Name: UID:

1. mov vs lea - describe the difference between the following:

```
movq (%rdx), %rax
leaq (%rdx), %rax
```

- 2.
- (a) What would be the corresponding instruction to move 64 bits of data from register $\ensuremath{\$\texttt{rax}}$ to register $\ensuremath{\$\texttt{rcx}}$?
- (b) What would be the corresponding instruction to move 64 bits of data from the memory location stored in register %rax to register %rcx?
- 3. Which of the functions cool1, cool2, cool3 would compile into this assembly code?

```
movl %esi, %eax
      cmpl %eax, %edi
      jge .L4
      movl %edi, %eax
.L4:
       ret
int cool1(int a, int b) {
     if (b < a)
          return b;
     else
          return a;
}
int cool2(int a, int b) {
     if (a < b)
          return a;
     else
         return b;
}
```

```
int cool3(int a, int b) {
    unsigned ub = (unsigned) b;
    if ( ub < a )
        return a;
    else
        return ub;
}</pre>
```

4. Operand Form Practice (see page 181 in textbook)

Assume the following values are stored in the indicated registers/memory addresses.

<u>Address</u>	<u>Value</u>	Register	<u>Value</u>
0x104	0x34	%rax	0x104
0x108	0xCC	%rcx	0x5
0x10C	0x19	%rdx	0x3
0x110	0x42	%rbx	0 x 4

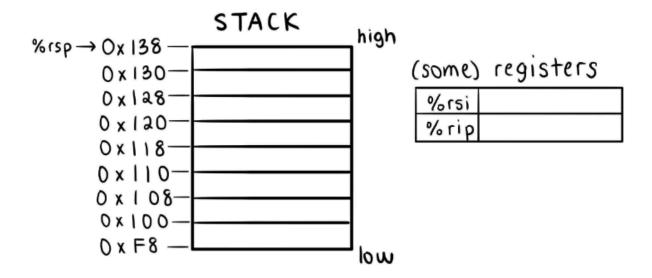
Fill in the table for the indicated operands:

<u>Operand</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Operand</u>	<u>Value</u>
\$0x110		3(%rax, %rcx)	
%rax		256(, %rbx, 2)	
0x110		(%rax, %rbx, 2)	
(%rax)			
8(%rax)			
(%rax, %rbx)			

5. Consider the following disassembled function:

...

(a) Assume %rsp initially has a value of 0x138. Draw the stack (see example diagram below) for the execution of <phase_2>, updating the stack and register values as necessary after each line is executed.



(b) Right after the callq instruction has been executed, what are the values of %rsp, %rsi, and %rip?

Bonus Questions (not required)

6. Invalid mov instructions: explain why these instructions would not be found in an assembly program.

```
(a) movl %eax, %rdx
(b) movb %di, 8(%rdx)
(c) movq (%rsi), 8(%rbp)
(d) movw $0xff, (%eax)
```

7. Condition codes and jumps: assume the addresses and registers are in the same state as in Problem 4. Does the following code result in a jump to . L2?

```
leaq (%rax, %rbx), %rdi
cmpq $0x100, %rdi
jg .L2
```