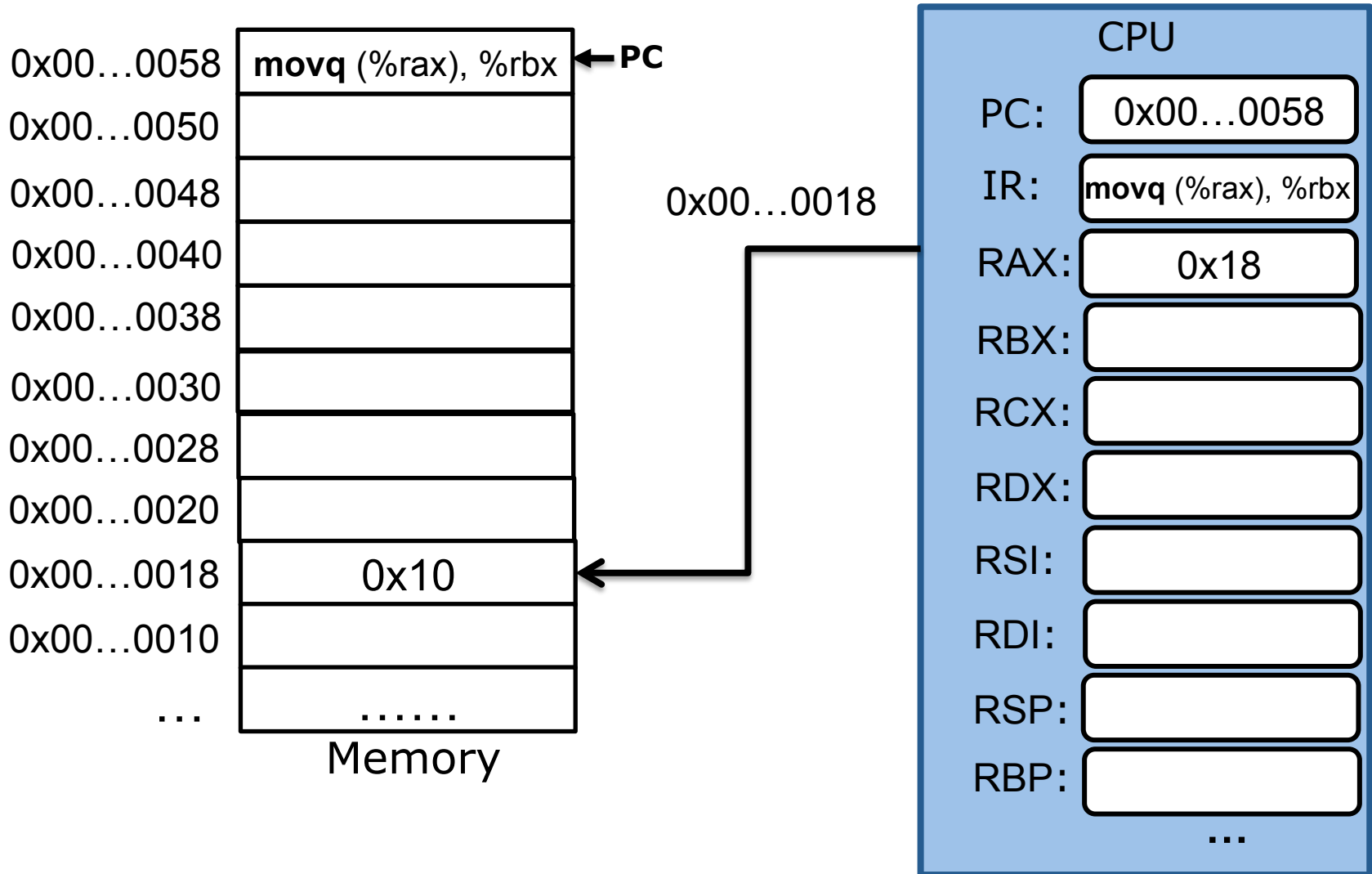
movq (%rax), %rbx



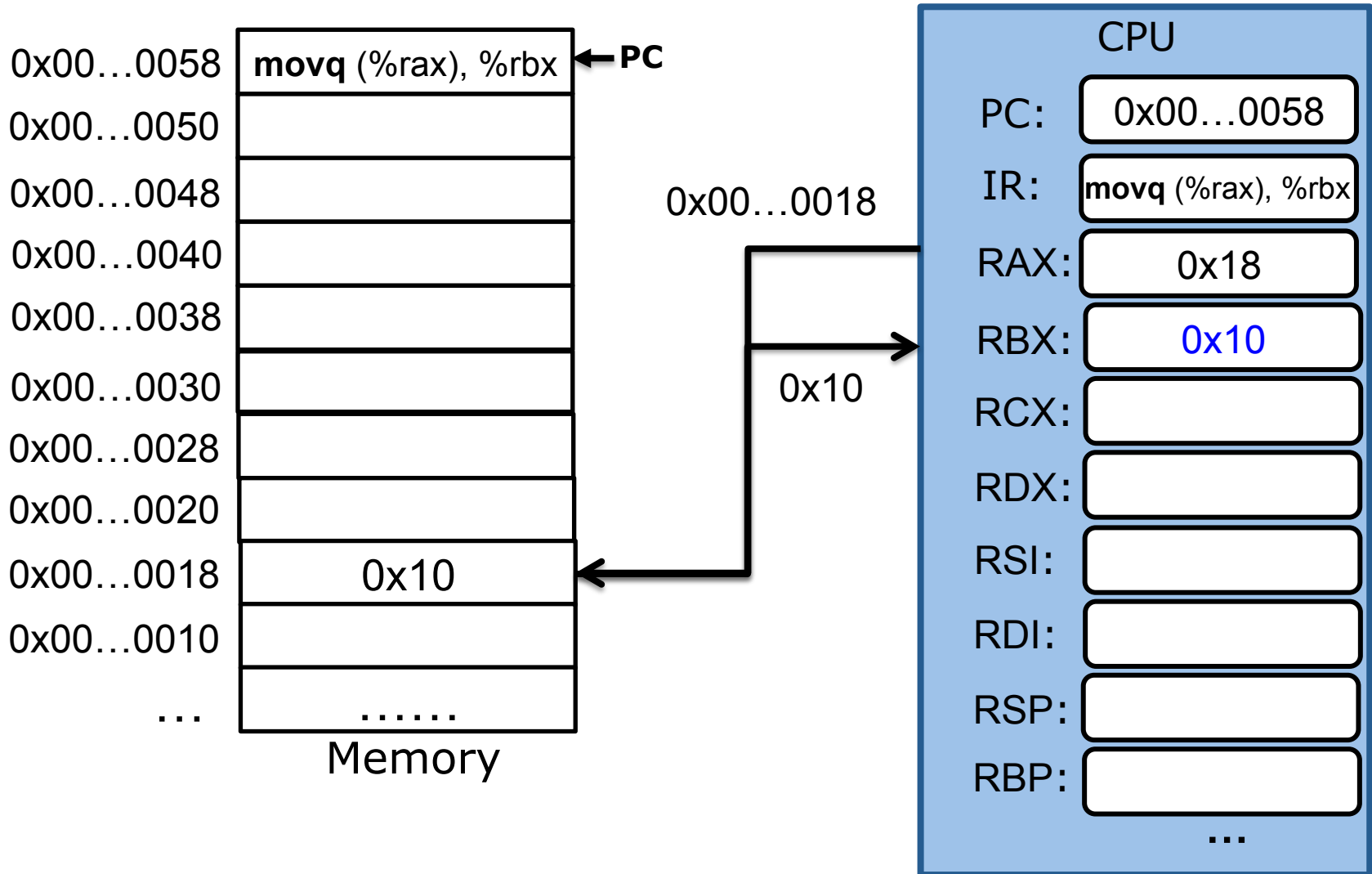
movq (%rax), %rbx



movq (%rax), %rbx




movq (%rax), %rbx



swap function

```
void  
swap(long *a, long* b) {                               swap:  
  
    long tmp = *a;  
    *a = *b;  
    *b = tmp;  
  
}
```



GCC -S -O3 swap.c

swap function

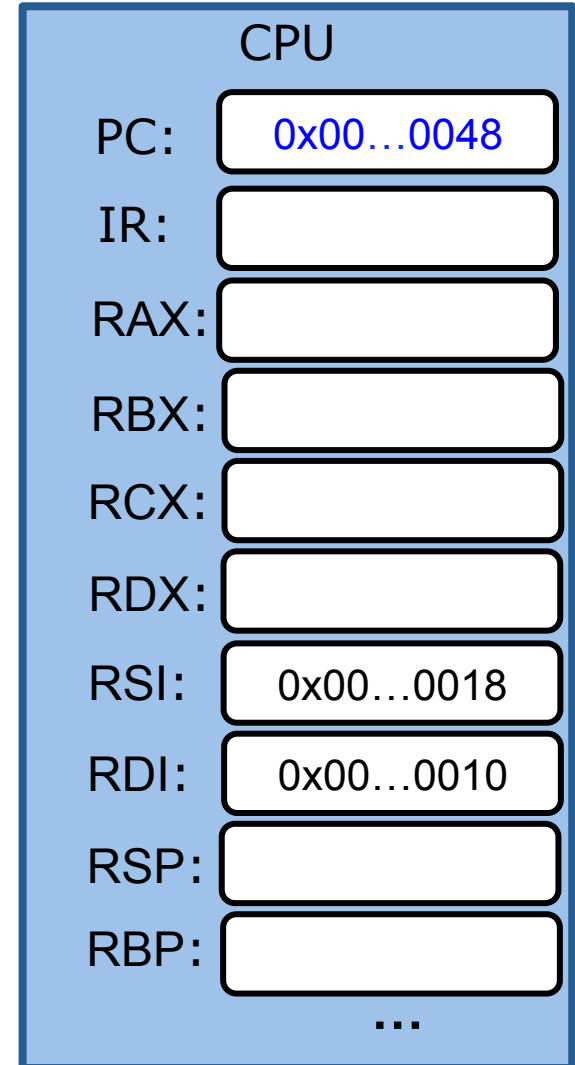
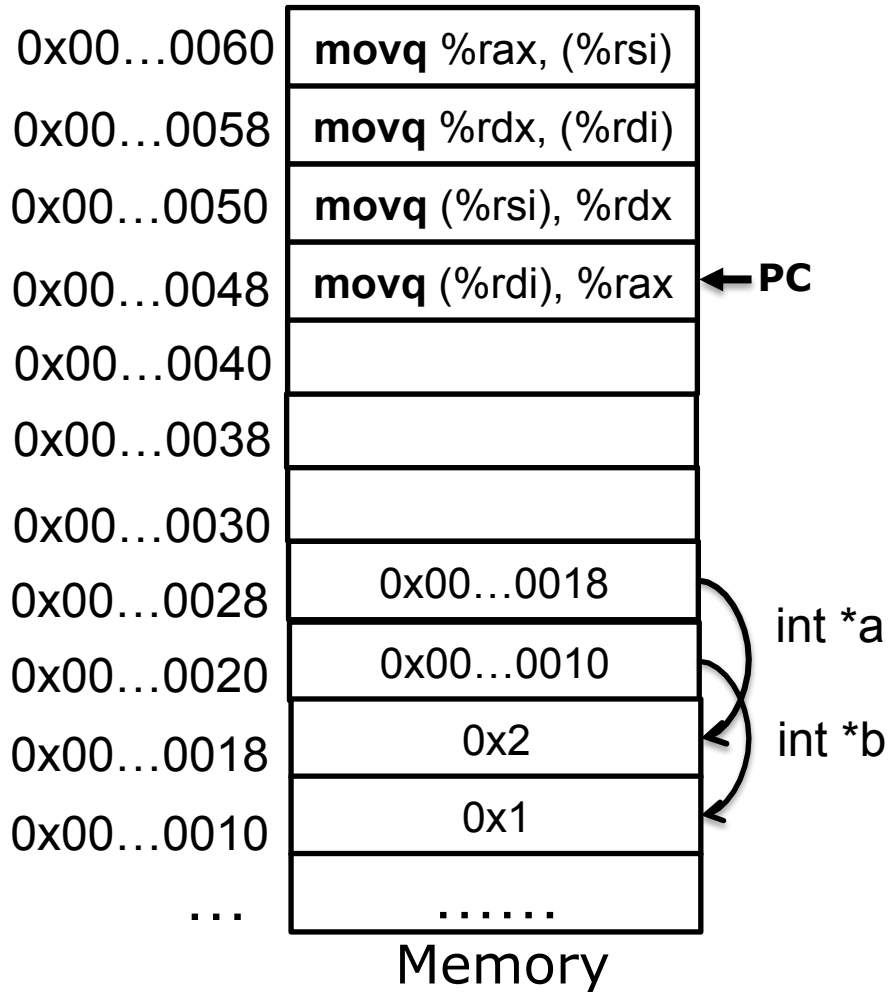
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    *a = *b;  
    *b = tmp;  
}
```

GCC -S -O3 swap.c

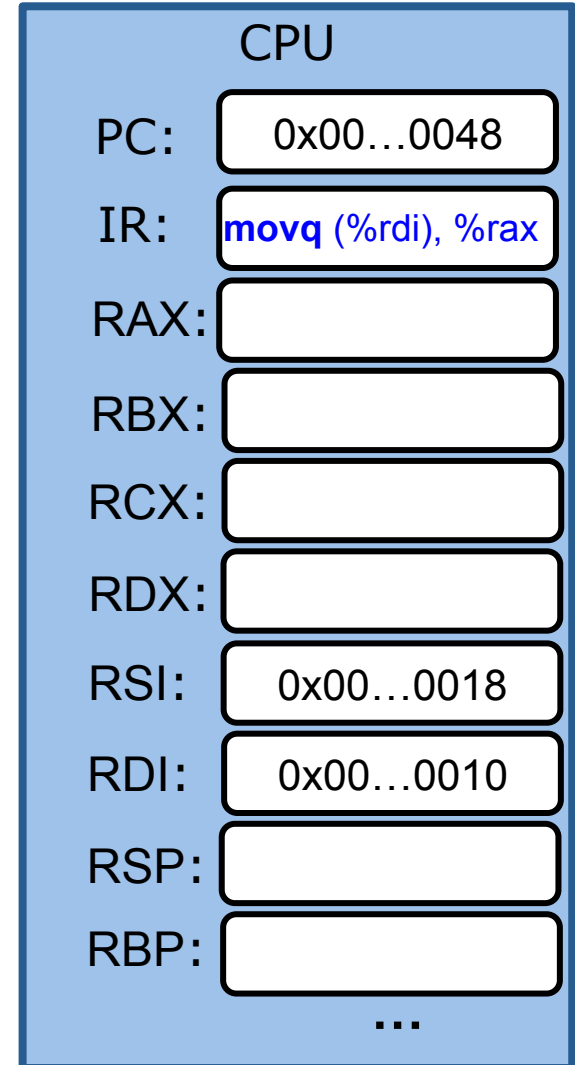
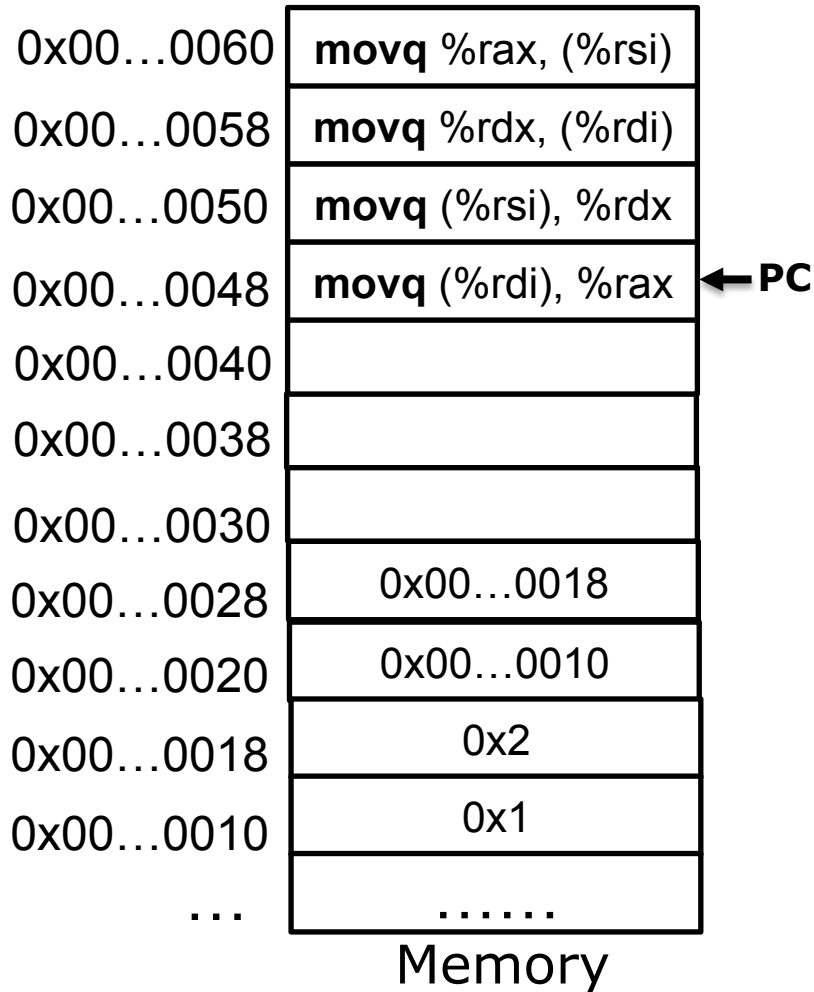


```
swap:  
    movq    (%rdi), %rax  
    movq    (%rsi), %rdx  
    movq    %rdx, (%rdi)  
    movq    %rax, (%rsi)
```

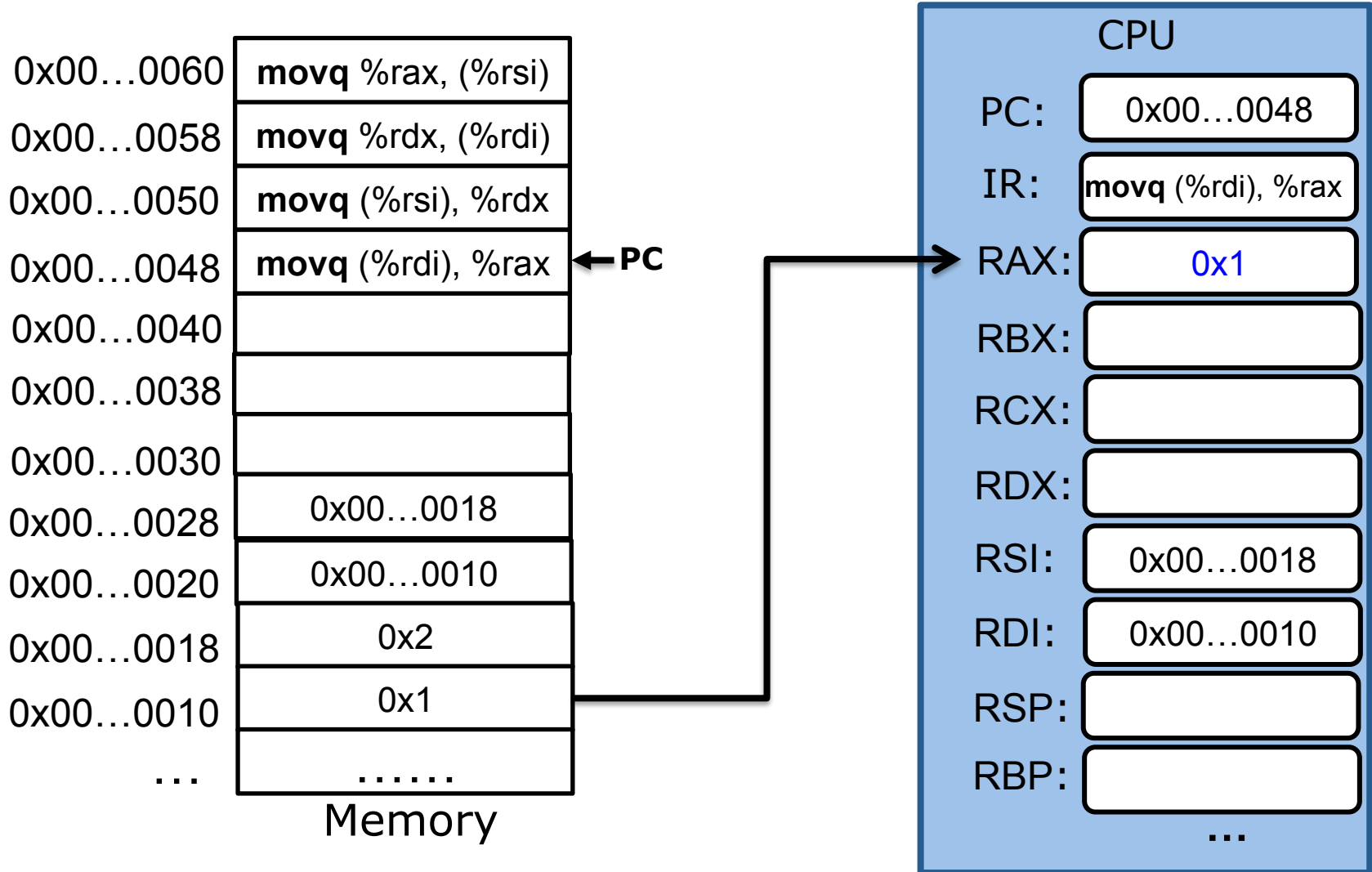

swap func



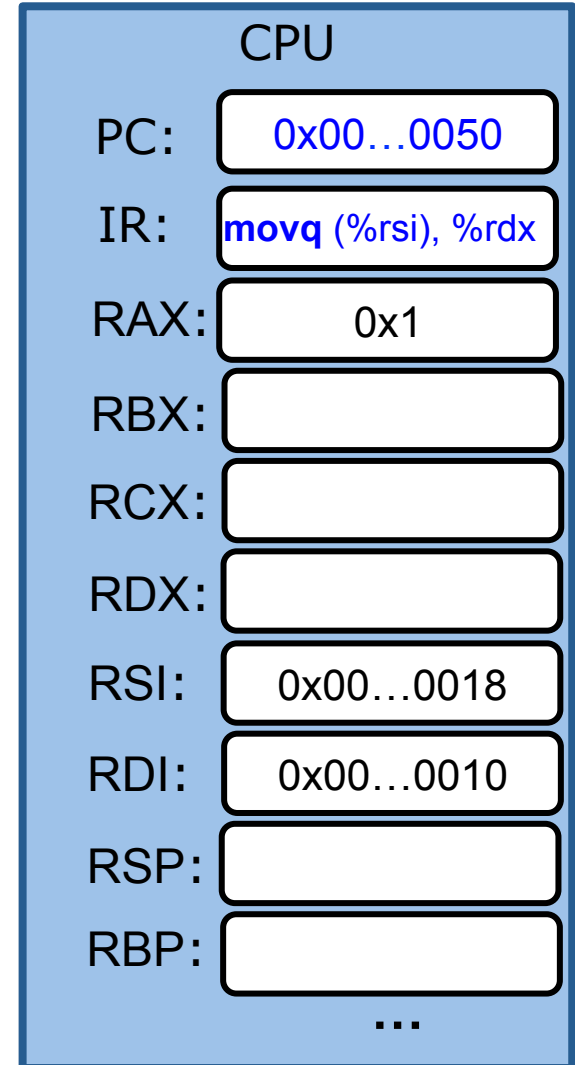
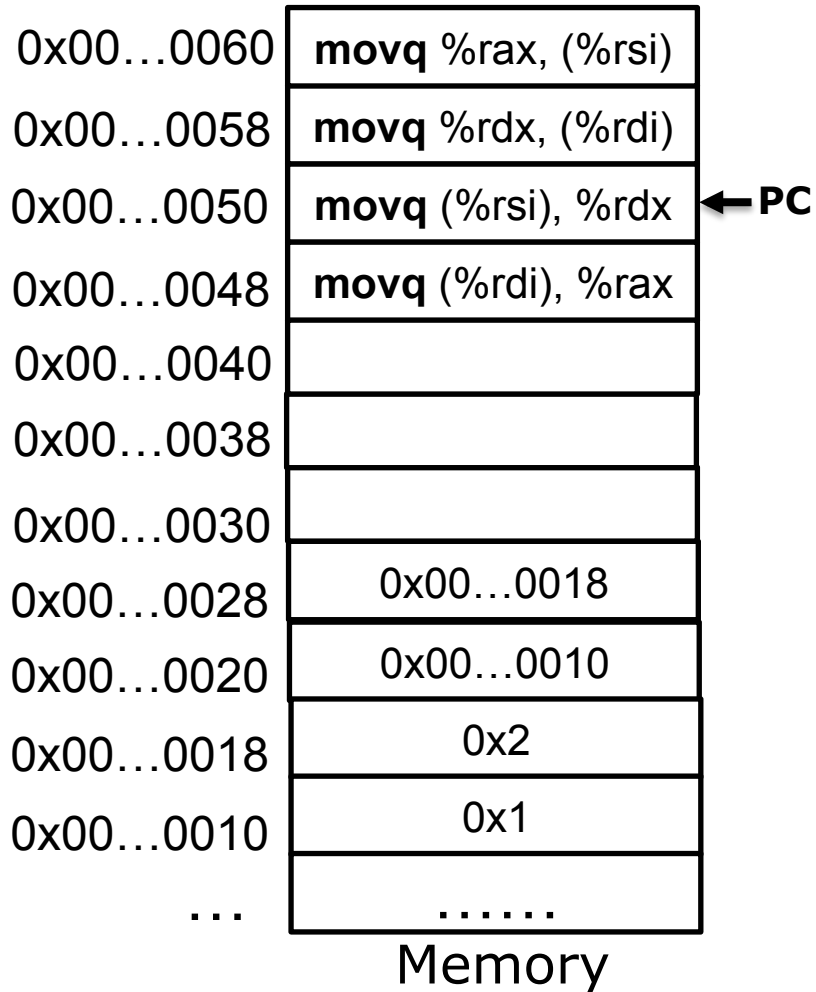
swap func



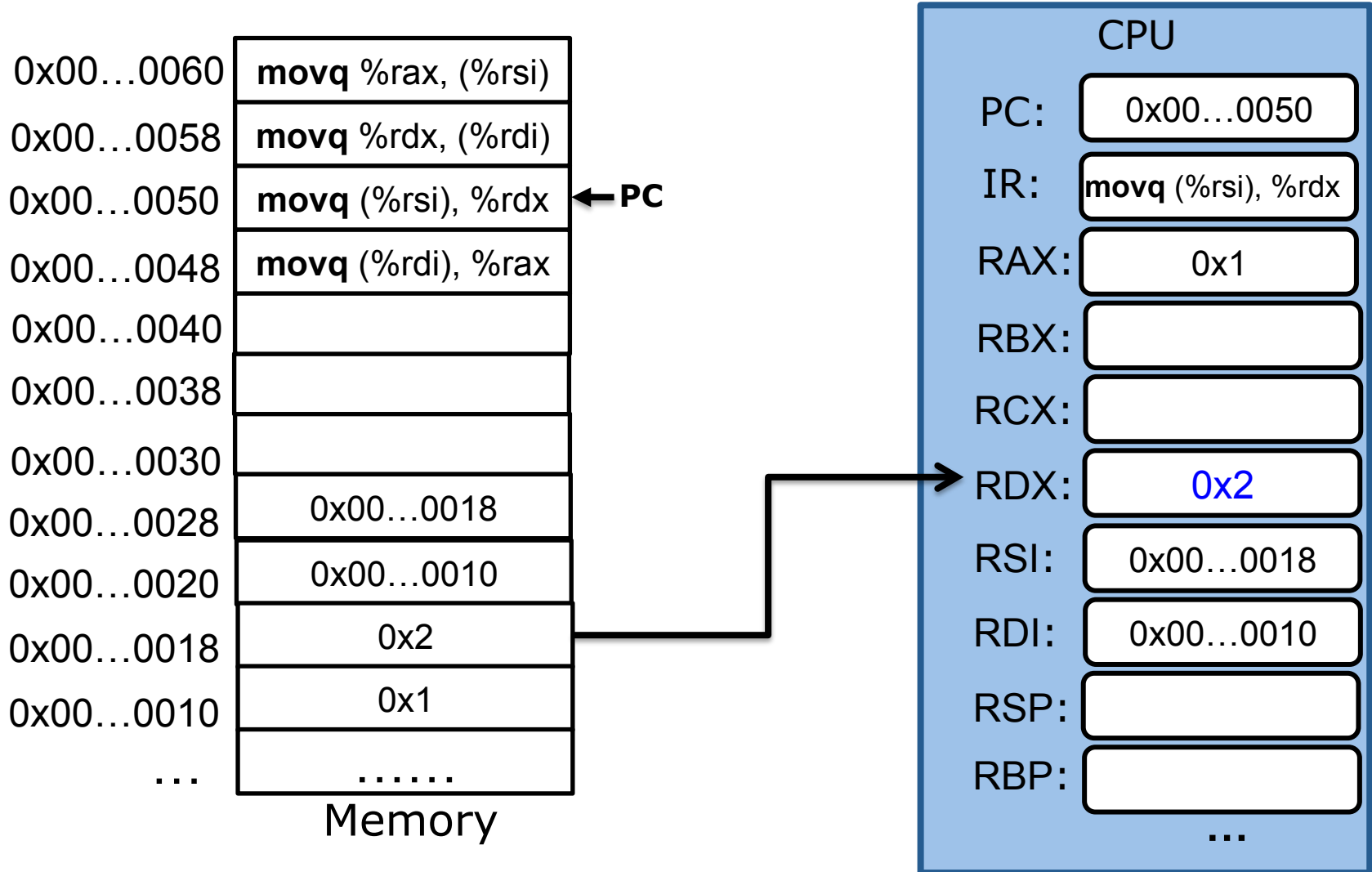
swap func



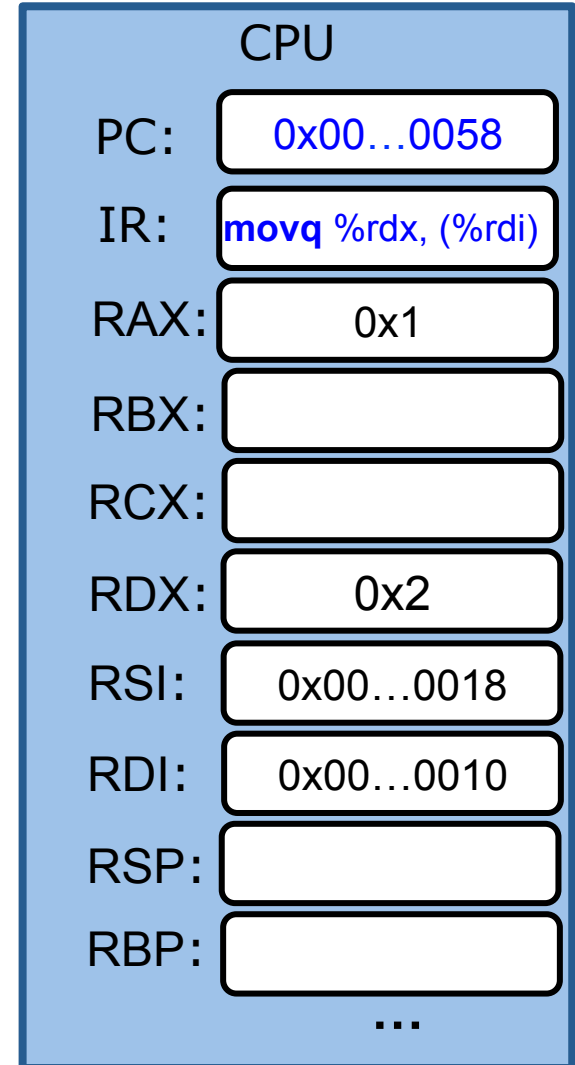
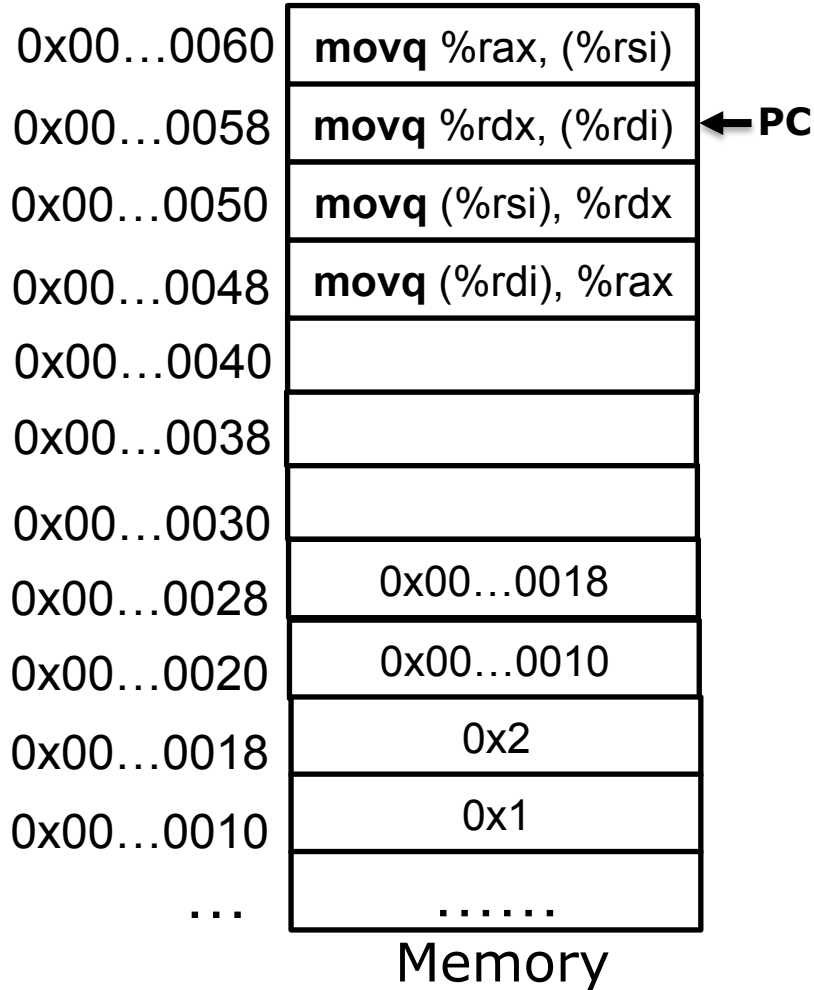
swap func



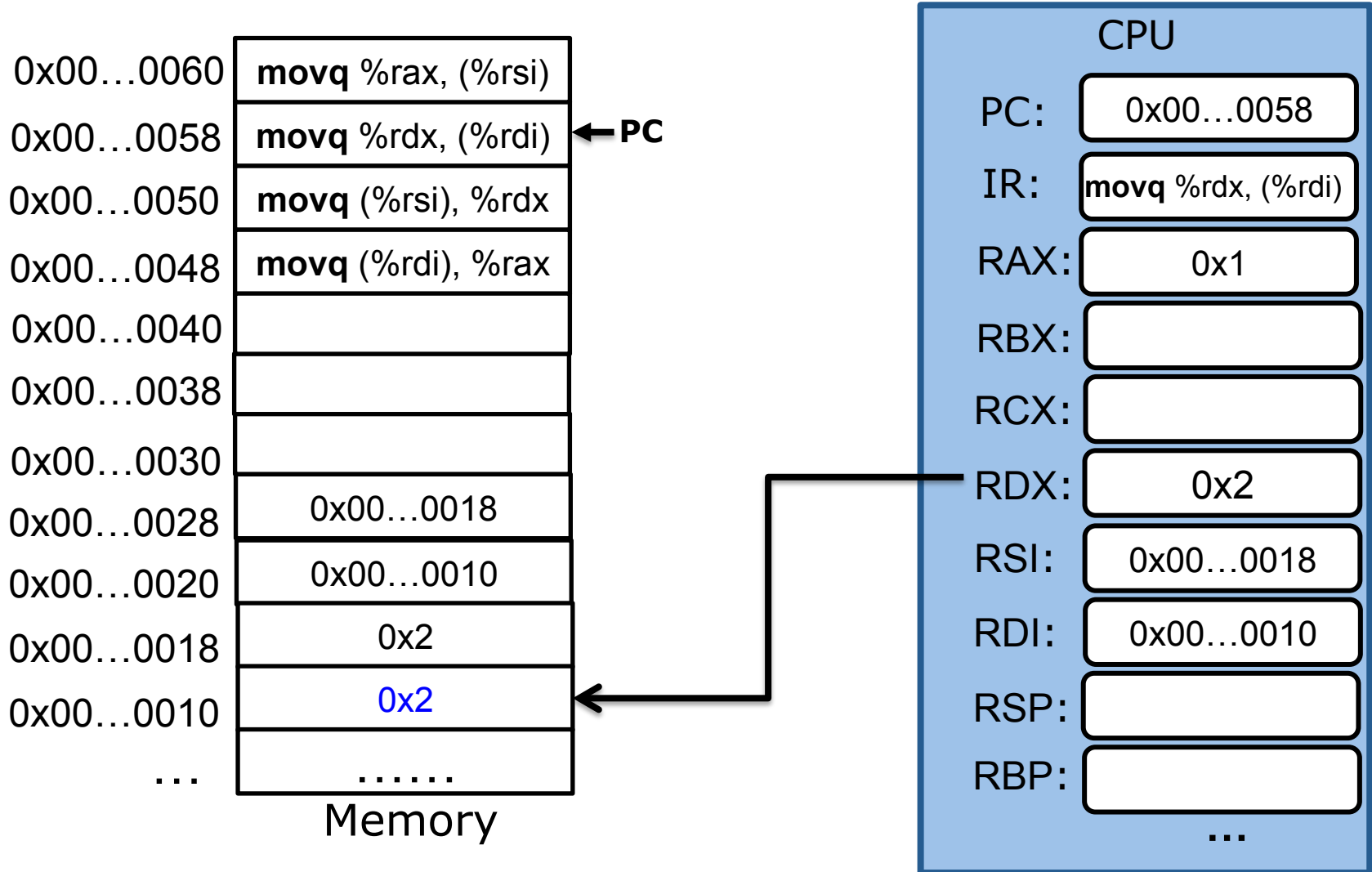
swap func



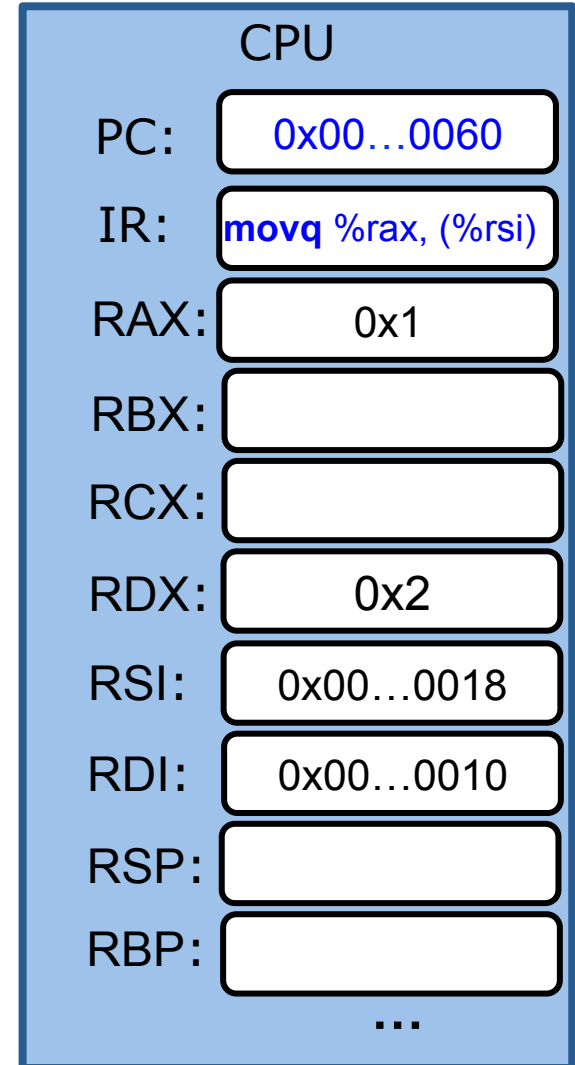
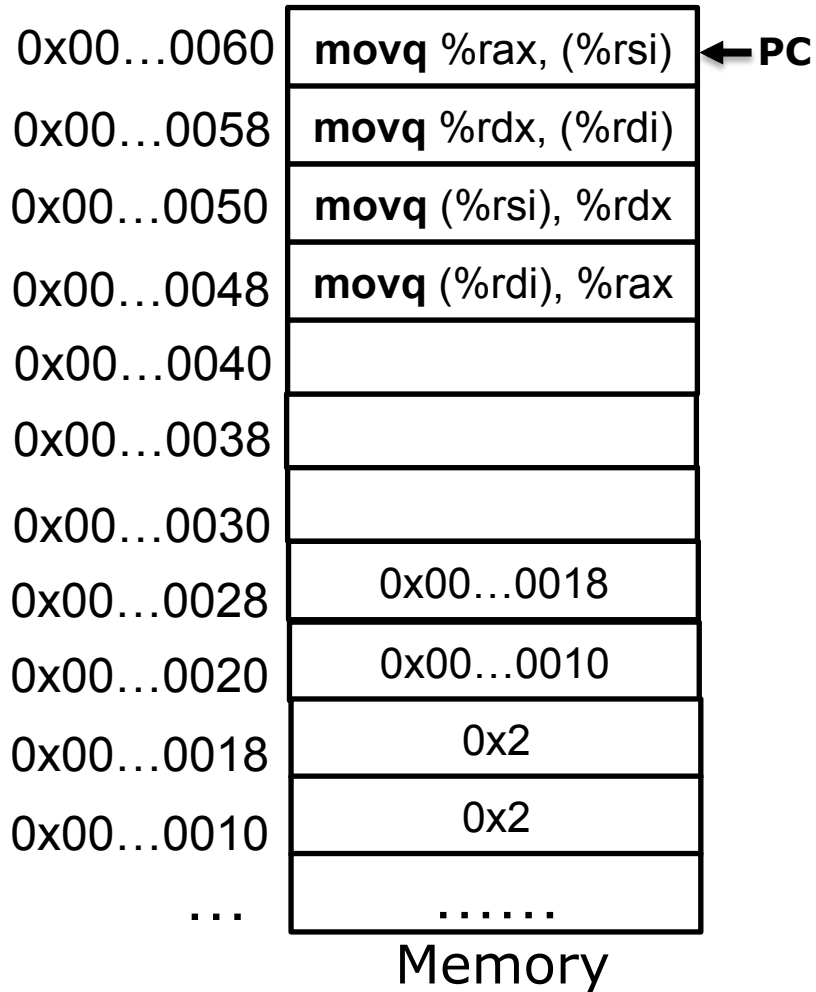
swap func



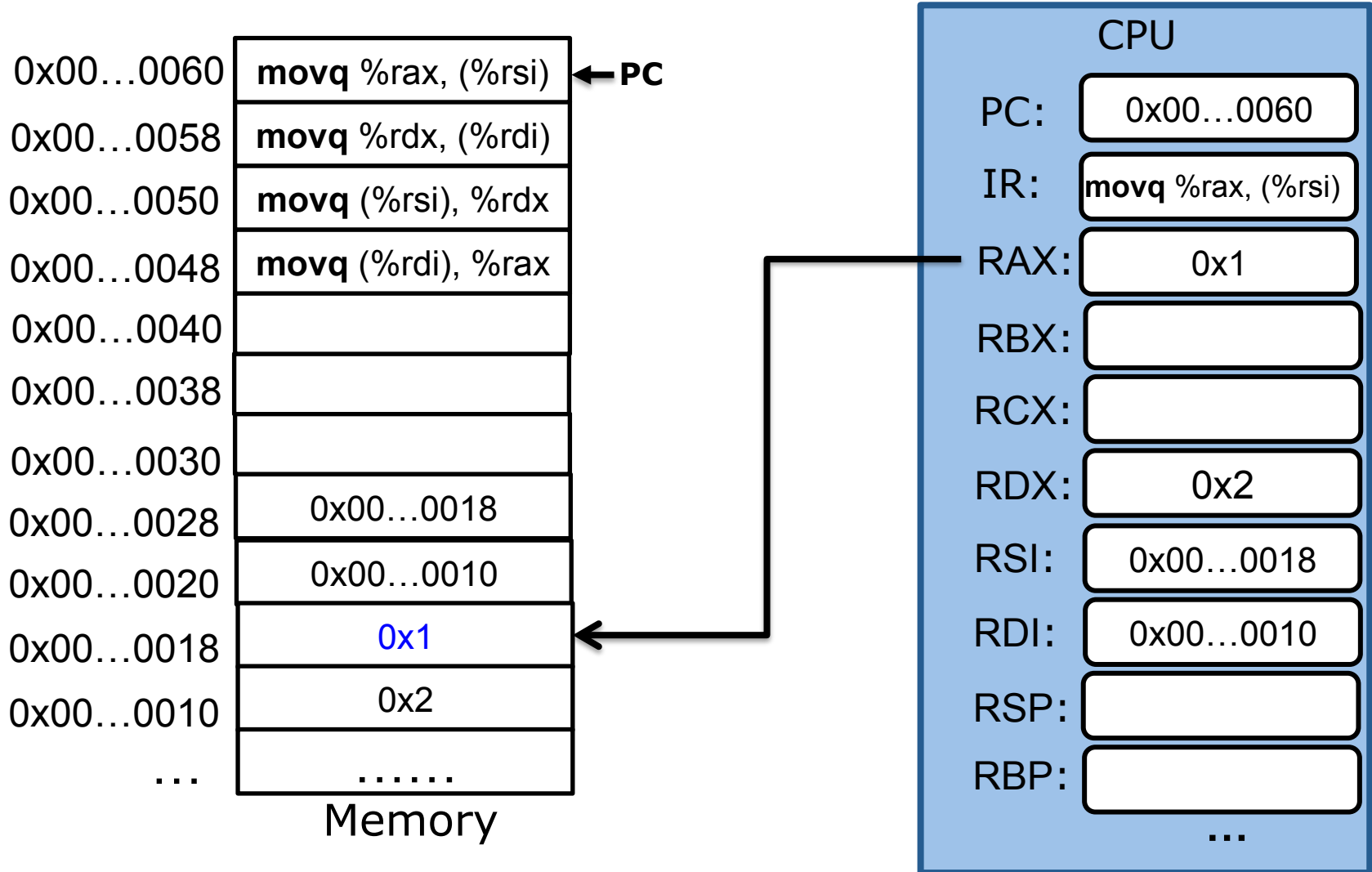
swap func



swap func



swap func



Issue

Issue: before each memory access


- need to calculate the address, and store it into the register

Issue

Issue: before each memory access

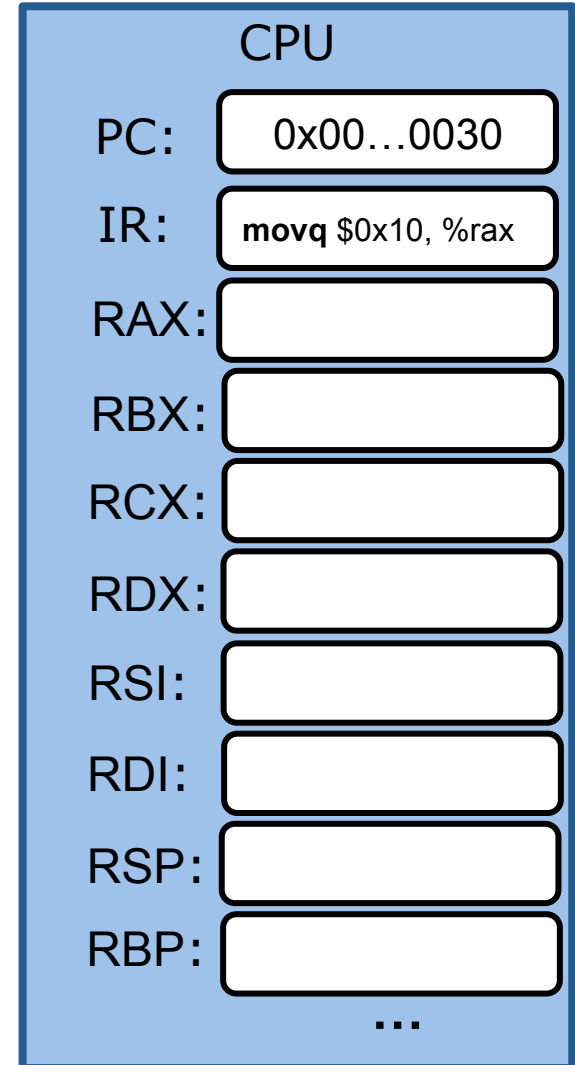
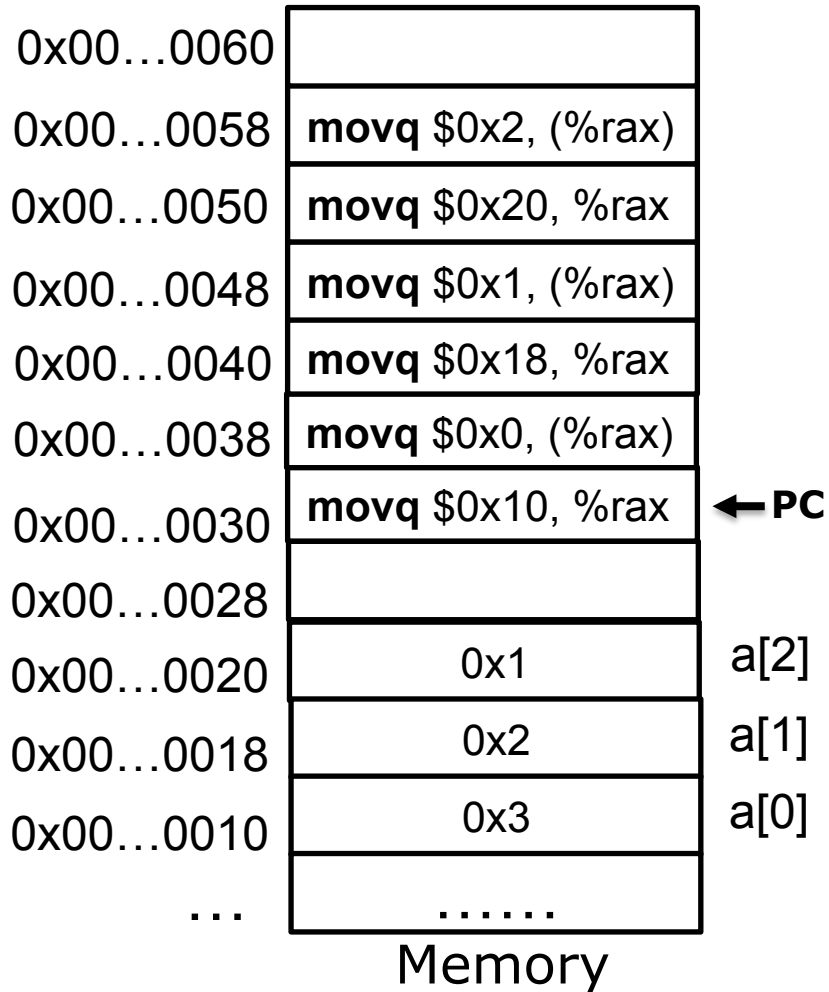
- need to calculate the address, and store it into the register

```
long a[] = {3, 2, 1};
for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    a[i] = i;
}
```

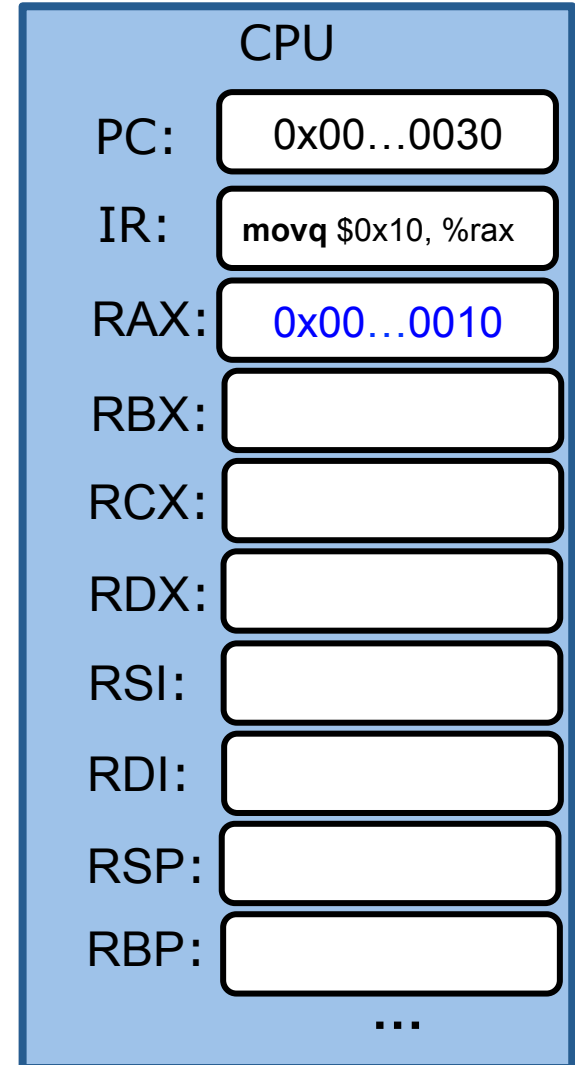
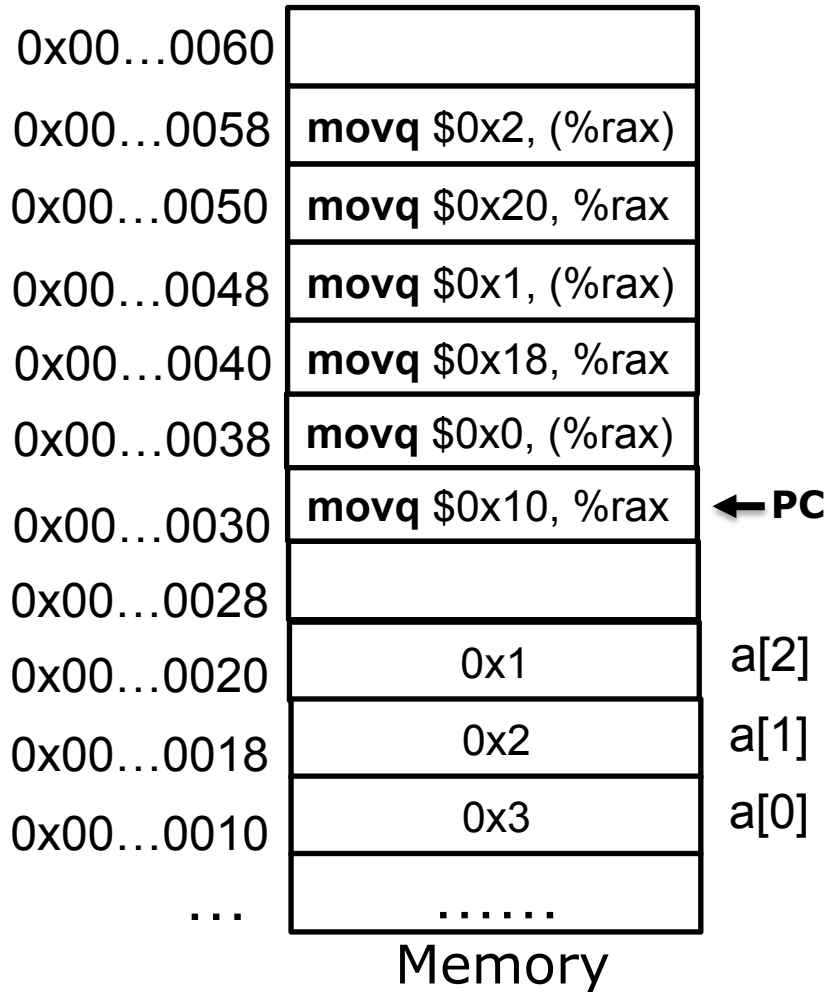


```
long a[] = {1, 2, 3};
for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    1. put &a[i] into reg
    2. mov $i, (reg)
}
```

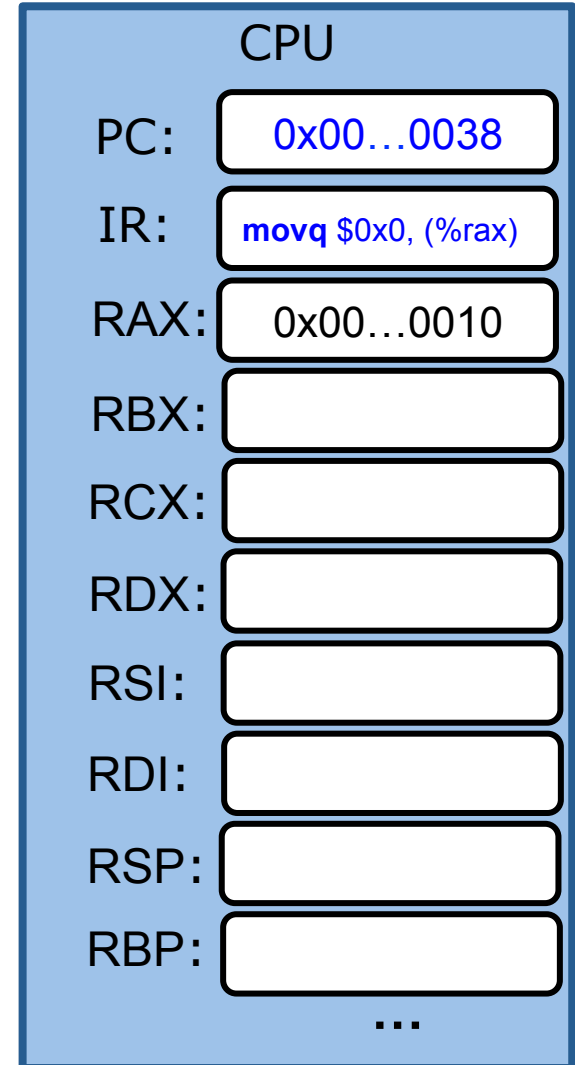
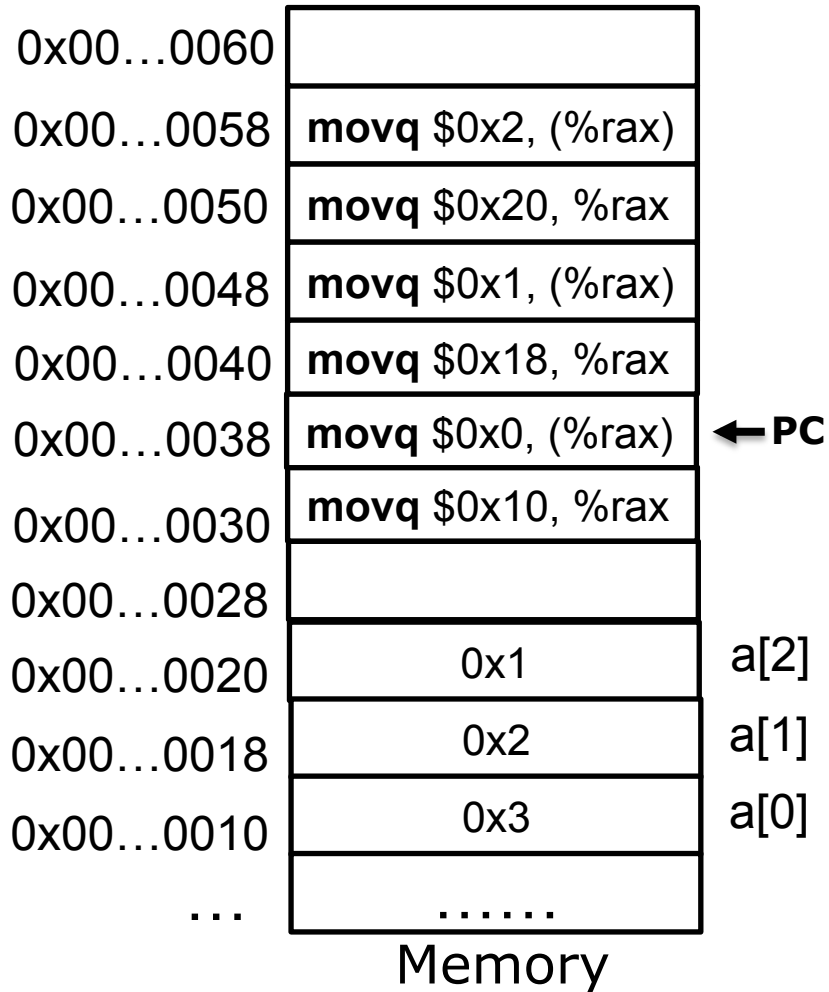
Example



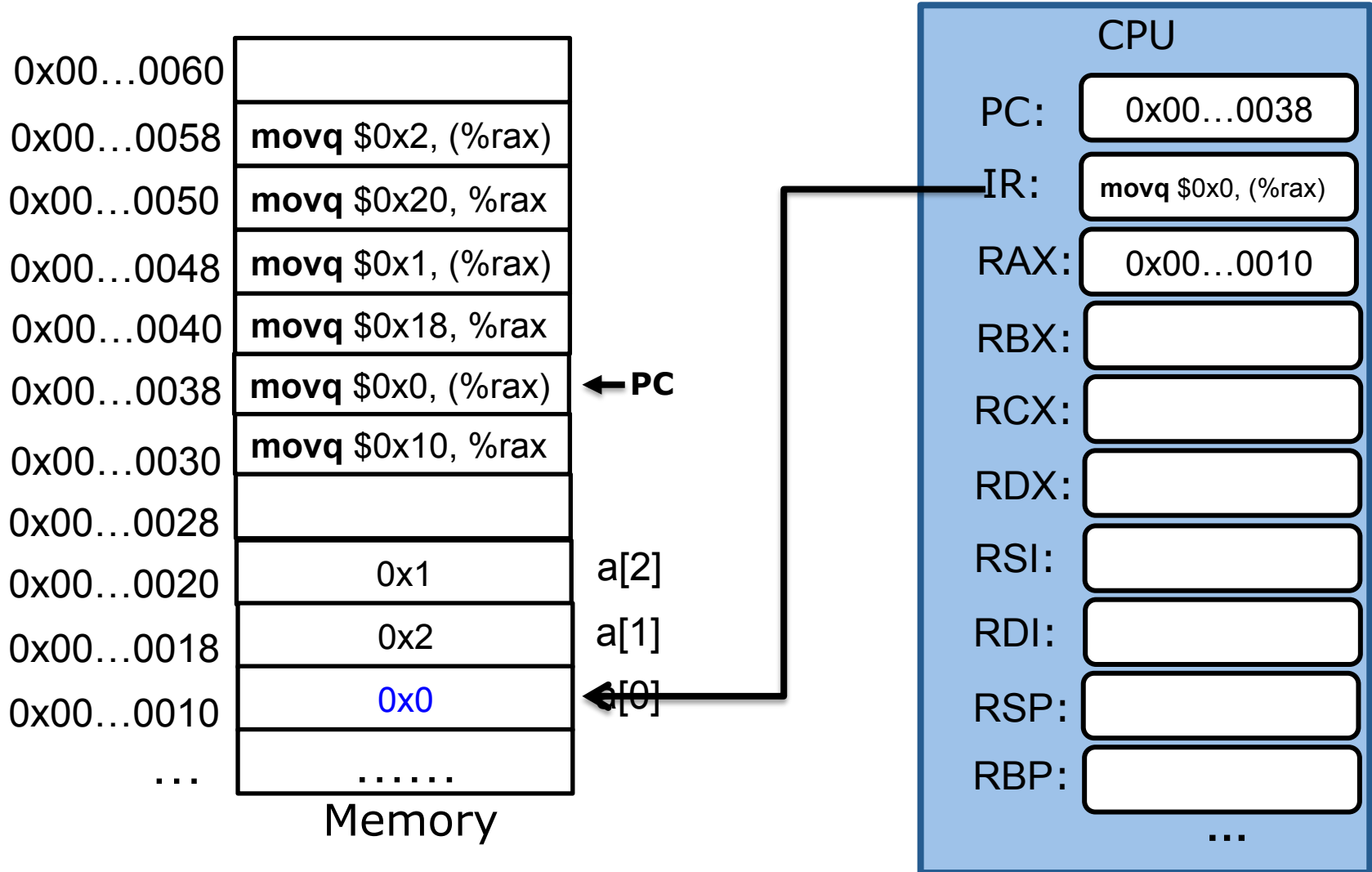
Example



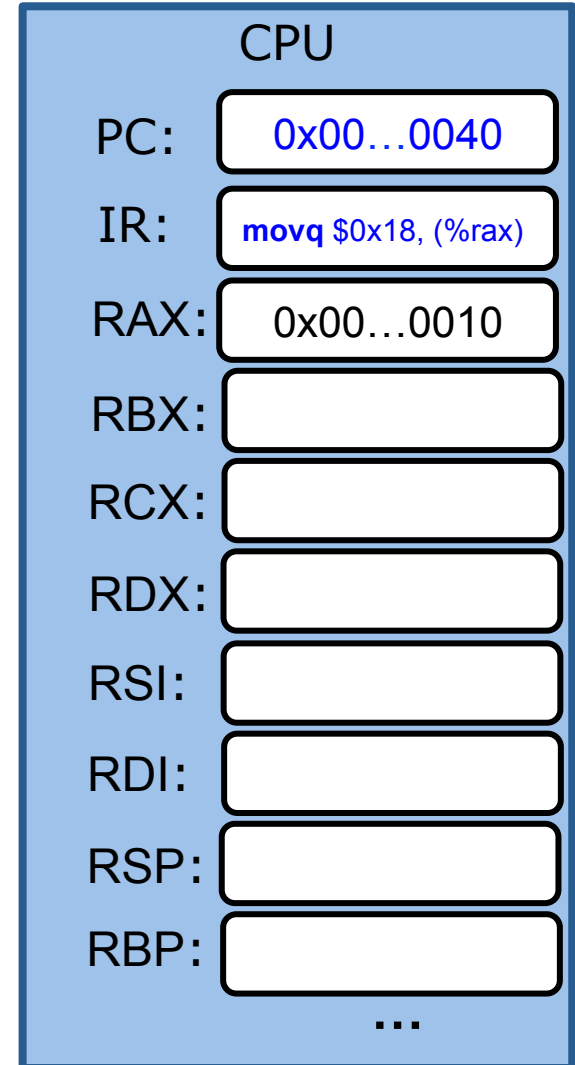
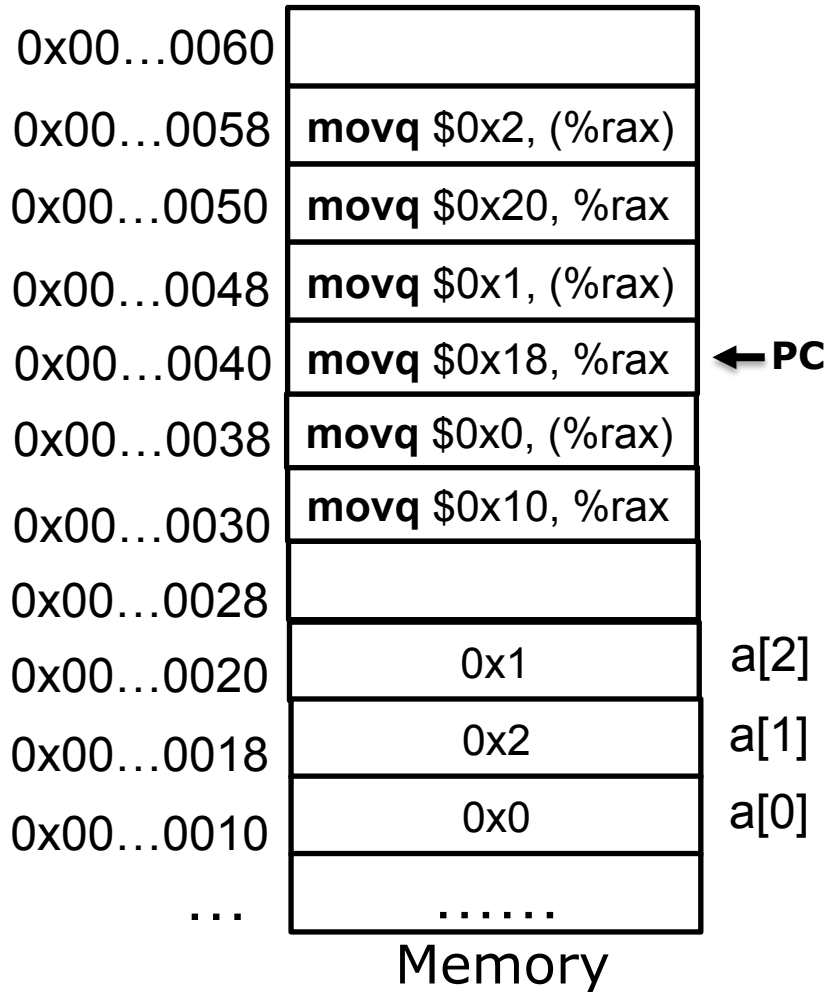
Example



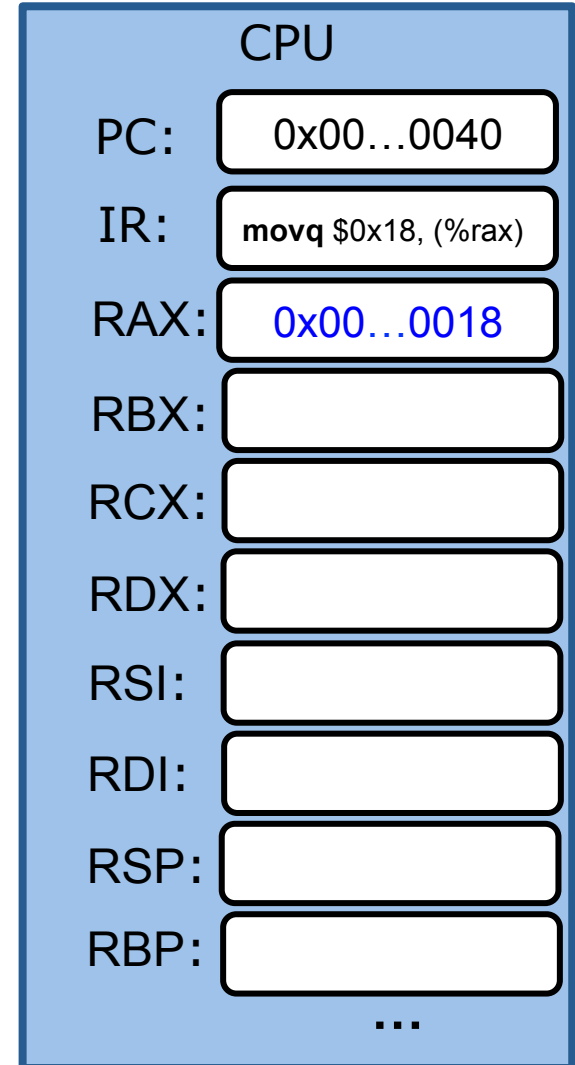
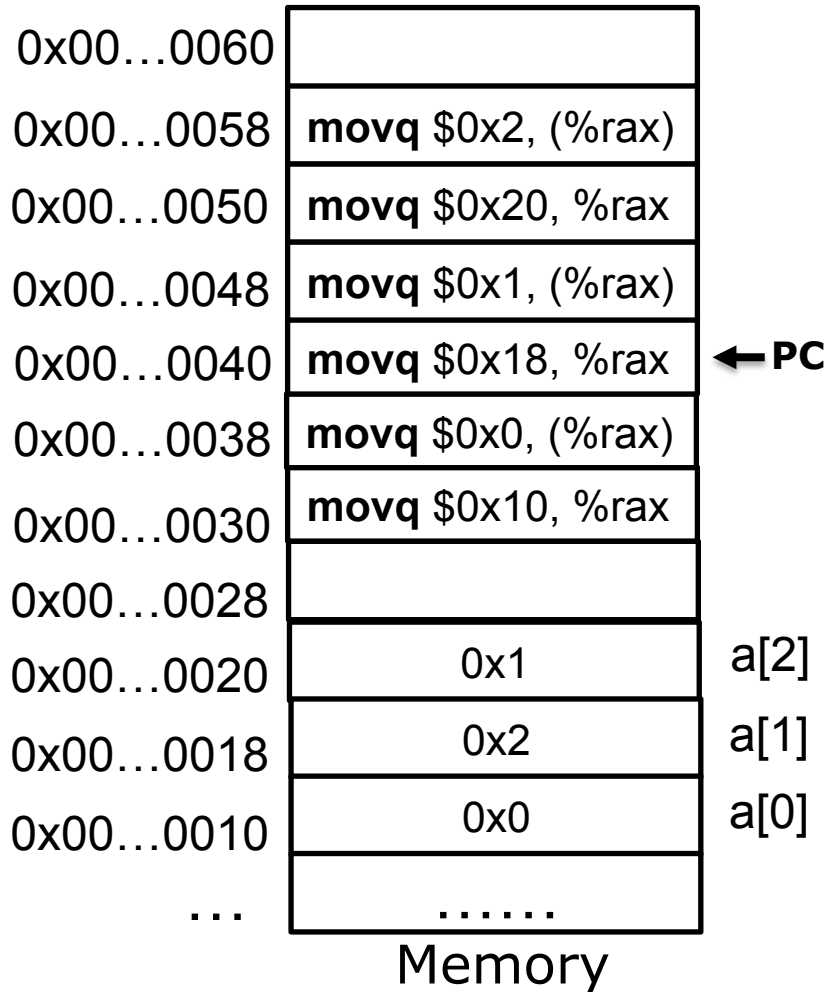
Example



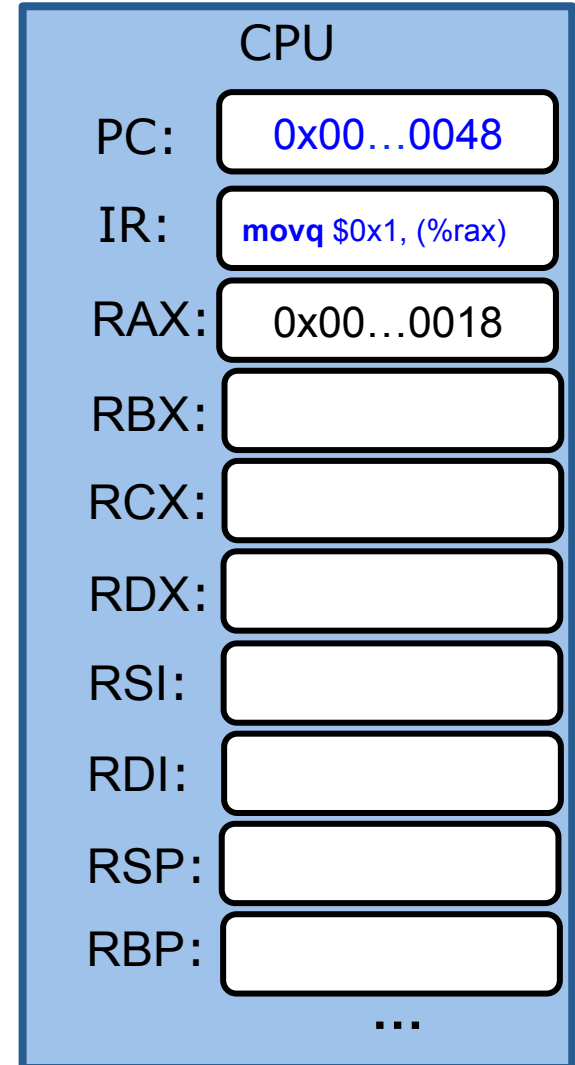
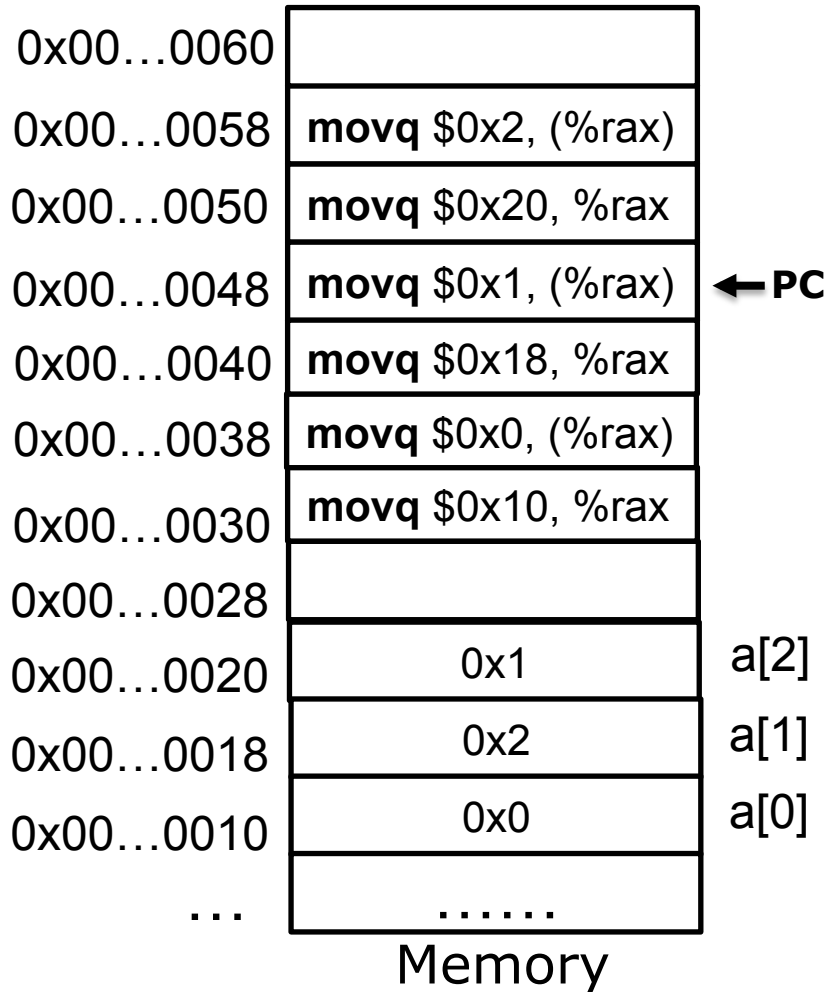
Example



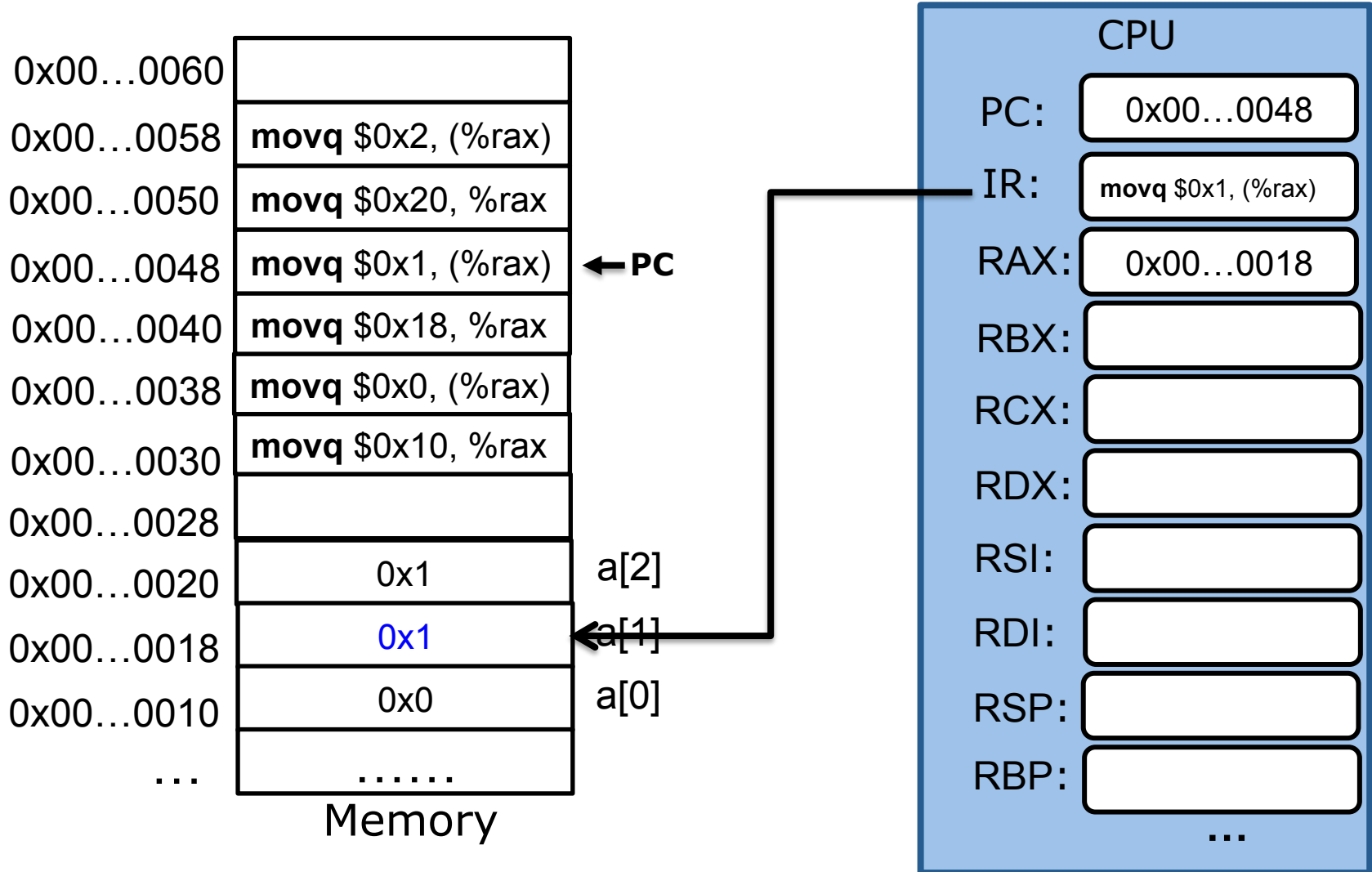
Example



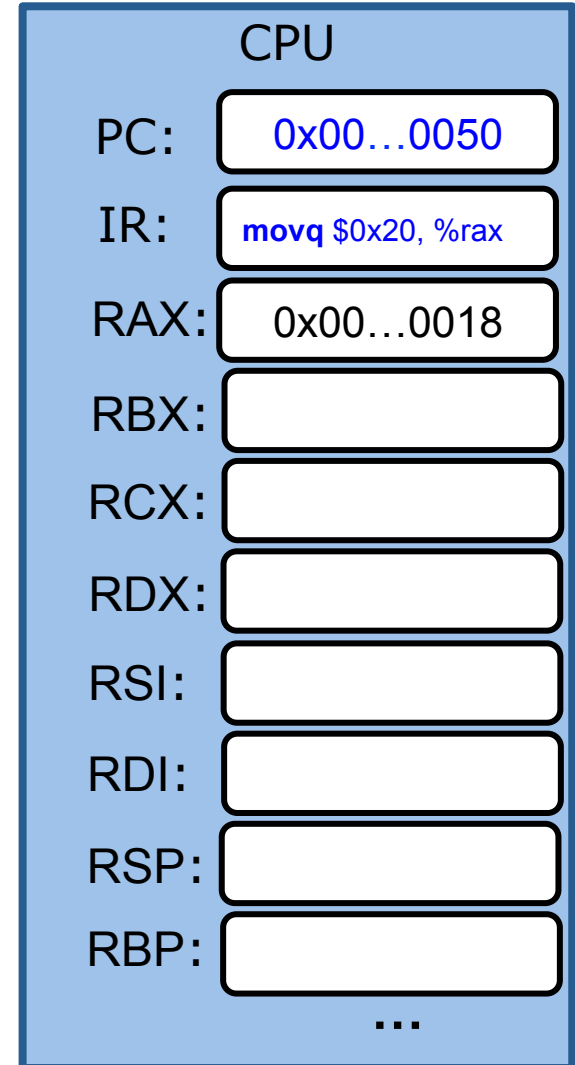
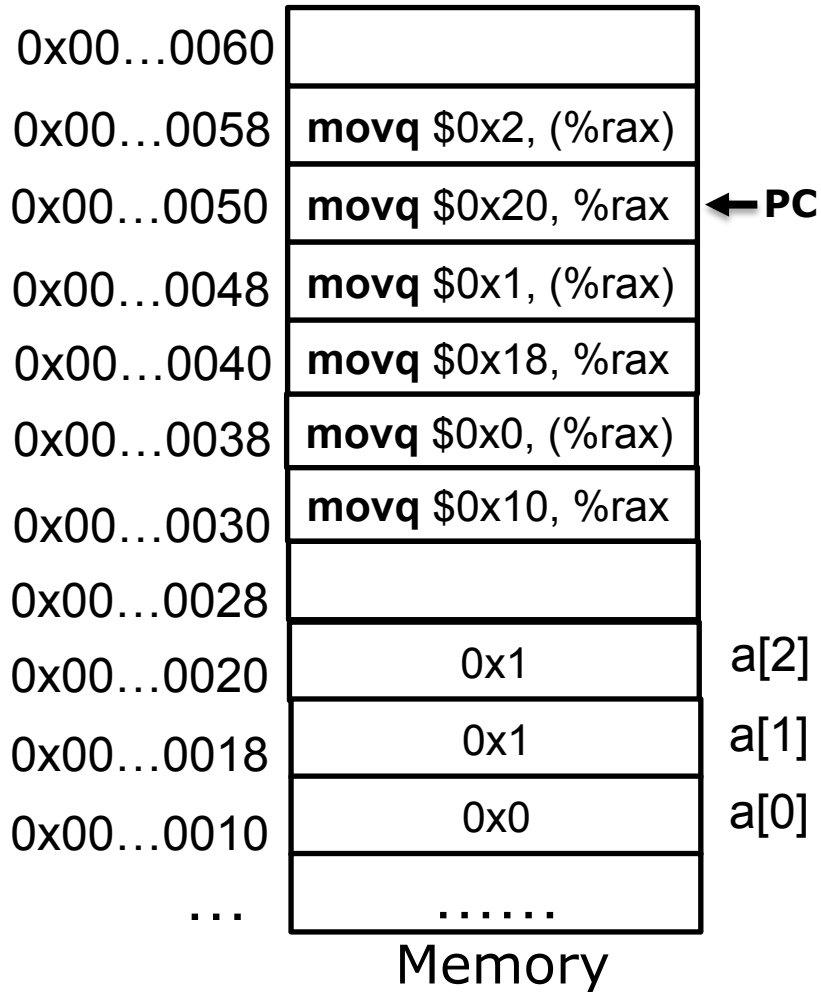
Example



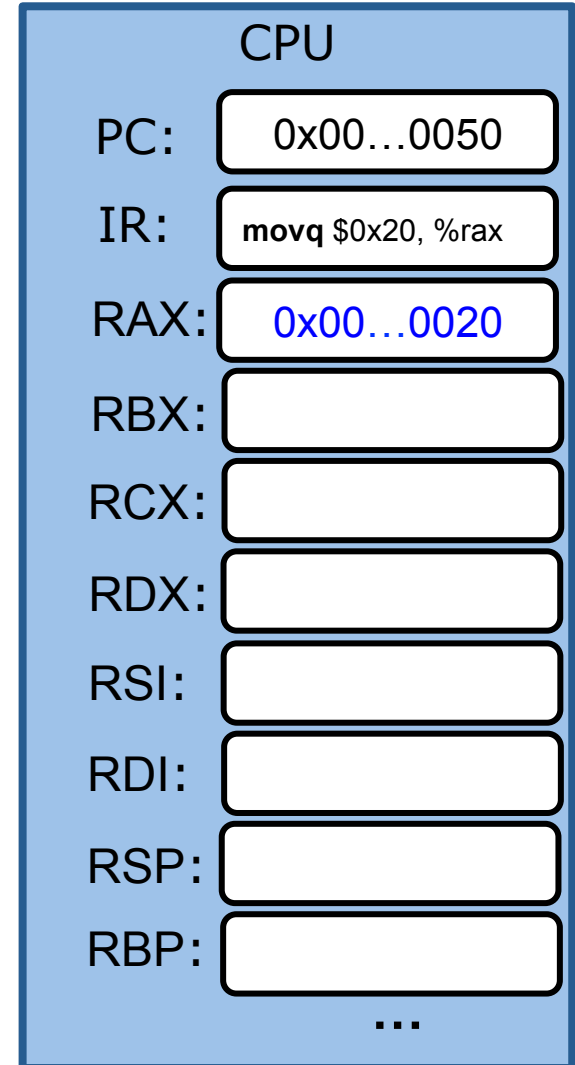
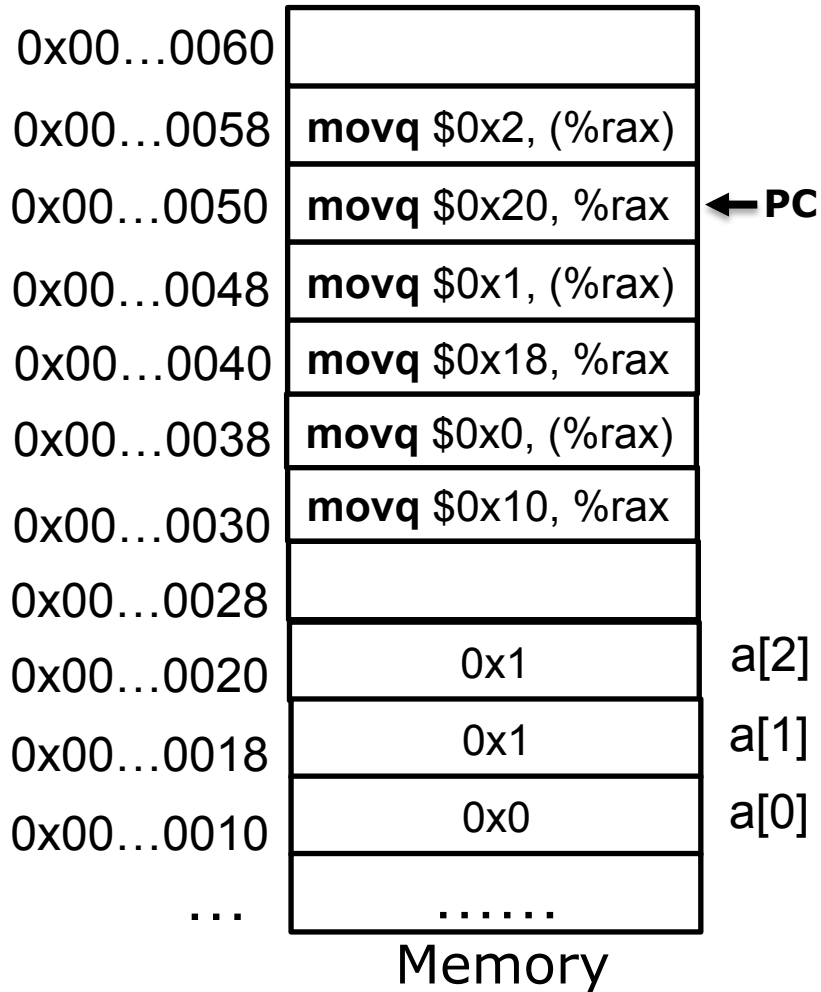
Example



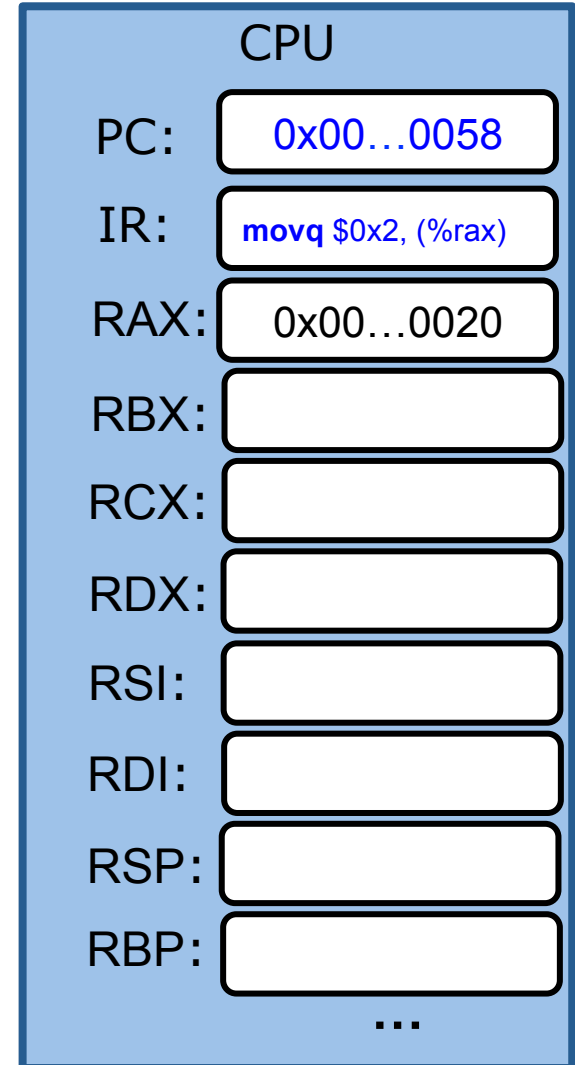
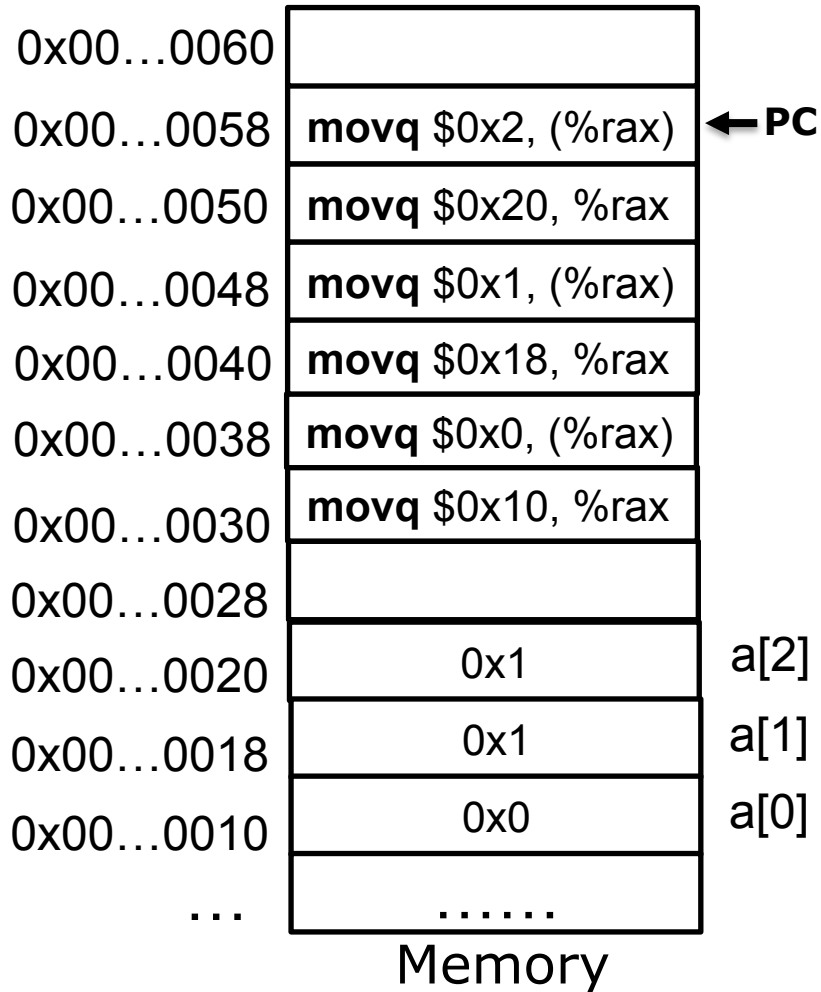
Example



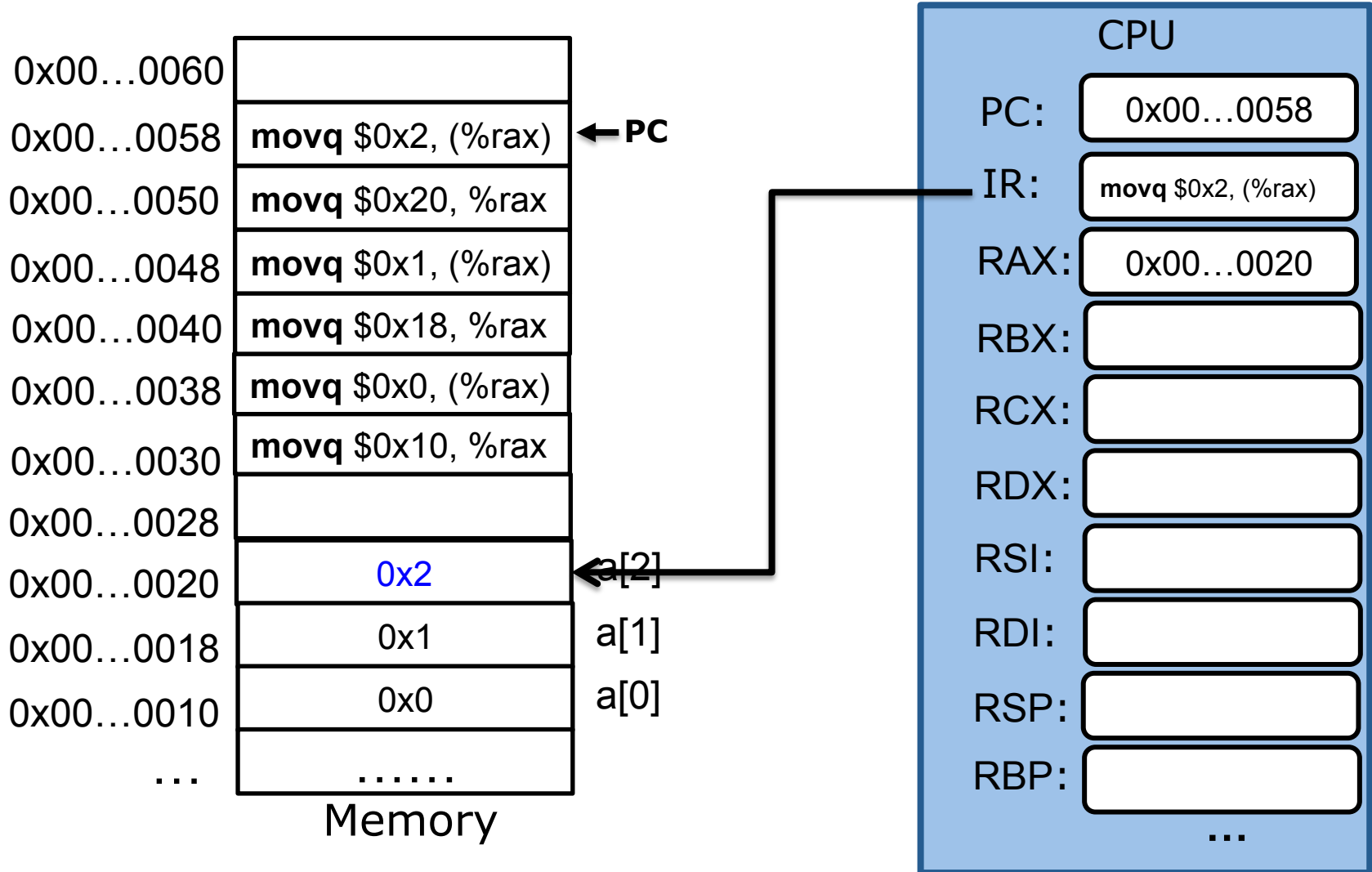
Example



Example



Example



Observation

```
long a[] = {3, 2, 1};  
for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {  
    a[i] = i;  
}
```

a[0], a[1] and a[2] have the same base address:&a[0]

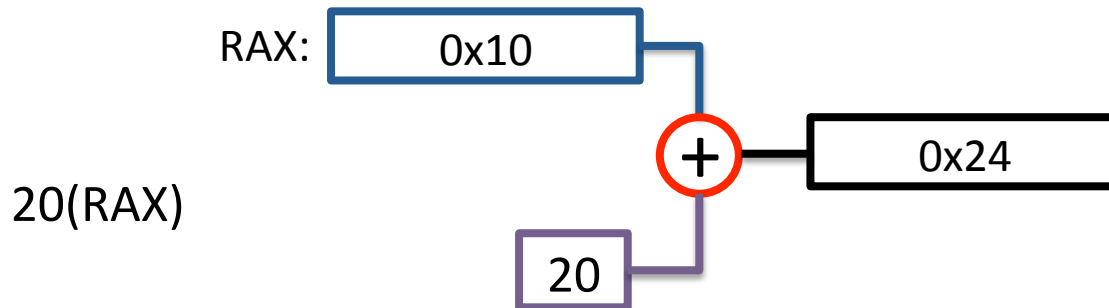
- &a[0]: &a[0] + 0
- &a[1]: &a[0] + 1
- &a[2]: &a[0] + 2

Address mode with displacement

$D(\text{Register}): \text{val}(\text{Register}) + D$

- Register specifies the start of the memory region
- Constant D specifies the offset

RAX: 0x10




Address mode with displacement

D(Register): $\text{val}(\text{Register}) + D$

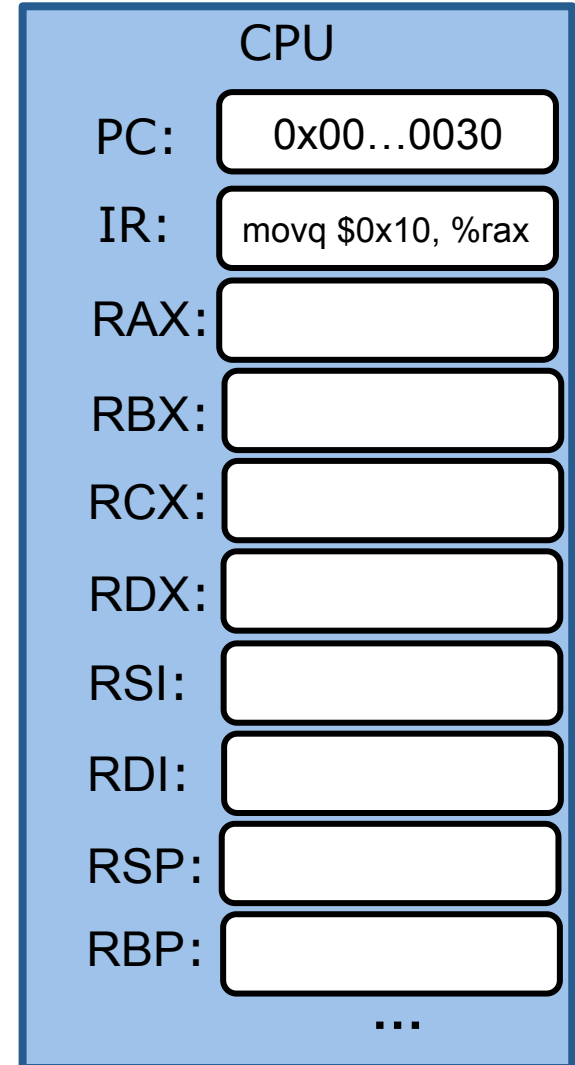
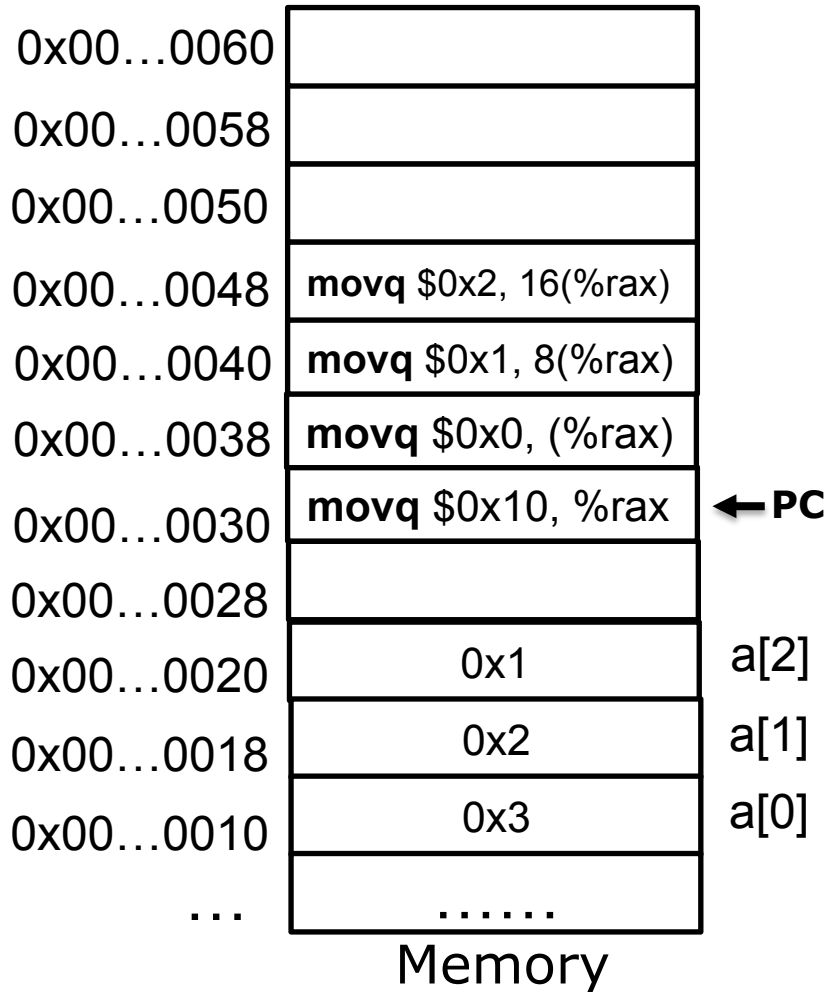
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- Constant D specifies the offset

```
long a[] = {3, 2, 1};  
for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {  
    a[i] = i;  
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```

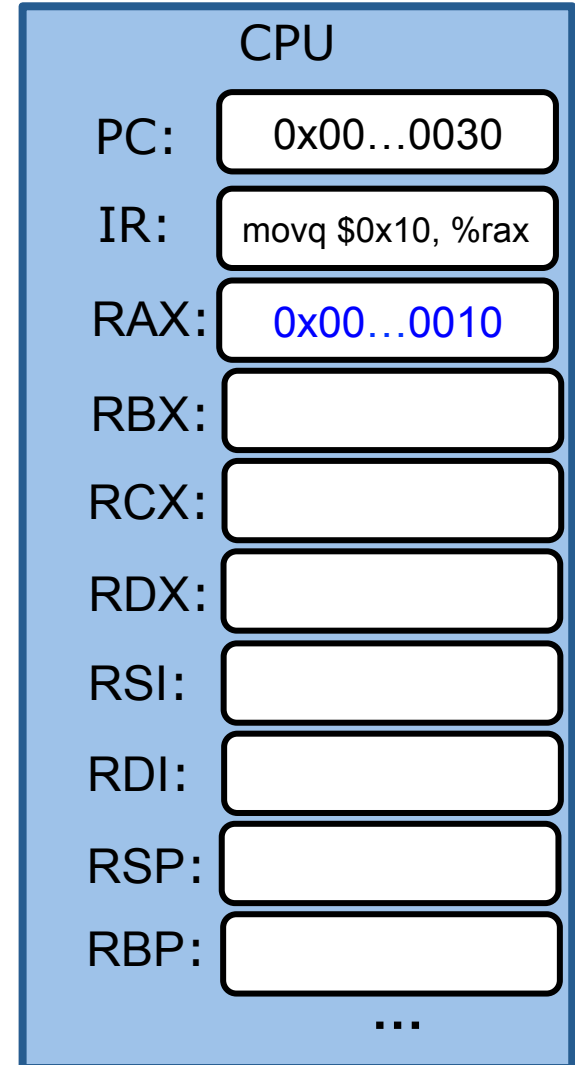
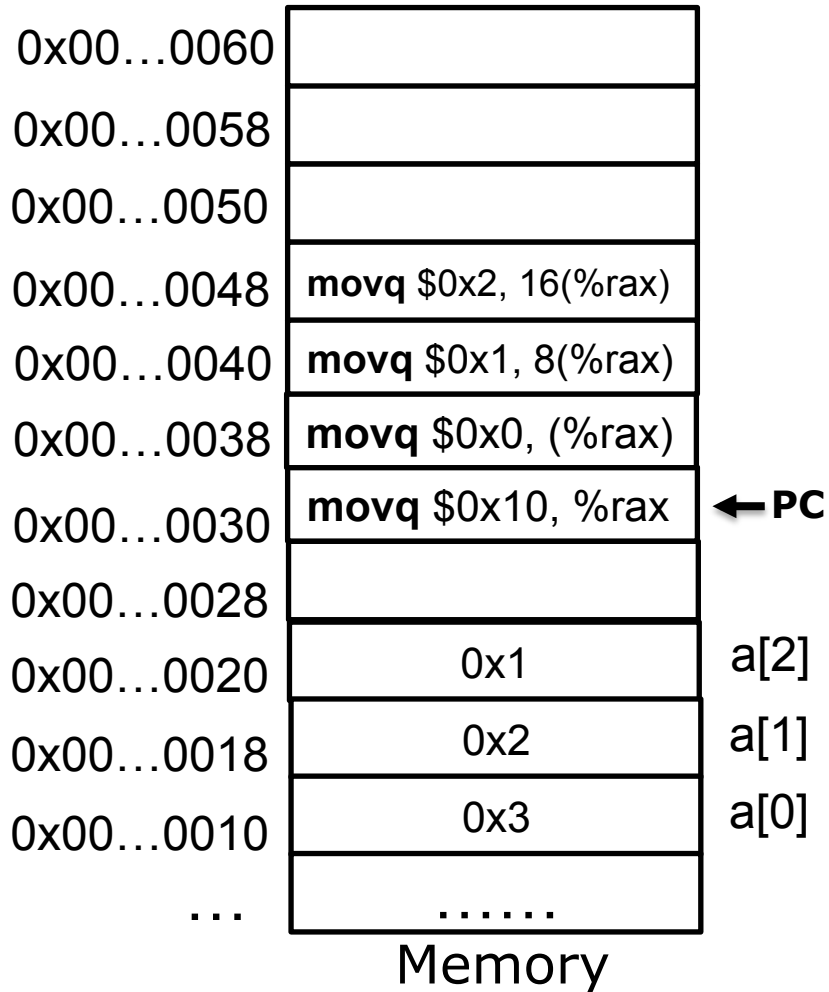


```
long a[] = {1, 2, 3};  
for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {  
    mov $i, D(reg); // D = i * 8, reg = &a[0]  
}
```

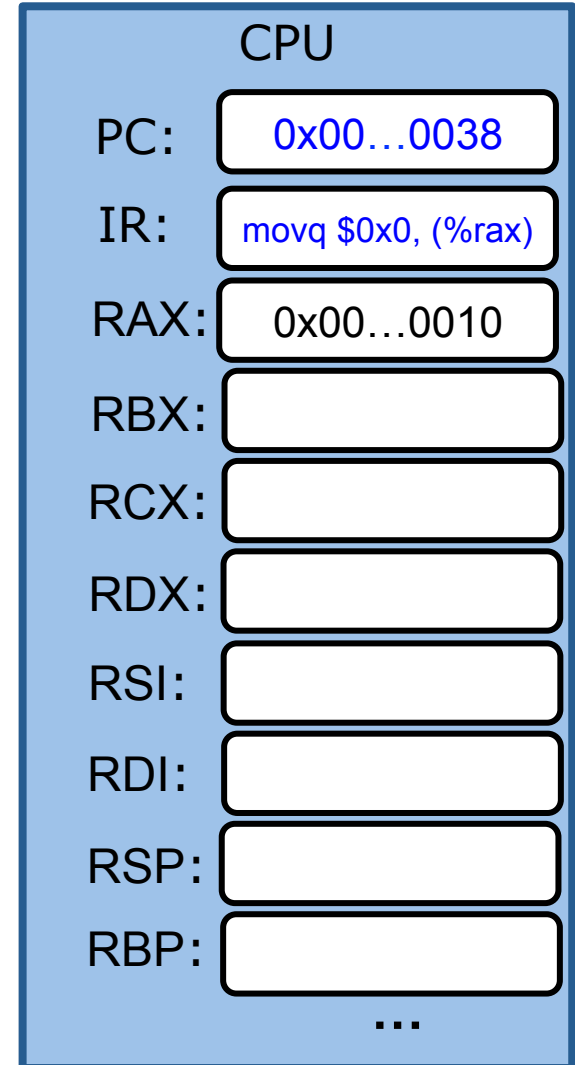
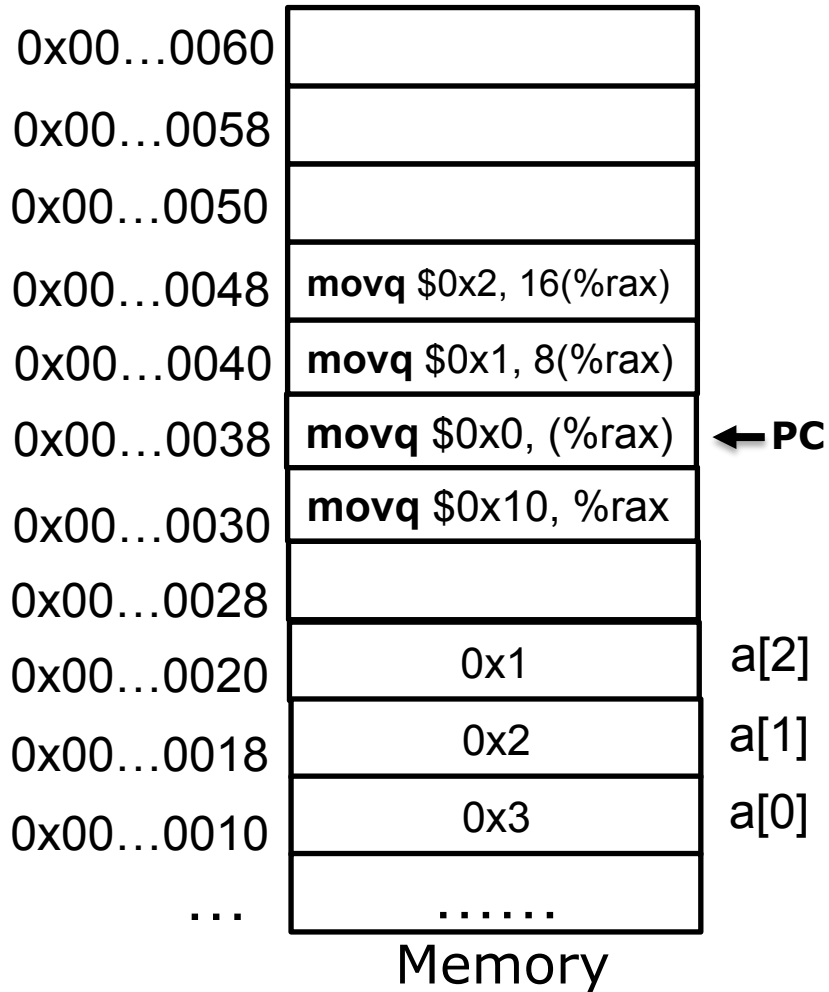
Example



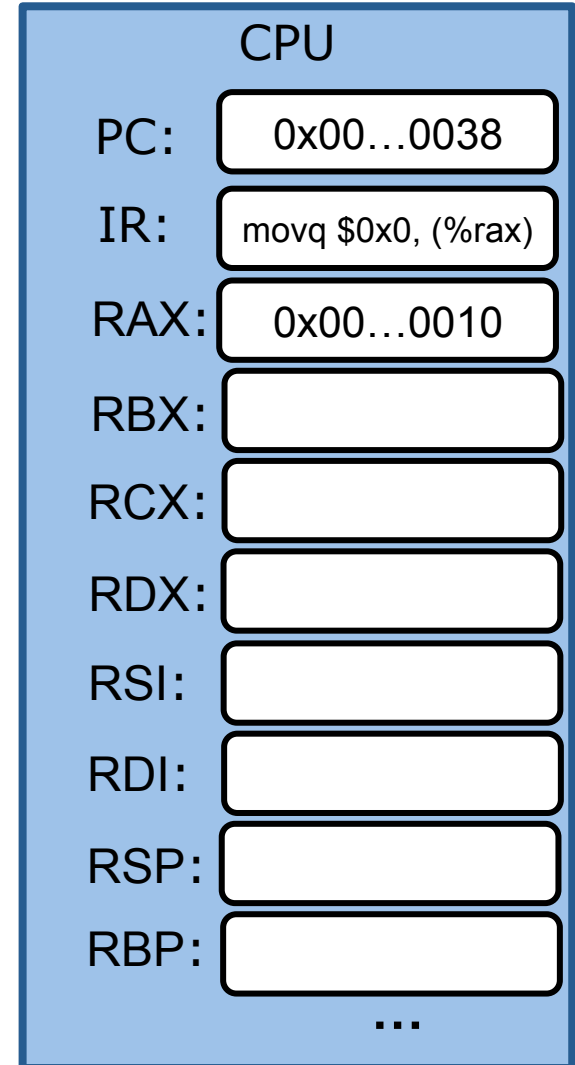
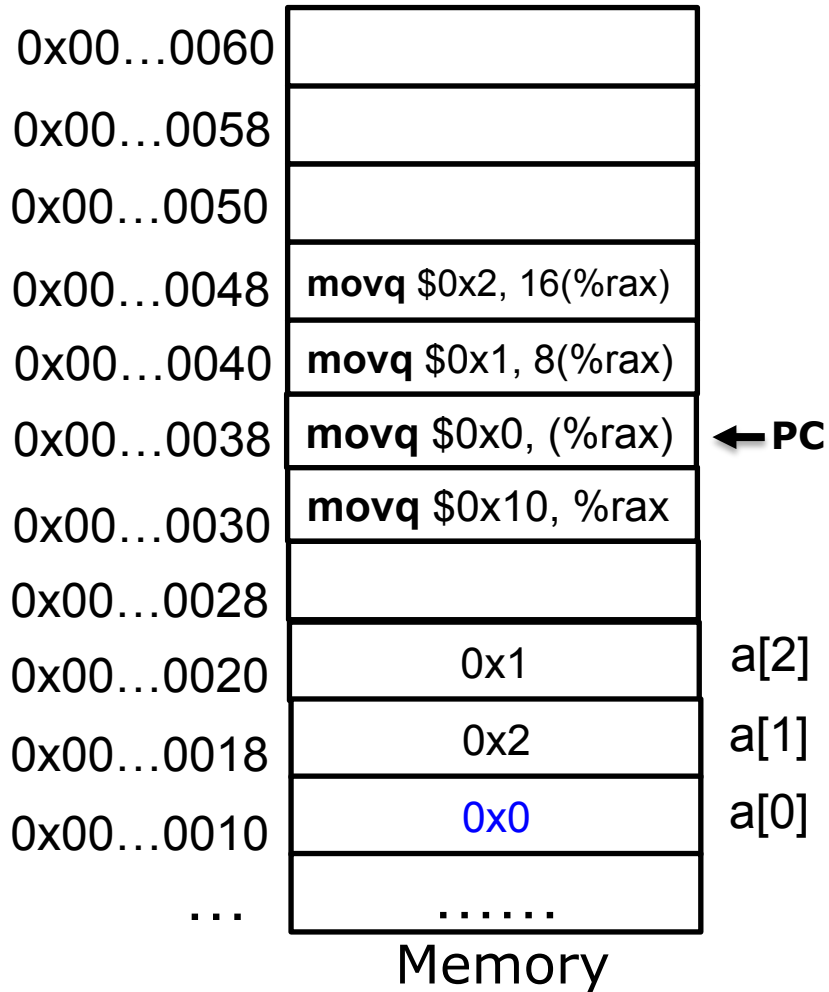
Example



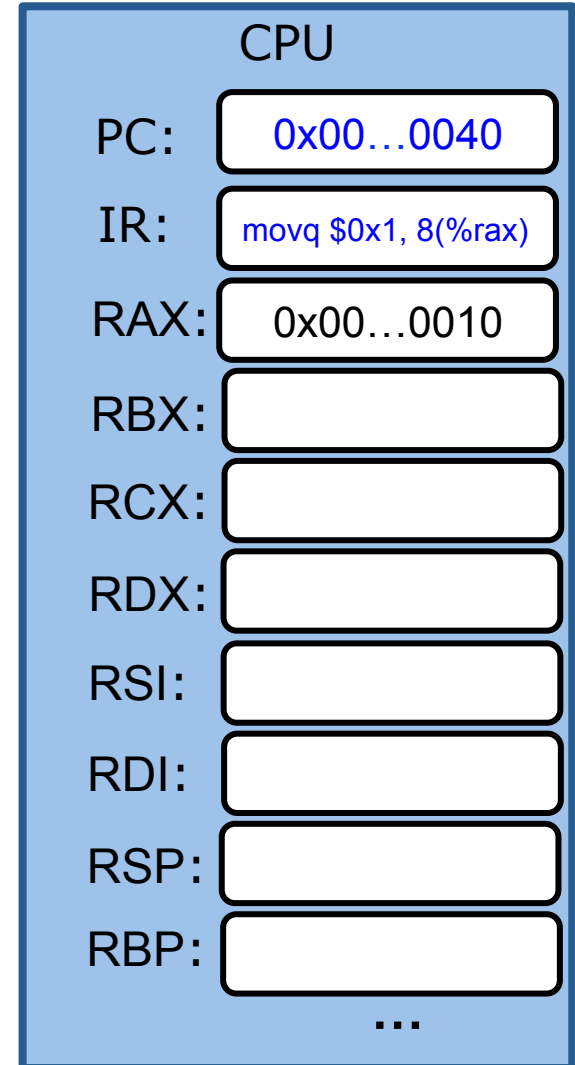
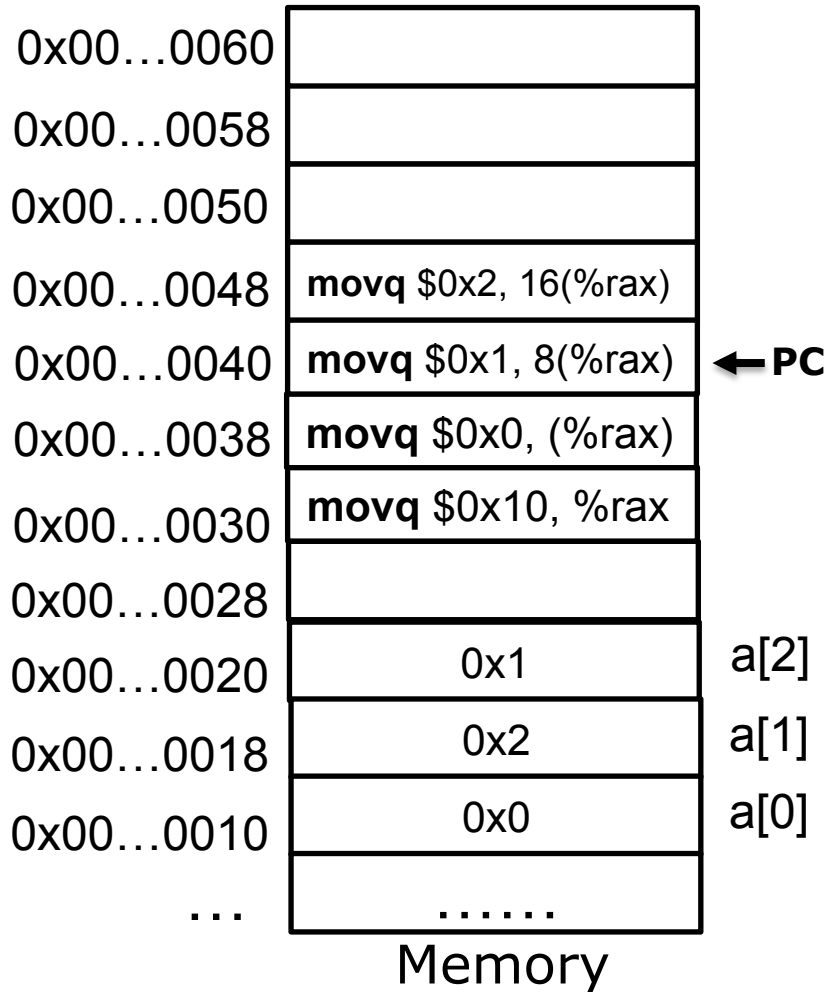
Example



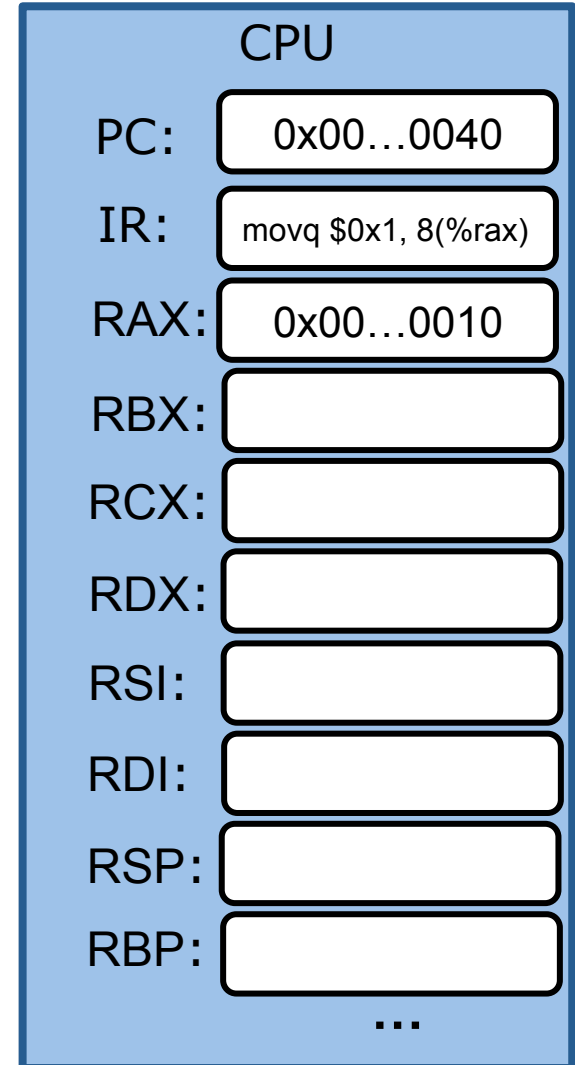
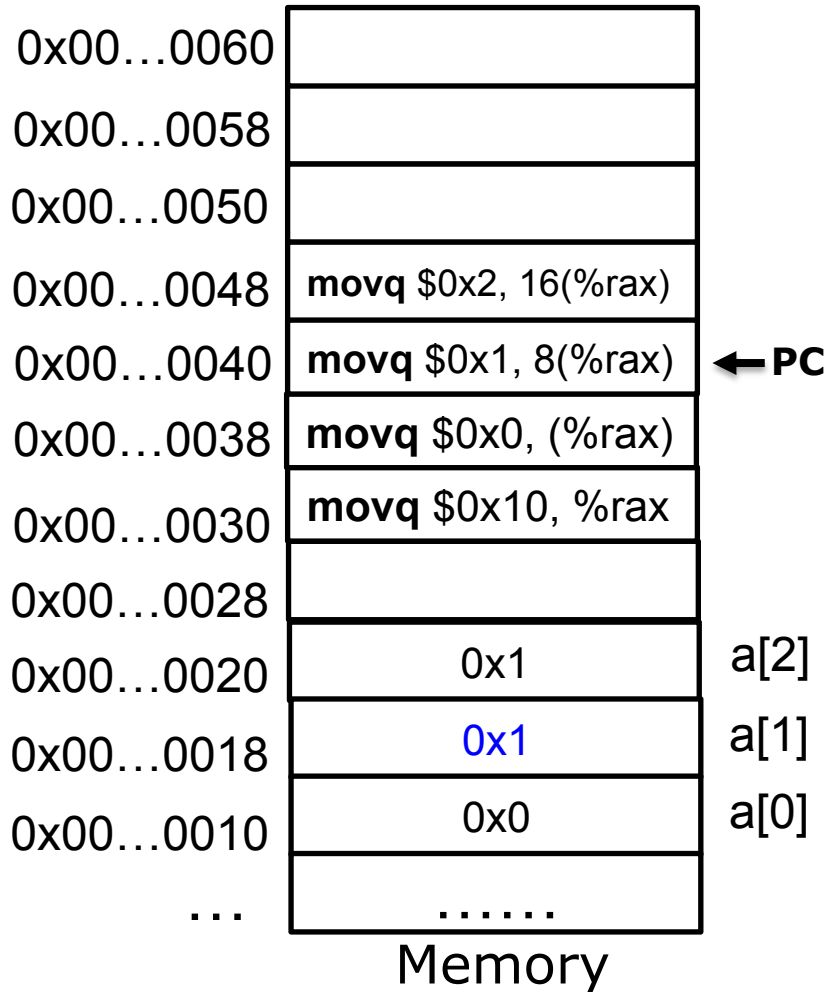
Example



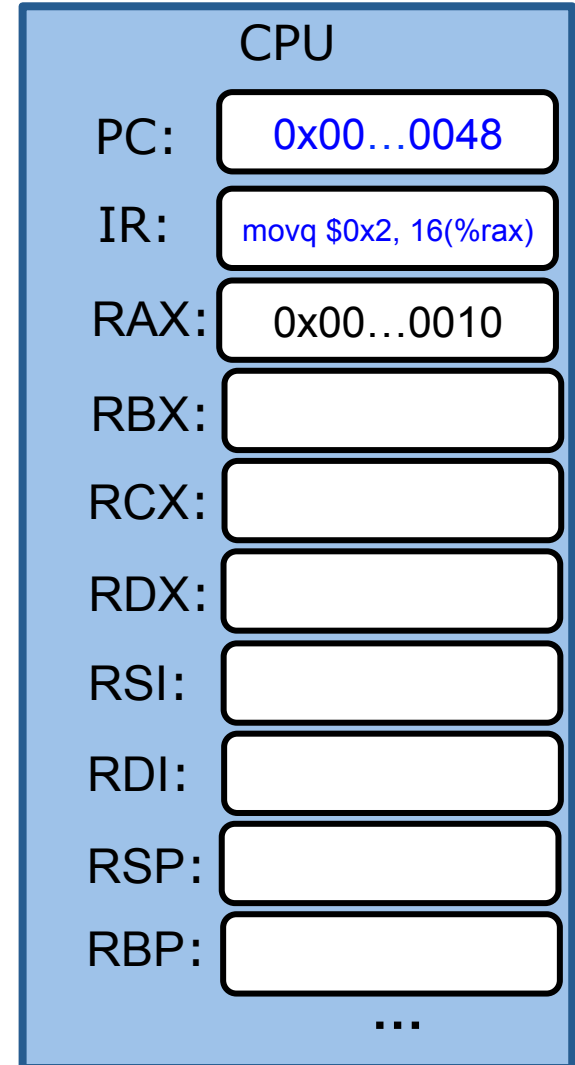
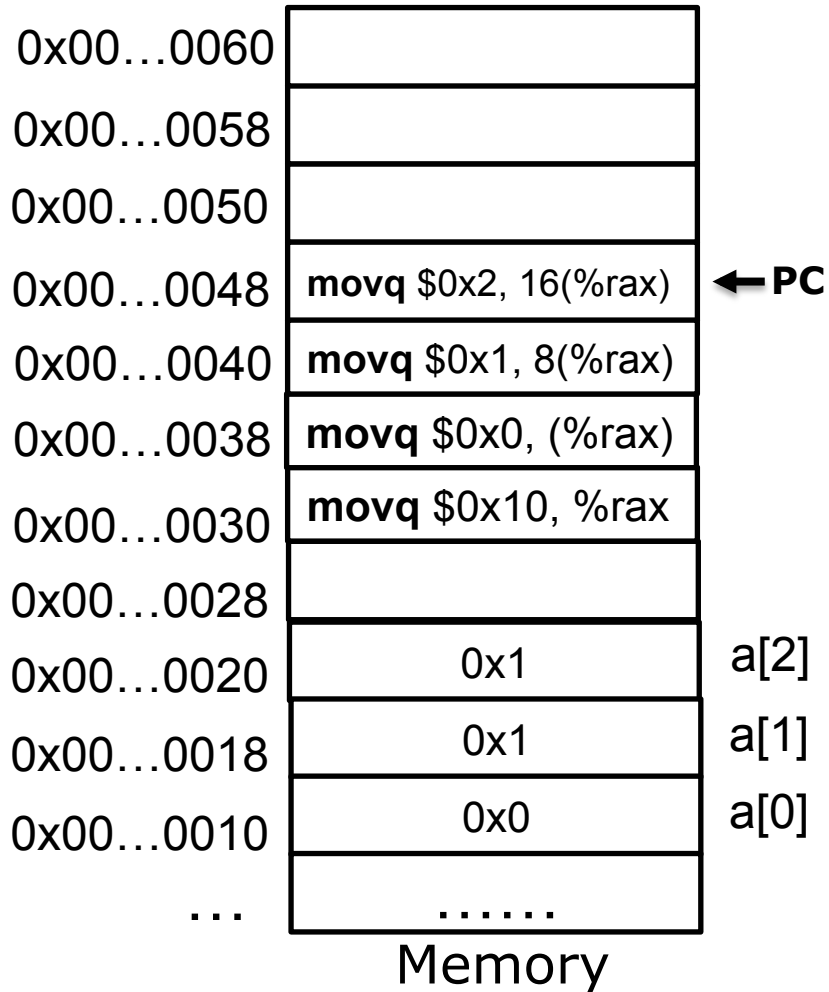
Example



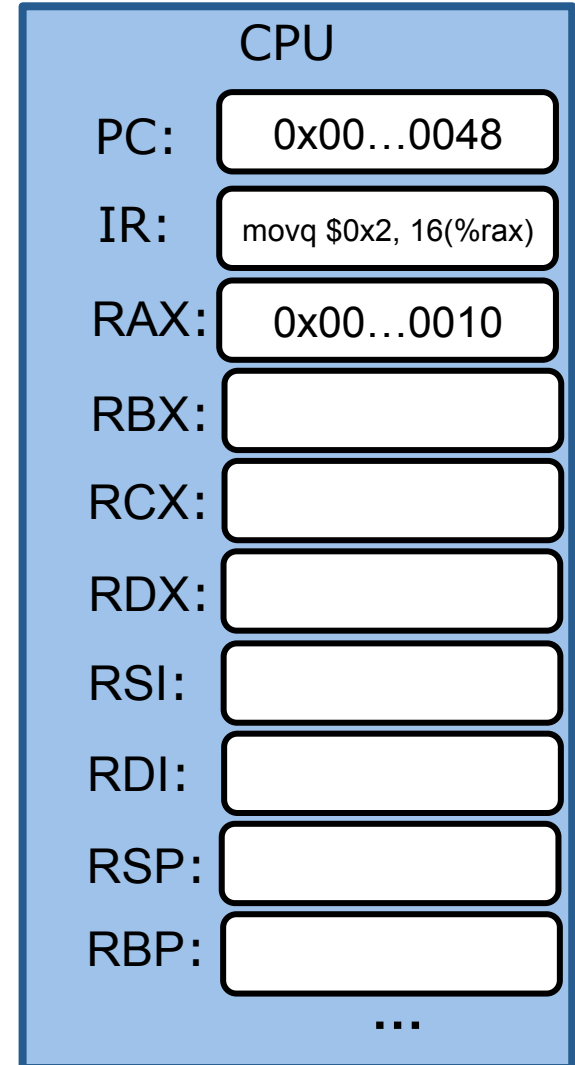
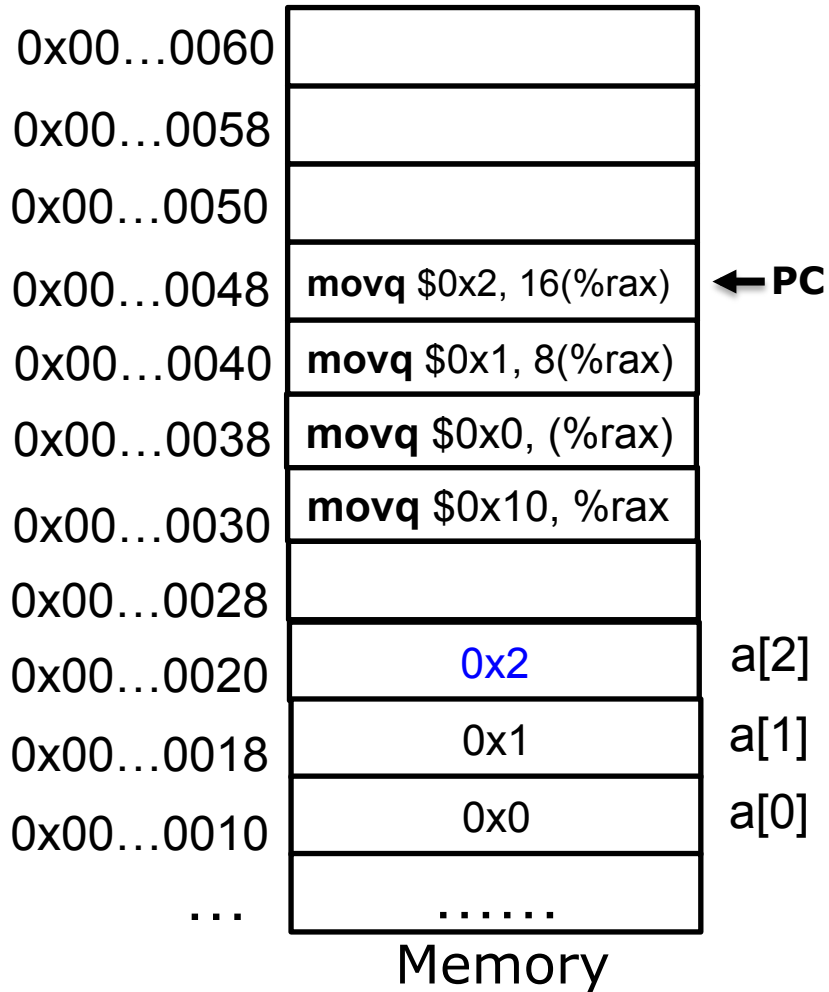
Example



Example



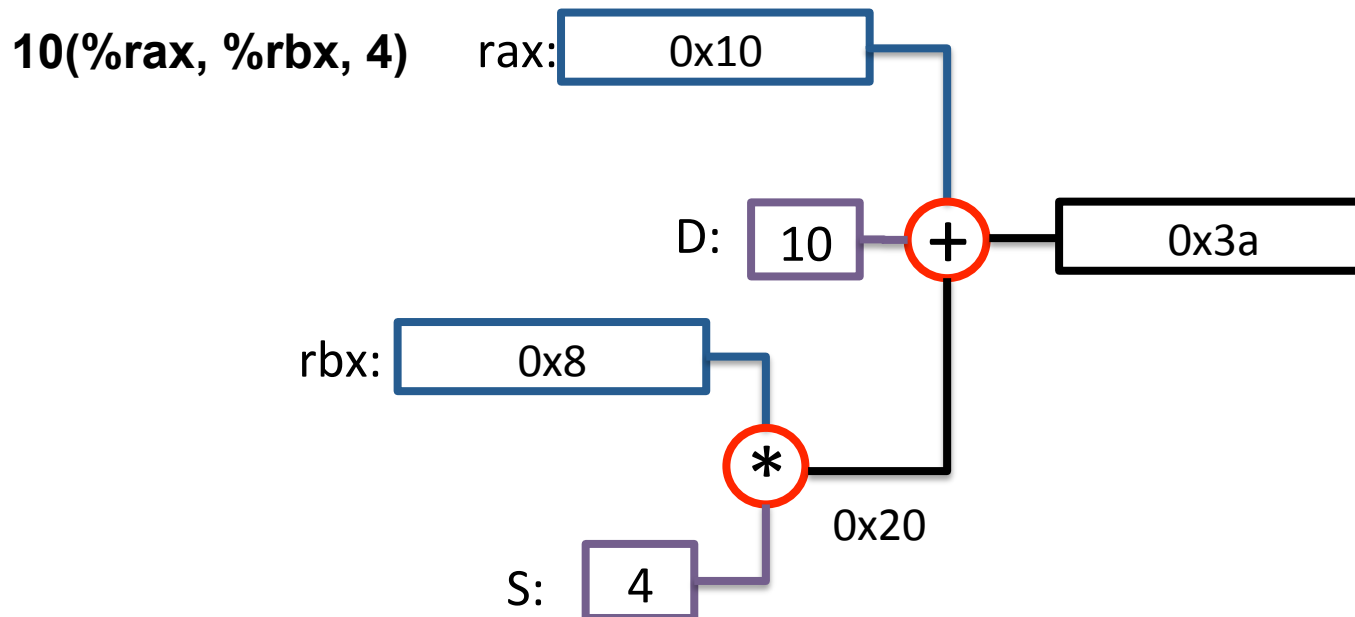
Example



Complete Memory Addressing Mode

$$D(Rb, Ri, S): \text{val}(Rb) + S * \text{val}(Ri) + D$$

- Rb: Base register
- D: Constant “displacement”
- Ri: Index register (not `%rsp`)
- S: Scale: 1, 2, 4, or 8



Complete Memory Addressing Mode

$D(Rb, Ri, S): val(Rb) + S * val(Ri) + D$

- D: Constant “displacement”
- Rb: Base register
- Ri: Index register (not `%rsp`)
- S: Scale: 1, 2, 4, or 8

If S is 1 or D is 0, we can just get rid of them

- (Rb, Ri): $val(Rb) + val(Ri)$
- D(Rb, Ri): $val(Rb) + val(Ri) + D$
- (Rb, Ri, S): $val(Rb) + S * val(Ri)$

Address Computation Examples

<code>%rdx</code>	<code>0xf000</code>
<code>%rcx</code>	<code>0x100</code>

Expression	Address Computation	Address
<code>0x8(%rdx)</code>		
<code>(%rdx,%rcx)</code>		
<code>(%rdx,%rcx,4)</code>		
<code>0x80(,%rdx,2)</code>		

Address Computation Examples

<code>%rdx</code>	<code>0xf000</code>
<code>%rcx</code>	<code>0x100</code>

Expression	Address Computation	Address
<code>0x8(%rdx)</code>	<code>0xf000 + 0x8</code>	<code>0xf008</code>
<code>(%rdx,%rcx)</code>		
<code>(%rdx,%rcx,4)</code>		
<code>0x80(,%rdx,2)</code>		

Address Computation Examples

<code>%rdx</code>	<code>0xf000</code>
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<code>0x8(%rdx)</code>	<code>0xf000 + 0x8</code>	<code>0xf008</code>
<code>(%rdx,%rcx)</code>	<code>0xf000 + 0x100</code>	<code>0xf100</code>
<code>(%rdx,%rcx,4)</code>		
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Address Computation Examples

<code>%rdx</code>	<code>0xf000</code>
<code>%rcx</code>	<code>0x100</code>

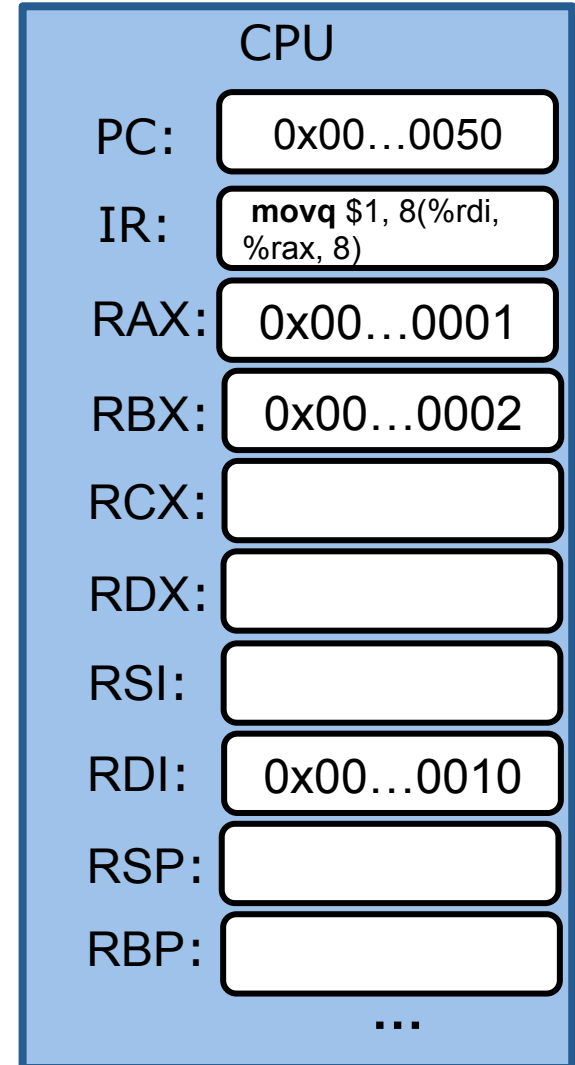
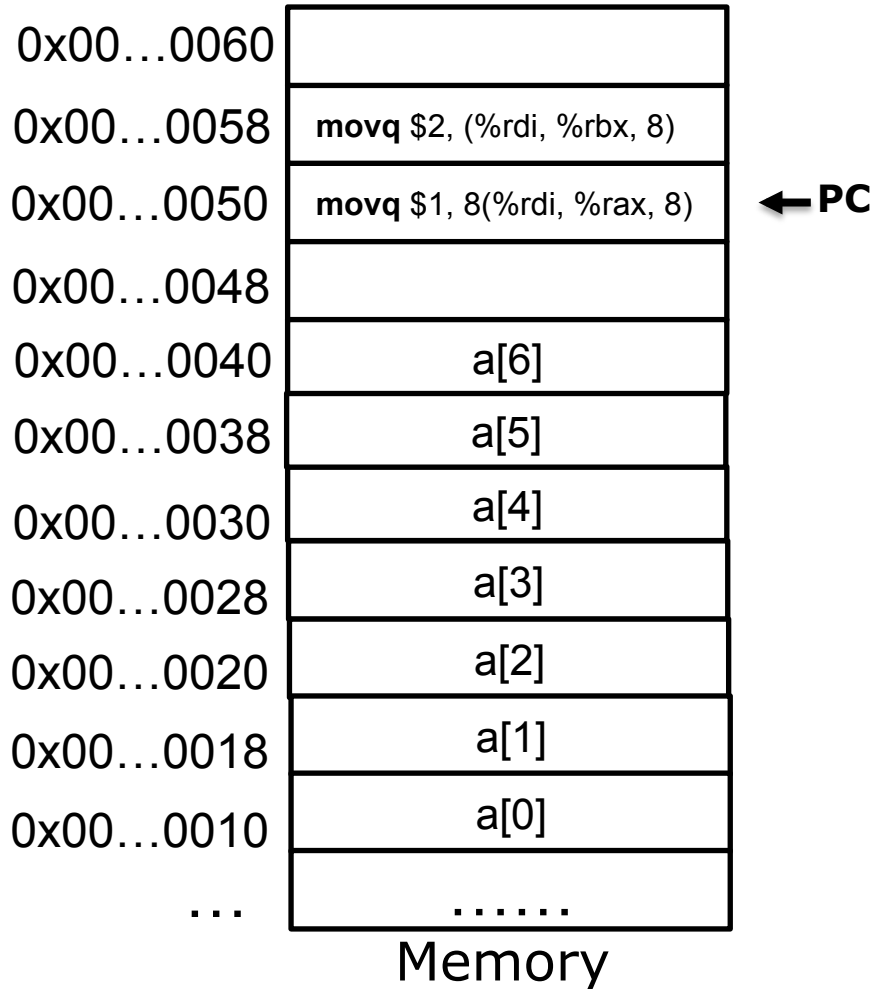
Expression	Address Computation	Address
<code>0x8(%rdx)</code>	<code>0xf000 + 0x8</code>	<code>0xf008</code>
<code>(%rdx,%rcx)</code>	<code>0xf000 + 0x100</code>	<code>0xf100</code>
<code>(%rdx,%rcx,4)</code>	<code>0xf000 + 4*0x100</code>	<code>0xf400</code>
<code>0x80(,%rdx,2)</code>		

Address Computation Examples

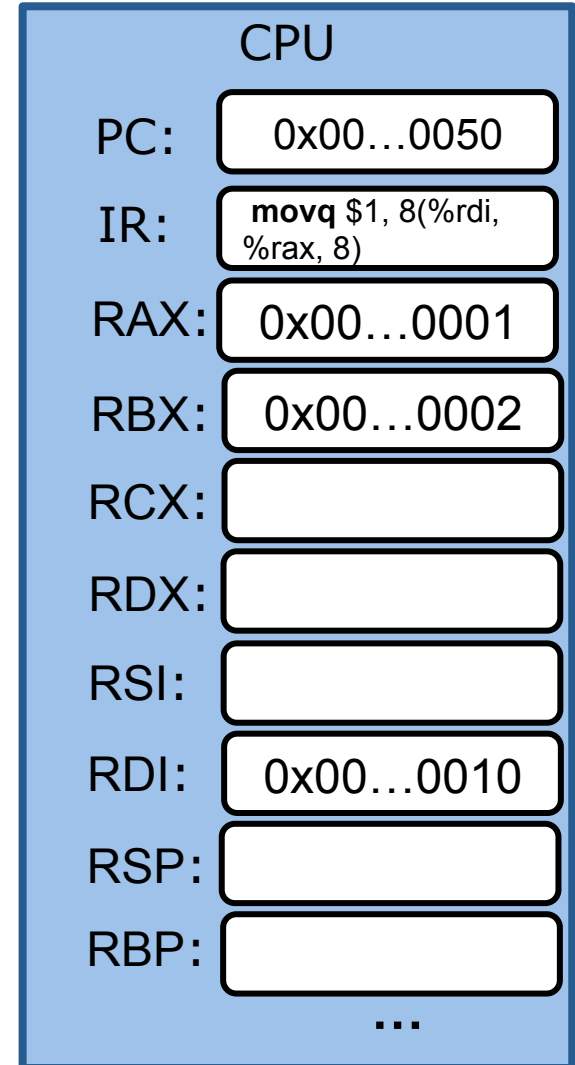
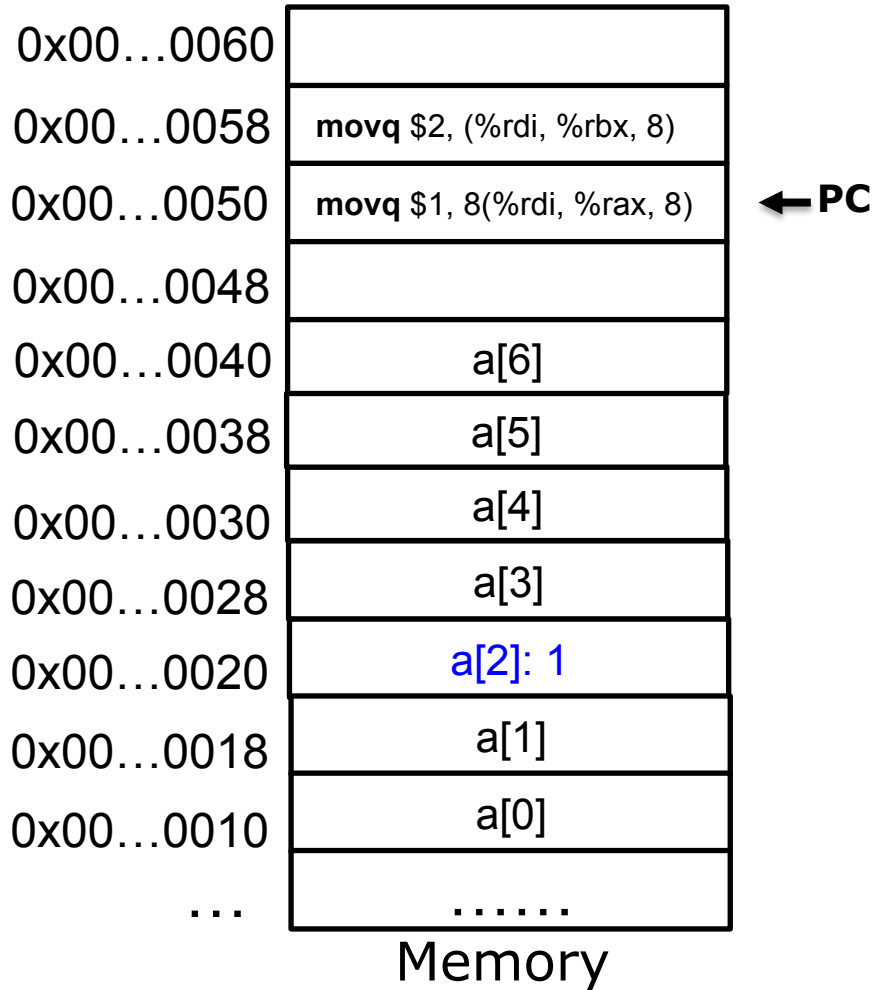
<code>%rdx</code>	<code>0xf000</code>
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Expression	Address Computation	Address
<code>0x8(%rdx)</code>	<code>0xf000 + 0x8</code>	<code>0xf008</code>
<code>(%rdx,%rcx)</code>	<code>0xf000 + 0x100</code>	<code>0xf100</code>
<code>(%rdx,%rcx,4)</code>	<code>0xf000 + 4*0x100</code>	<code>0xf400</code>
<code>0x80(,%rdx,2)</code>	<code>2*0xf000 + 0x80</code>	<code>0x1e080</code>

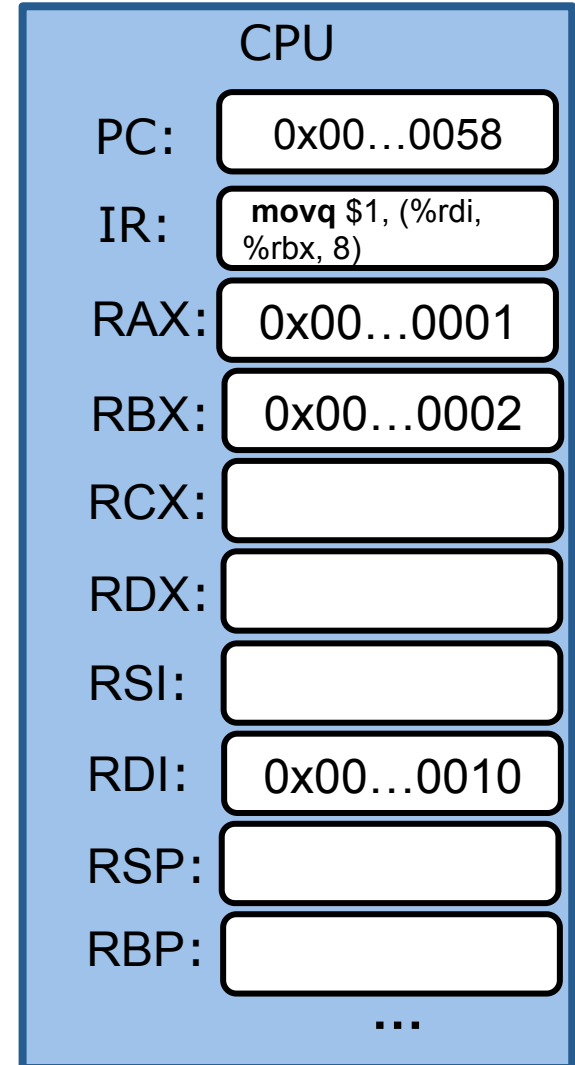
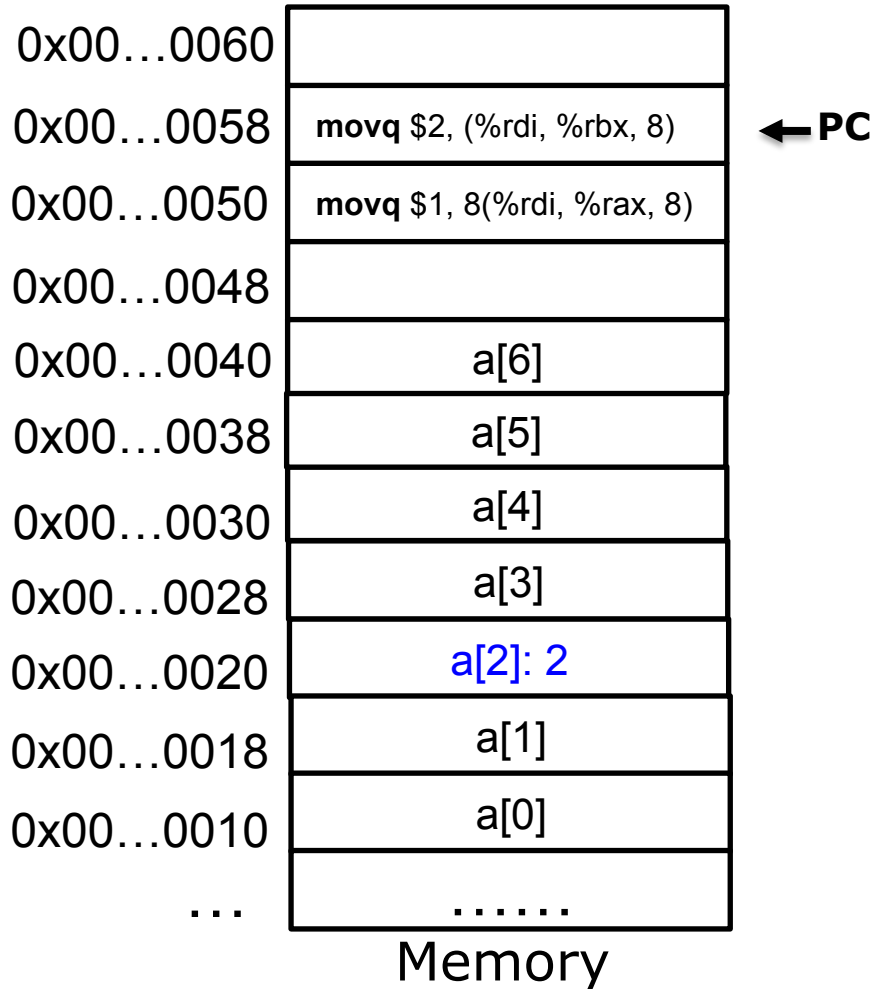
Example



Example



Example



mov{bwlq}

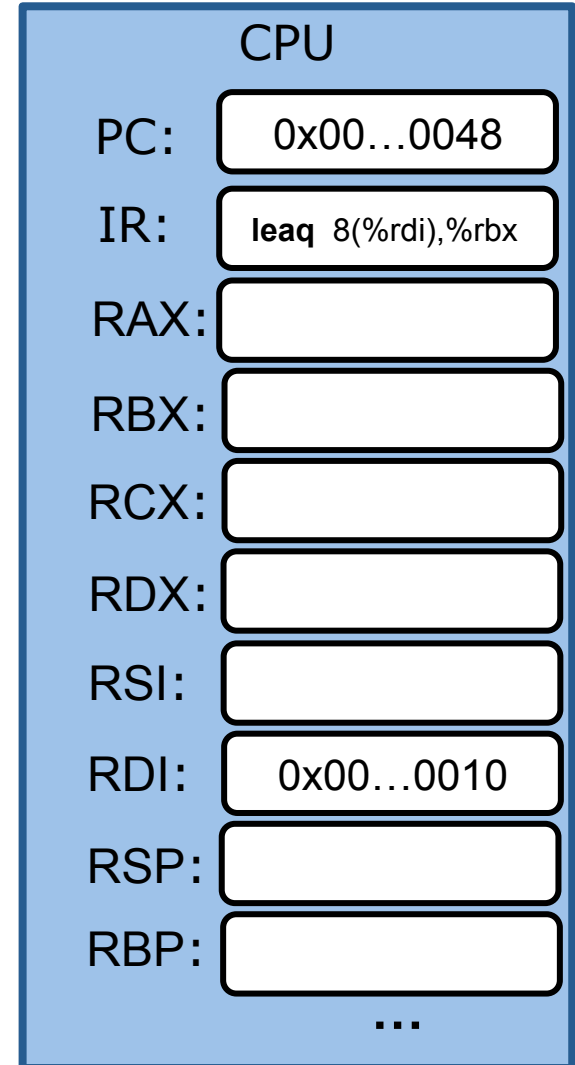
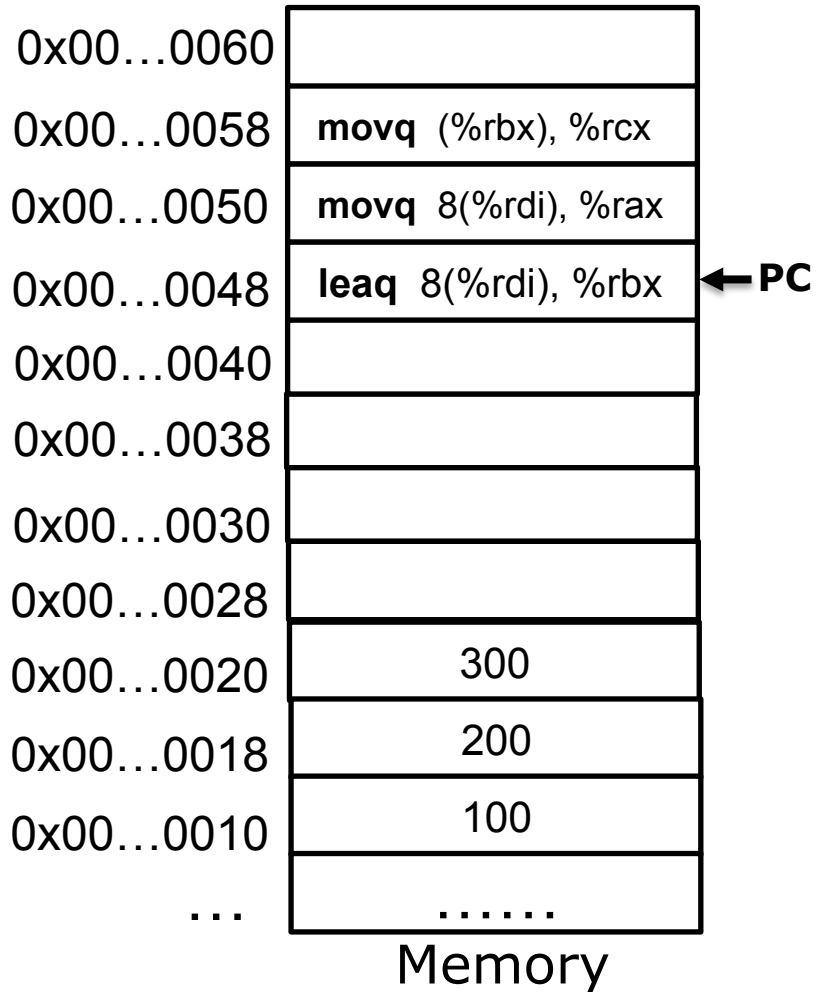
movb src, dest	Copy a byte from the source operand to the destination operand. e.g., movb %al, %bl
movw src, dest	Copy a word from the source operand to the destination operand. e.g., movw %ax, %bx
movl src, dest	Copy a long (32 bits) from the source operand to the destination operand. e.g., movl %eax, %ebx
movq src, dest	Copy a quadword from the source operand to the destination operand. e.g., movq %rax, %rbx

How to initialize a register with a memory address?

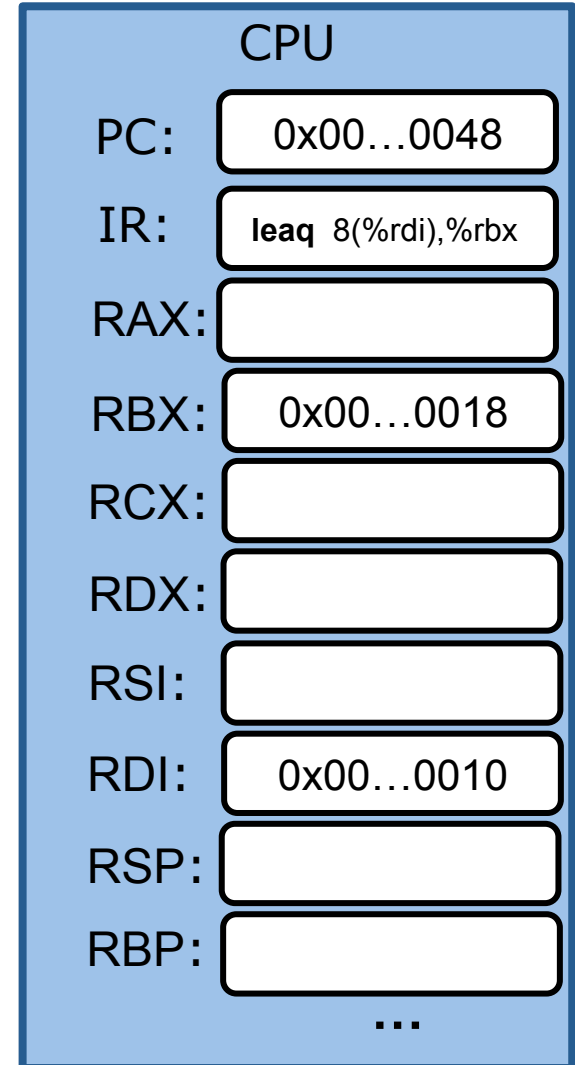
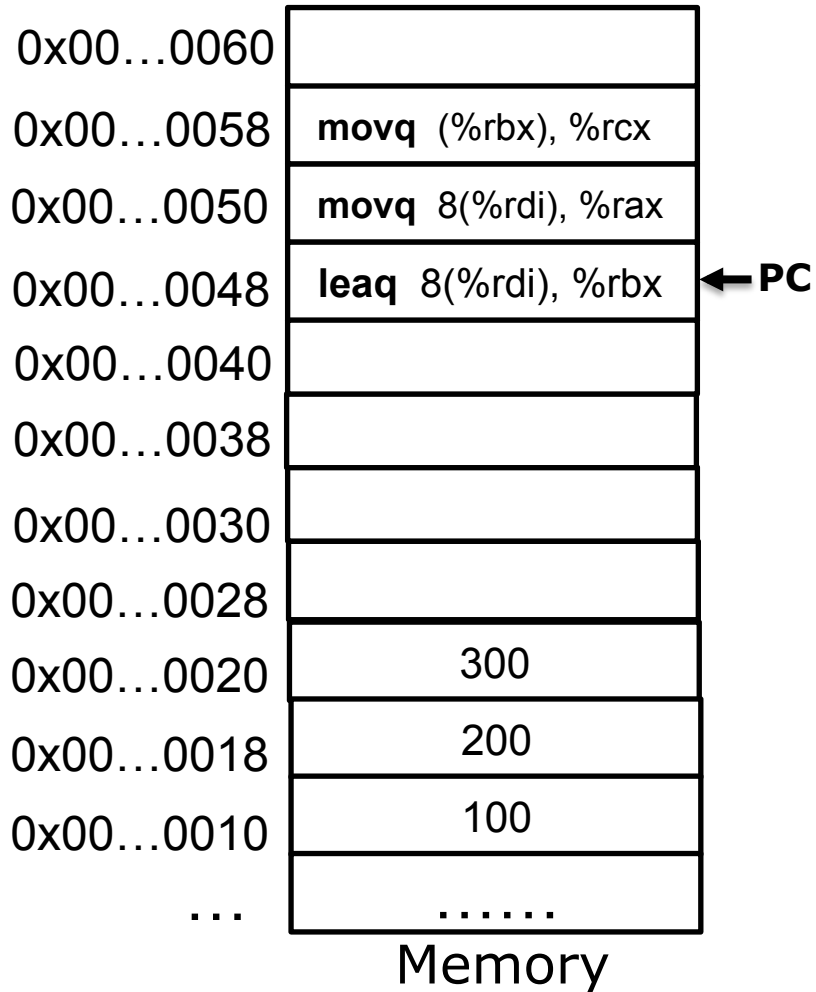
leaq *Source*, *Dest*

- load effective address: set *Dest* to the address denoted by *Source* address mode expression

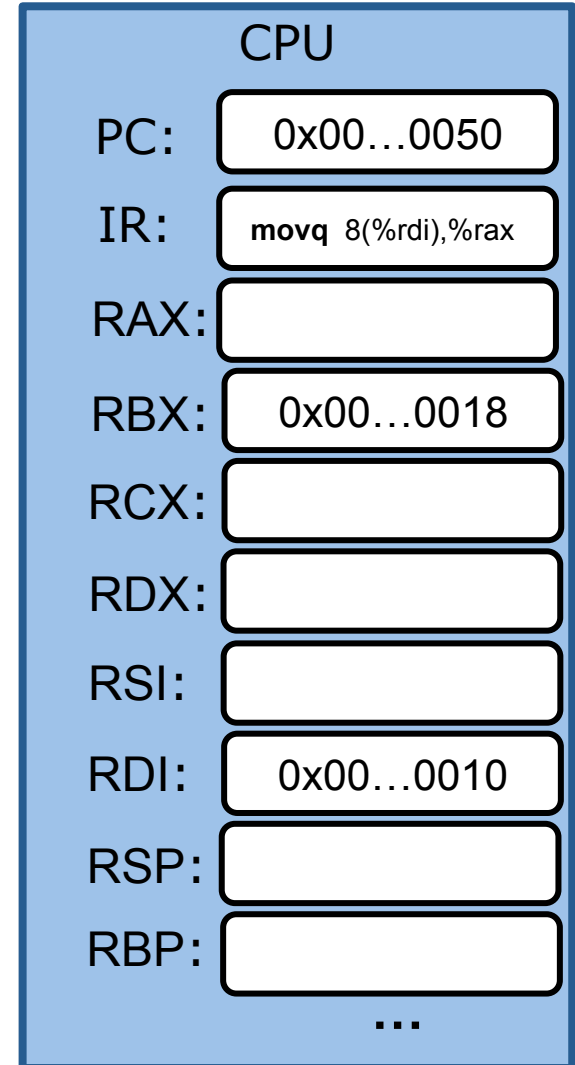
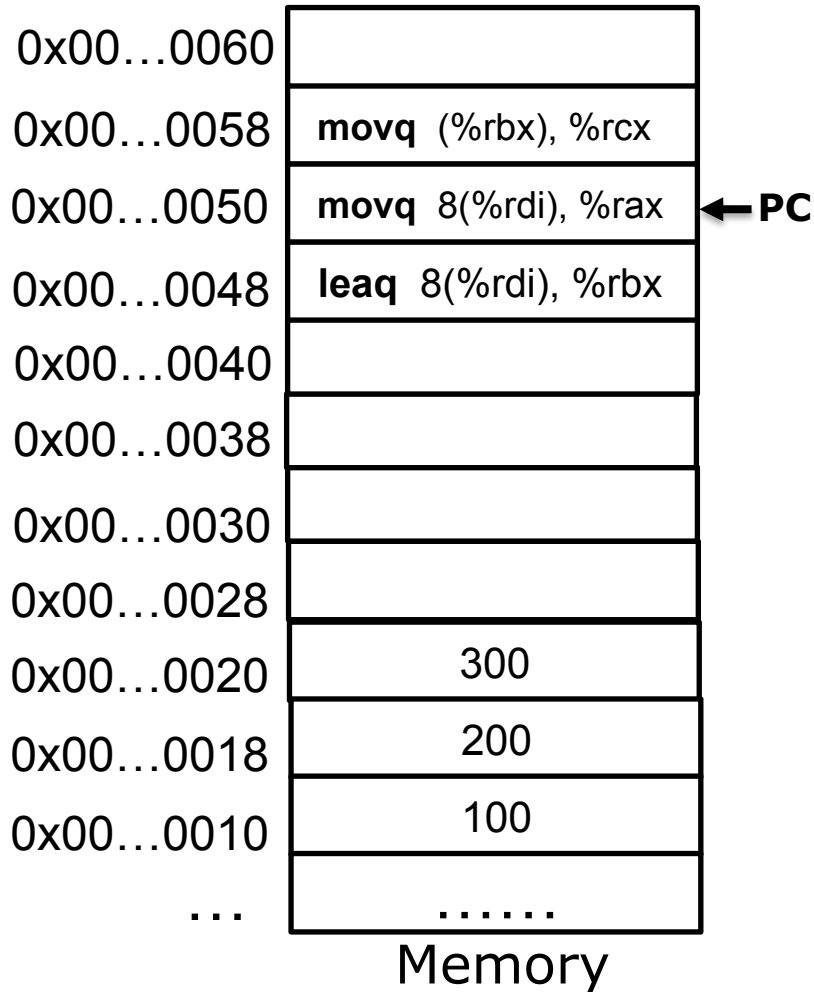
Example



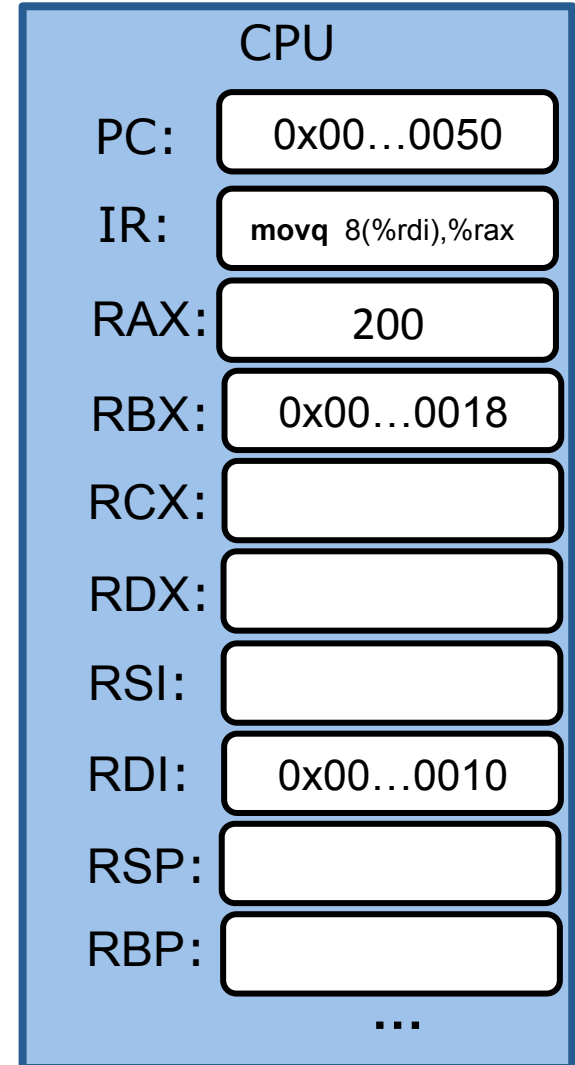
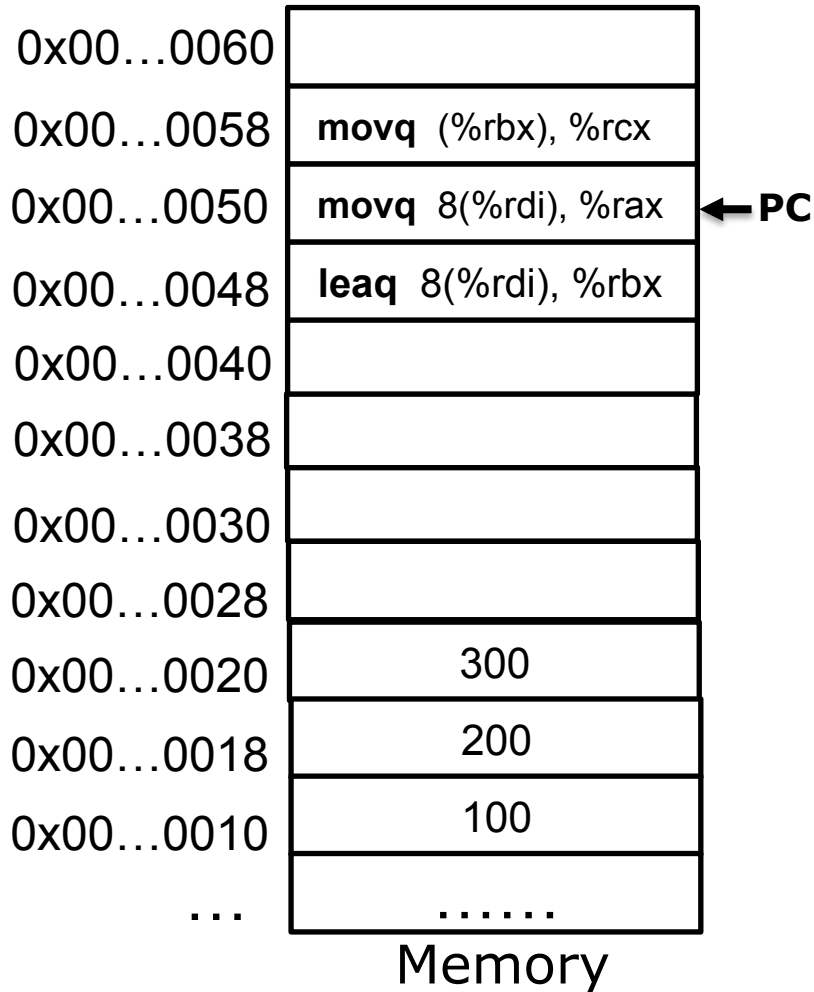
Example



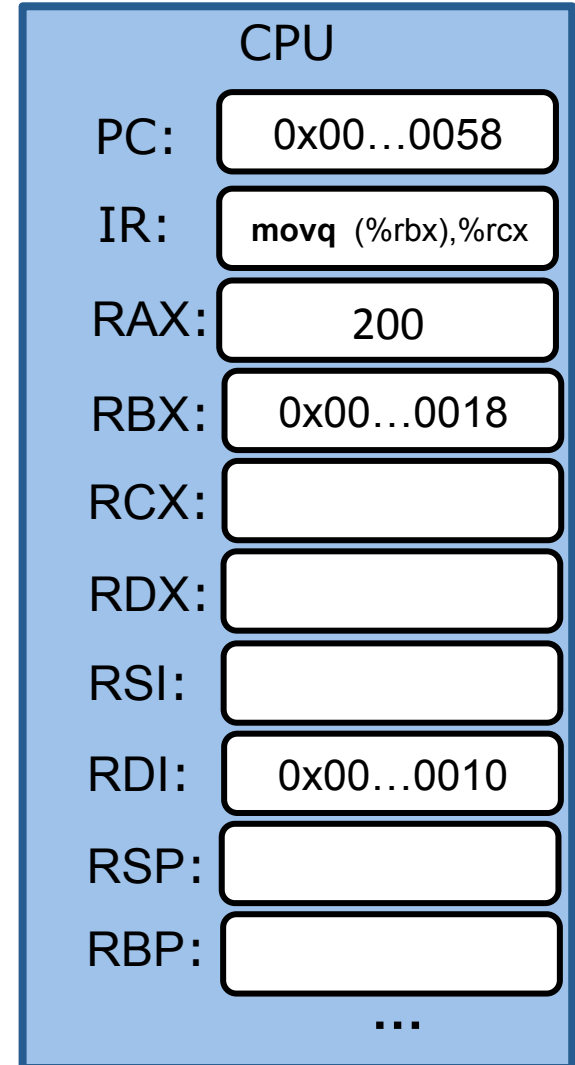
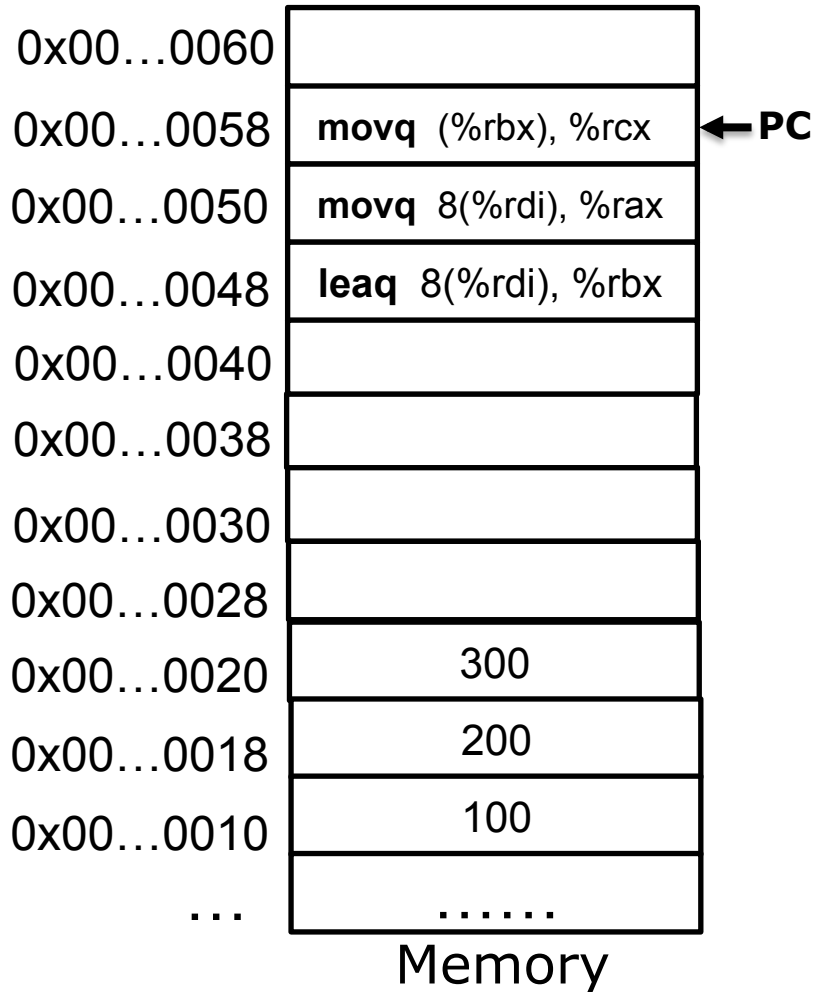
Example



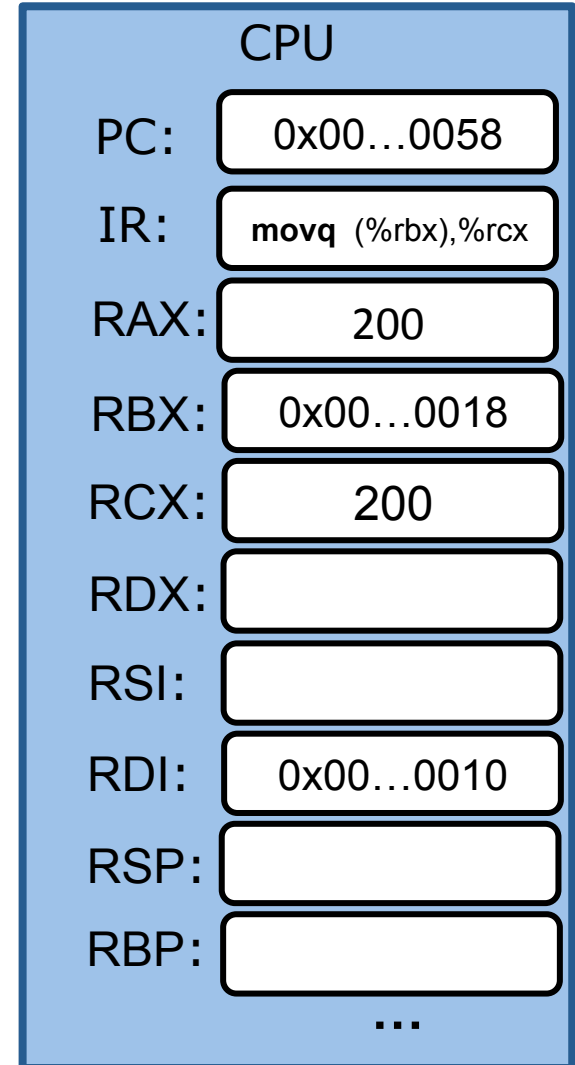
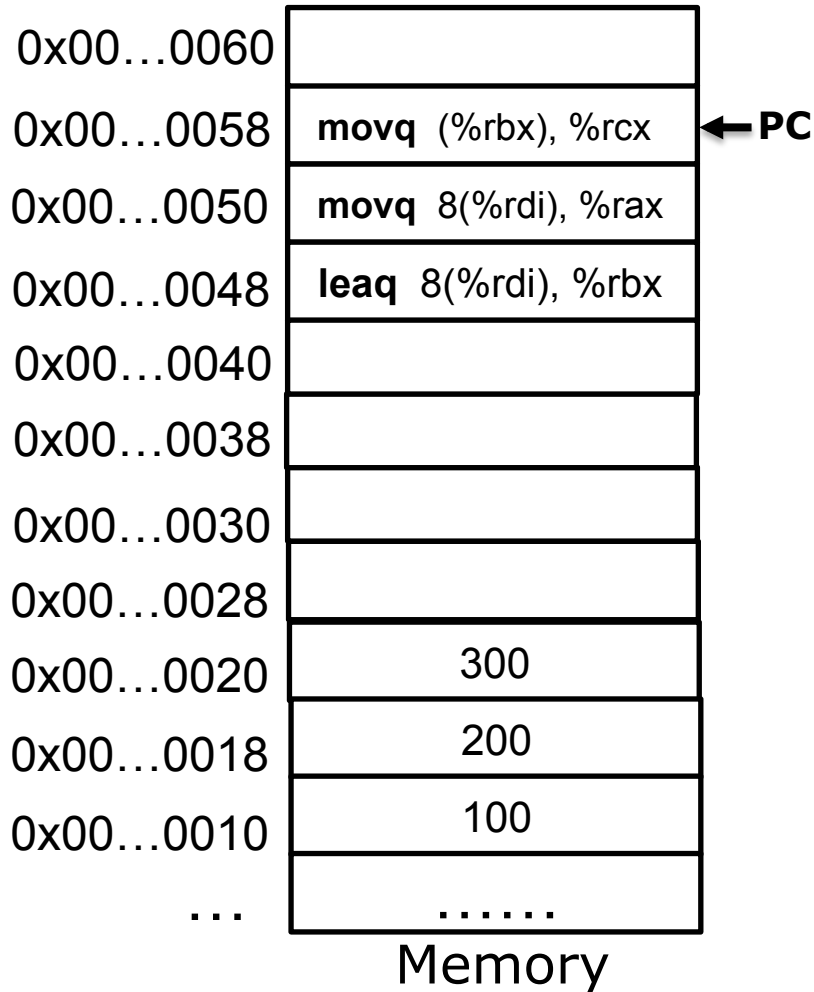
Example



Example



Example



Other usage of leaq

Computing arithmetic expressions of the form $x + k*y + d$ ($k = 1, 2, 4, \text{ or } 8$)

```
long m3(long x)
{
    return x*3;
}
```



Assume %rdi has the value of x

Other usage of leaq

Computing arithmetic expressions of the form $x + k*y + d$ ($k = 1, 2, 4, \text{ or } 8$)

```
long m3(long x)
{
    return x*3;
}
```



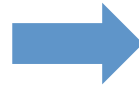
```
leaq (%rdi, %rdi,2), %rax
```

Assume %rdi has the value of x

Arithmetic Expression Puzzle

Suppose %rdi, %rsi, %rax contains variable x, y, s respectively

```
leaq (%rdi,%rsi,2), %rax  
leaq (%rax,%rax,4), %rax
```



```
long f(long x, long y)  
{  
    long s = ??;  
    return s;  
}
```

Arithmetic Expression Puzzle

Suppose %rdi, %rsi, %rax contains variable x, y, s respectively

```
leaq (%rdi,%rsi,2), %rax  
leaq (%rax,%rax,4), %rax
```



```
long f(long x, long y)  
{  
    long s = 5(x + 2y);  
    return s;  
}
```


Some Arithmetic Operations

Two Operand Instructions:

addq Src, Dest Dest = Dest + Src

subq Src, Dest Dest = Dest - Src

imulq Src, Dest Dest = Dest * Src

salq Src, Dest Dest = Dest << Src

sarq Src, Dest Dest = Dest >> Src

shrq Src, Dest Dest = Dest >> Src

xorq Src, Dest Dest = Dest ^ Src

andq Src, Dest Dest = Dest & Src

orq Src, Dest Dest = Dest | Src

Also called shlq

Arithmetic

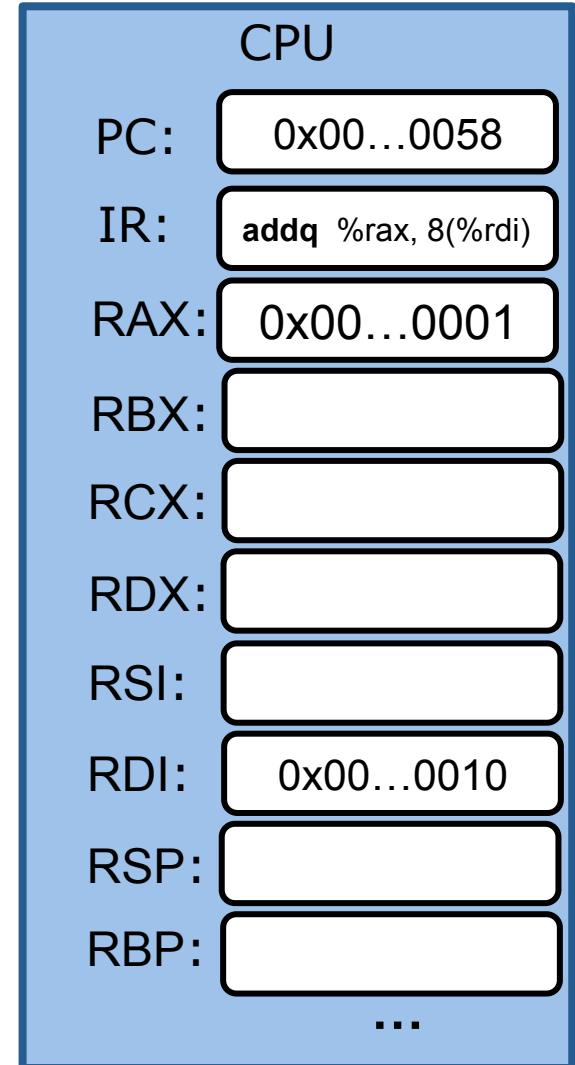
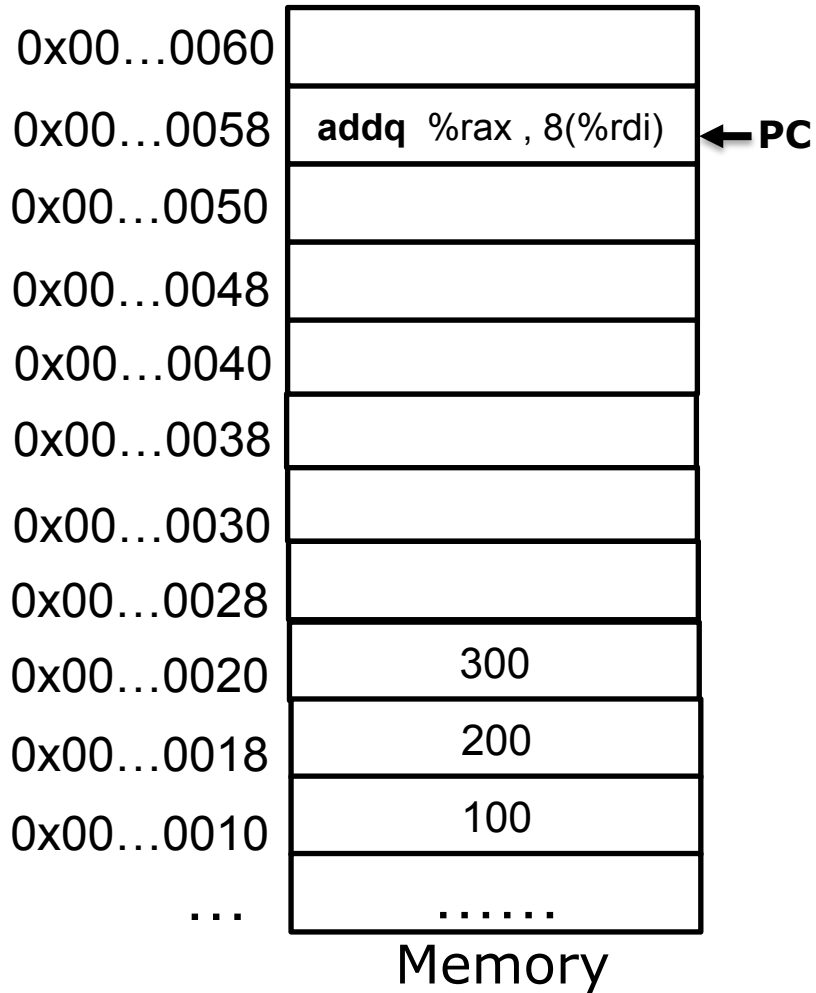
Logical

Some Arithmetic Operations

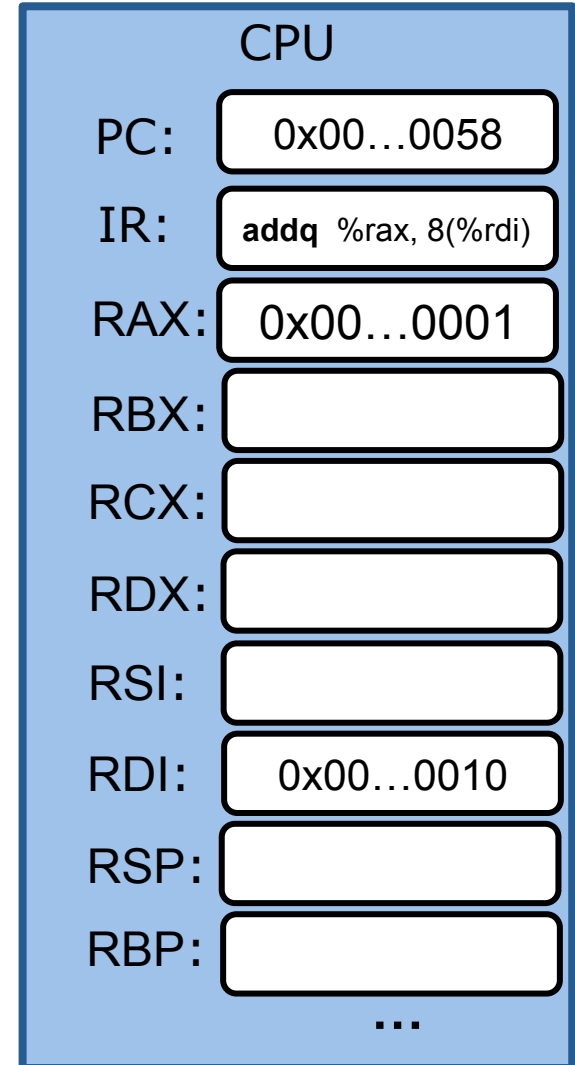
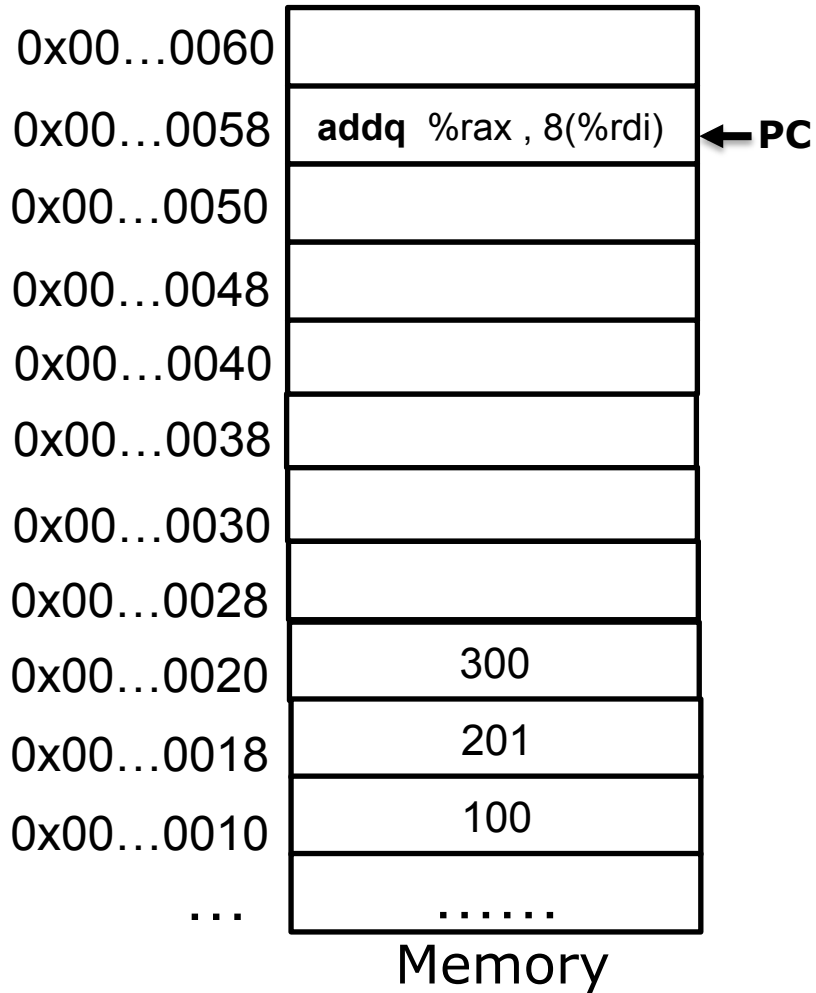
One Operand Instructions

incq	Dest	Dest = Dest + 1
decq	Dest	Dest = Dest - 1
negq	Dest	Dest = - Dest
notq	Dest	Dest = ~Dest

Example



Example



Some Arithmetic Operations

Two Operand Instructions:

add{bwlq} Src, Dest Dest = Dest + Src

sub{bwlq} Src, Dest Dest = Dest - Src

imul{bwlq} Src, Dest Dest = Dest * Src

sal{bwlq} Src, Dest Dest = Dest << Src

sar{bwlq} Src, Dest Dest = Dest >> Src

shr{bwlq} Src, Dest Dest = Dest >> Src

xor{bwlq} Src, Dest Dest = Dest ^ Src

and{bwlq} Src, Dest Dest = Dest & Src

or{bwlq} Src, Dest Dest = Dest | Src

Also called shlq

Arithmetic

Logical

Some Arithmetic Operations

One Operand Instructions

inc{bwlq} Dest Dest = Dest + 1

dec{bwlq} Dest Dest = Dest - 1

neg{bwlq} Dest Dest = - Dest

not{bwlq} Dest Dest = ~Dest

Good news

Lab2: 10/15 night