

Access

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Outline

1 Introduction

- References
- IA32 Operand Forms
- Data Movement Instructions

Based on

"Self-service Linux: Mastering the Art of Problem Determination", Mark Wilding

"Computer Architecture: A Programmer's Perspective", Bryant & O'Hallaron

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Operand Types

- ① Immediate Operand Type
- ② Register Operand Type
- ③ Memory Reference Type

1) Immediate Operand Type

- constant values
- \$ followed by integer number
- only one or two bytes of 4 bytes integer

2) Register Operand Type

- denote the content of a register
 - 8 32-bit registers for double word operations
 - 8 8-bit registers for a byte operation
 - Ea : an arbitrary register a
 - R[Ea] the value of an Ea register
 - view the set of registers as an array R
 - indexed by register identifiers

3) Memory Reference Type

- access some memory location
 - according to the computed address
 - effective address
- view the memory as a large array of bytes
- $Mb[Addr]$: the by b-byte value stored in memory starting at Addr
- addressing modes : allowing different forms of memory references
 - Imm : immediate offset
 - Eb : a base register
 - Ei : an index register
 - s : a scale factor (1, 2, 4, 8)

Addressing Modes

Imm	$M[Imm]$	Absolute
(Ea)	$M[R[Ea]]$	Indirect
Imm (Eb)	$M[Imm + R[Eb]]$	Base + displace
(Eb, Ei)	$M[R[Eb]] + R[Ei]]$	Indexed
Imm (Eb, Ei)	$M[Imm + R[Eb] + R[Ei]]$	Indexed
(, Ei, s)	$M[R[Ei]] * s$	Scaled Indexed
Imm (, Ei, s)	$M[Imm + R[Ei]] * s$	Scaled Indexed
(Eb, Ei, s)	$M[R[Eb]] + R[Ei]] * s$	Scaled Indexed
Imm (Eb, Ei, s)	$M[Imm + R[Eb] + R[Ei]] * s$	Scaled Indexed

IA32 Integer Registers (1)

(a, c, d, b, si, di)
a: %eax(32), %ax(16), %ah(8), %al(8)
c: %ecx(32), %cx(16), %ch(8), %cl(8)
d: %edx(32), %dx(16), %dh(8), %dl(8)
b: %ebx(32), %bx(16), %bh(8), %bl(8)
si: %esi(32), %si(16)
di: %edi(32), %di(16)
sp: %esp(32), %sp(16) (stack pointer)
bp: %ebp(32), %bp(16) (frame pointer)

IA32 Integer Registers (2)

32-bit Registers

Caller Save Registers

%eax, %ecx, %edx

Callee Save Registers

%ebx, %esi, %edi

Stack Frame Registers

%esp, %ebp

16-bit Registers

%ax, %cx, %dx, %bx, %si, %di, %sp, %bp

8-bit Registers

%ah, %al, %ch, %cl, %dh, %dl, %bh, %bl

Data Movement Instructions

```
movl    S, D ; S -> D ; move double word
movw    S, D ; S -> D ; move word
movb    S, D ; S -> D ; move byte
movsbl S, D ; SignExt(S) -> D ; move sign-extended byte
movzbl S, D ; ZeroExt(S) -> D ; move zero-extended byte
pushl   S      ; R[%esp]-4 -> R[%esp]; S -> M[R[%esp]] ; push
popl    D      ; M[R[%esp]] -> D; R[%esp]+4 -> R[%esp] ; pop
```

movl examples

```
movl $0x4050, %eax          ; immediate -> register
movl %ebp, %esp             ; register -> register
movl (%edi, %ecx), %eax    ; memory -> register
movl $-17,m (%esp)          ; immediate -> memory
movl %eax, -12(%ebp)        ; register -> memory
```

pointer examples (1)

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

```
movl 8(%ebp), %eax      ; get xp  
movl 12(%ebp), %edx     ; get y  
movl (%eax), %ecx       ; get x at *xp  
movl %edx, (%eax)        ; store y at *p  
movl %ecx, %eax          ; set x as return address
```

pointer examples (2)

```
movl 8(%ebp), %eax  
movl 12(%ebp), %edx  
movl (%eax), %ecx  
movl %edx, (%eax)  
movl %ecx, %eax
```

- xp parameter at offset 8
- y parameter at offset 12
- relative the address in %ebp
- xp to %eax
- y to %edx
- (%eax) dereferences xp : *xp
- any function returning an integer or pointer value by placing the value in register %3ax

pointer examples (3)

- pointers are simply addresses
- dereferencing a pointer
 - store that pointer in a register
 - using this register, perform indirect memory reference
- local variables are kept in registers rather than stored in memory location
- Register access is much faster

function prototype

```
movl 8(%ebp), %edi  
movl 12(%ebp), %ebx  
movl 16(%ebp), %esi  
movl (%edi), %eax  
movl (%ebx), %edx  
movl (%esi), %ecx  
movl %eax, (%ebx)  
movl %edx, (%esi)  
movl %ecx, (%edi)
```