

# Useful instructions

- mov – moves data between registers and memory
  - `mov $1,%eax` # move 1 to register eax
  - `n: .int 123` # label n points to an integer  
# variable
  - `mov n,%eax` # move value of the variable to eax
  - `mov %eax,%ebx` # copy the value in eax to ebx
- push/pop – stack manipulation
  - Useful when we need to store data for later and we cannot use registers for that
  - `push %eax` # push content of eax to the stack
  - `pop %ebx` # pop a value from the stack to ebx

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- add – adds two operands
  - add \$2,%eax # eax = eax + 2
  - add %eax,%ebx # ebx = ebx + eax
- sub – subtracts two operands
  - sub \$2,%eax # eax = eax – 2

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- `call` – calls a subroutine
- `ret` – returns from a subroutine to the caller

`plusone:`

```
    add $1, %eax
```

```
    ret
```

`main:`

```
    mov $12, %eax
```

```
    call plusone
```

```
    ...
```

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- div – integer division (not a simple instruction)  
[http://x86.renejeschke.de/html/file\\_module\\_x86\\_id\\_72.html](http://x86.renejeschke.de/html/file_module_x86_id_72.html)
  - 8 bit operand: ax divided by the operand  
result: al = ax / operand, ah = ax % operand
    - mov \$42,%ax  
mov \$12,%bl  
div %bl # al = 42/12 = 3
  - 16 bit operand: dx:ax divided by the operand  
result: ax = dx:ax / operand, dx = dx:ax % operand
    - mov \$0x1,%dx  
mov \$0x2345,%ax  
mov \$10,%bx  
div %bx # ax = 0x12345 / 10
  - ...

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- `cmp` – compare two values
  - `cmp $2,%eax` # compare `eax` with 2 and set `eflags` register
  - `je label` # jump to the label if `eax` was **equal** to 2
  - `jl label` # jump if `eax` was **less**
  - `jg label` # jump if `eax` was **greater**
  - `jlelabel` # jump if **less or equal**
  - `jge label` # jump if **greater or equal**
- Example:
  - `cmp $0x30,%al`
  - `jl nodigit`
  - `cmp %0x39,%al`
  - `jg nodigit`
  - `digit:`
  - `... do something ...`
  - `nodigit:`
  - `... handle error`

# Extended assembler

```
// Compile with gcc -m32 -O2 -Wall ...
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    void *stack_ptr;
    asm volatile ("mov %%esp,%0;" : "=g" (stack_ptr));
    printf("Value of ESP register is %p\n", stack_ptr);
    return 0;
}
```

- Allows using C expressions in assembler instructions
- Programmer writes “instruction templates”
- Compiler replaces parameters (%0 above) with real operands (registers, memory references, ...)
- Compiler does not try to understand the asm code!  
Programmer has to tell what is the effect of the assembler.

# Extended assembler syntax

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int result, op1 = 4, op2 = 2;
    asm volatile (
        "mov %1,%0;"
        "add %2,%0;"
        : "=r" (result)
        : "r" (op1), "r" (op2)
        : "cc"); // flags register (condition codes) is modified
    printf("result = %d\n", result);
    return 0;
}
```

## Extended assembler syntax:

```
asm ( assembler template
      : output operands /* optional*/
      : input operands /* optional*/
      : clobber list /* optional*/
      );
```

The syntax of operands after ":" is:

<constraint> (<C expression>), ....  
<https://gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/gcc/Extended-Asm.html>

## Compiles into (objdump -d ...):

```
...
80482c0:    ba 02 00 00 00    mov    $0x2,%edx
80482c5:    b8 04 00 00 00    mov    $0x4,%eax
80482ca:    89 c0             mov    %eax,%eax
80482cc:    01 d0             add    %edx,%eax
...
```

# Extended assembler constraints

- Tell the compiler which registers or other operands are allowed in instructions given in the template
  - <https://gcc.gnu.org/onlinedocs/gcc/Constraints.html>
  - Generic constraints
    - **“g” – anything**
    - **“r” – register:**  
asm volatile (“mov %0,%eax” :: “r” (var) : “eax”) → mov %ebx,%eax
    - **“m” – memory:**  
asm volatile (“mov %0,%eax” :: “m” (var) : “eax”) → mov var,%eax
    - **“i” – immediate operand:**  
asm volatile (“mov %0,%eax” :: “i” (123) : “eax”) → mov \$123,%eax
  - Machine (HW) specific constraints
    - “a” – \*ax register (for x86)
    - “b” – \*bx register (for x86)
    - ...