



Theoretical Exercises 5

Assembler

Please submit solutions on Blackboard by Friday, 26.03.2021 14:00h

Hint: You can use the x86-64 cheat sheet (https://www.cs.tufts.edu/comp/40/docs/x64_cheatsheet.pdf) to look up assembler instruction details.

5.1 x86-64 code analysis (4 points)

Consider the following x86-64 assembler code function, compiled from C:

Disassembly of section .text:

```
0000000000000000 <foo>:
 0: 89 f0          mov    %esi,%eax
 2: 85 f6          test   %esi,%esi
 4: 7e 0f          jle   15 <foo+0x15>
 6: 85 d2          test   %edx,%edx
 8: 74 0c          je    16 <foo+0x16>
 a: 31 d2          xor    %edx,%edx
 c: 01 f8          add    %edi,%eax
 e: 83 c2 01      add    $0x1,%edx
11: 39 d0          cmp    %edx,%eax
13: 7f f7          jg    c <foo+0xc>
15: c3            retq
16: 29 f8          sub    %edi,%eax
18: 83 c2 01      add    $0x1,%edx
1b: 39 d0          cmp    %edx,%eax
1d: 7f f7          jg    16 <foo+0x16>
1f: c3            retq
```

- How many parameters does the function take? Which instructions indicate this (give the instruction address)?
- Does the code of the function include an if statement? How did you find this out?
- Does the code of the function include a loop? How did you find this out?
- Does the function return a value?



5.2 Decompile! (2 points)

The following x86-64 assembly code is given:

```
f:
    movl a, %eax
    movl b, %edx
    andl $255, %edx
    subl %edx, %eax
    movl %eax, a
    retq
```

- Give equivalent valid C code that would compile *without warnings* to this assembler code function. Assume the declaration `extern unsigned a, b;`. Don't run a C compiler to obtain the result.
- Find two *different* versions of C code that compile to the above code. One of these should have a different function signature than the ones you described already.

5.3 Data types (5 points)

For each of the following x86-64 assembler instructions, give the type of the data object that is most likely to be accessed by this code. Indicate the reason for your answer.

- `movzbl %al, %eax`
- `movl -28(%rbp), %edx`
- `movsbl -32(%rbp), %eax`
- `movl (%rdx,%rax,4), %eax`
- `movzbl 4(%rax), %eax ; movsbl %al, %eax`