

# Лекция 4

19 февраля

```

void f() {
    int a[16];
    int i, x = 99, y = 97;          // 1
    if (x < y) {                  // 2
        a[0] = 0;                 // 3
        for (i = 1; i < 16; ++i) { // 4
            a[i] = y / i;         // 5
        }
    }
}

```

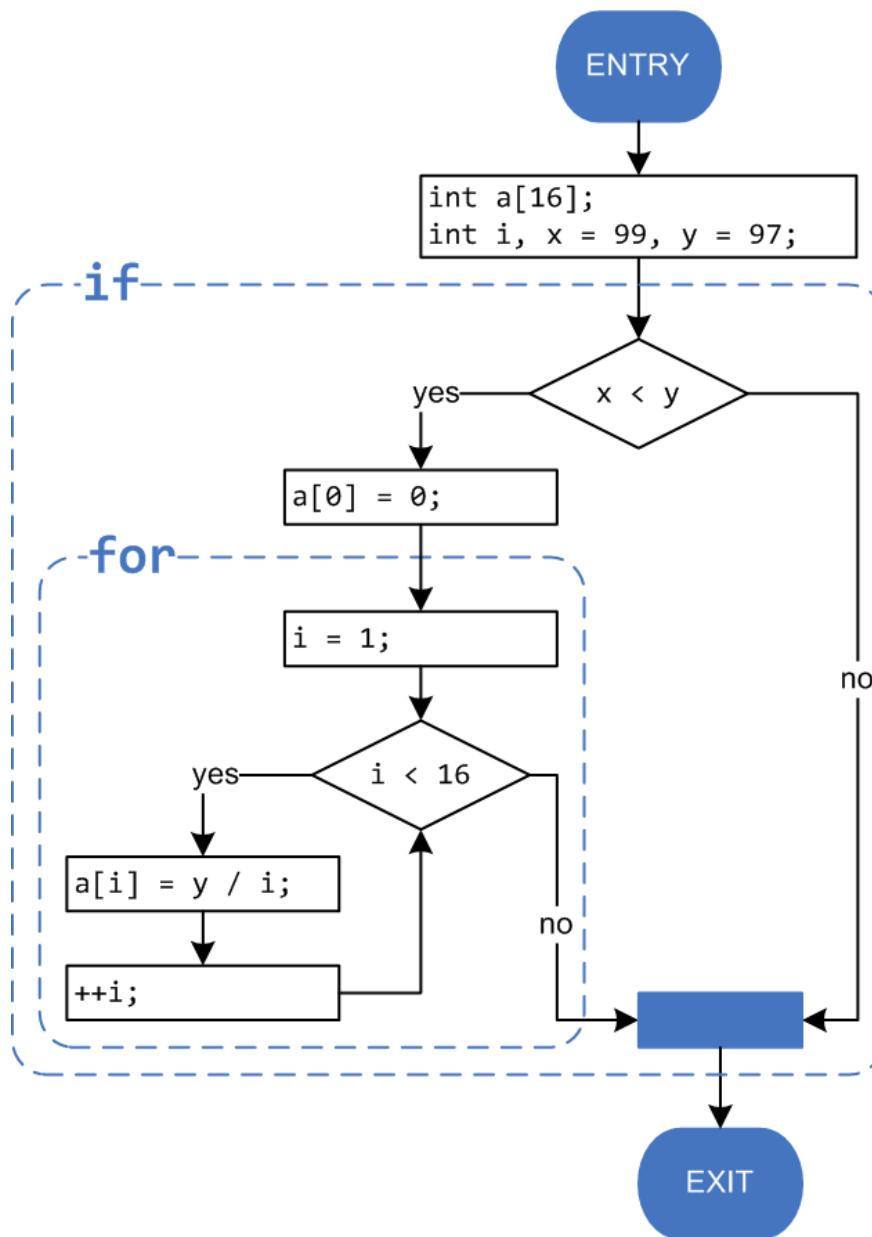
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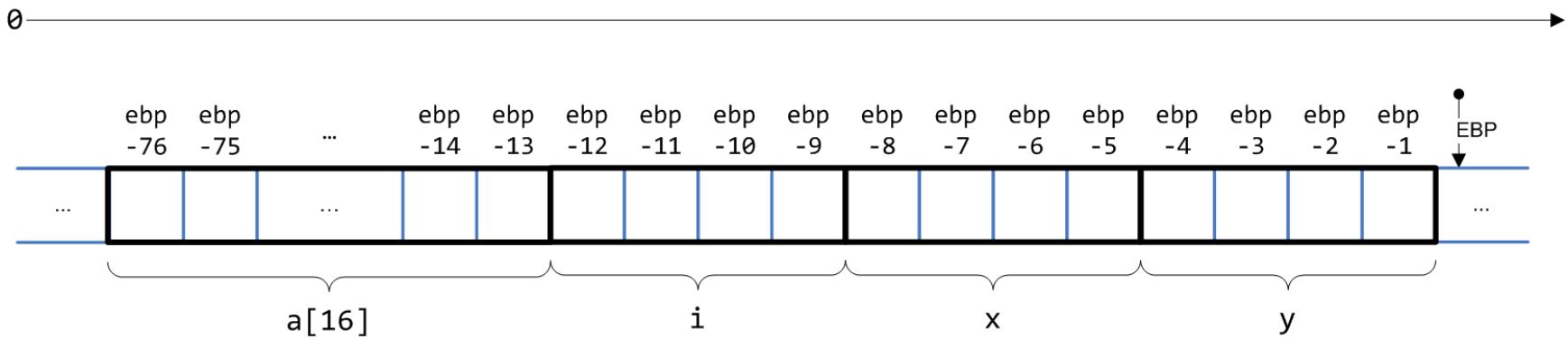
section .text
global f
f:
    push    ebp
    mov     ebp, esp
    sub     esp, 88
    mov     DWORD [ebp-8], 99      ; (1)
    mov     DWORD [ebp-4], 97      ; (2)
    mov     eax, DWORD [ebp-8]    ; (3)
    sub     eax, DWORD [ebp-4]    ; (4)
    jge    L5                   ; (5)
    mov     DWORD [ebp-76], 0      ; (6)
    mov     DWORD [ebp-12], 1      ; (7)

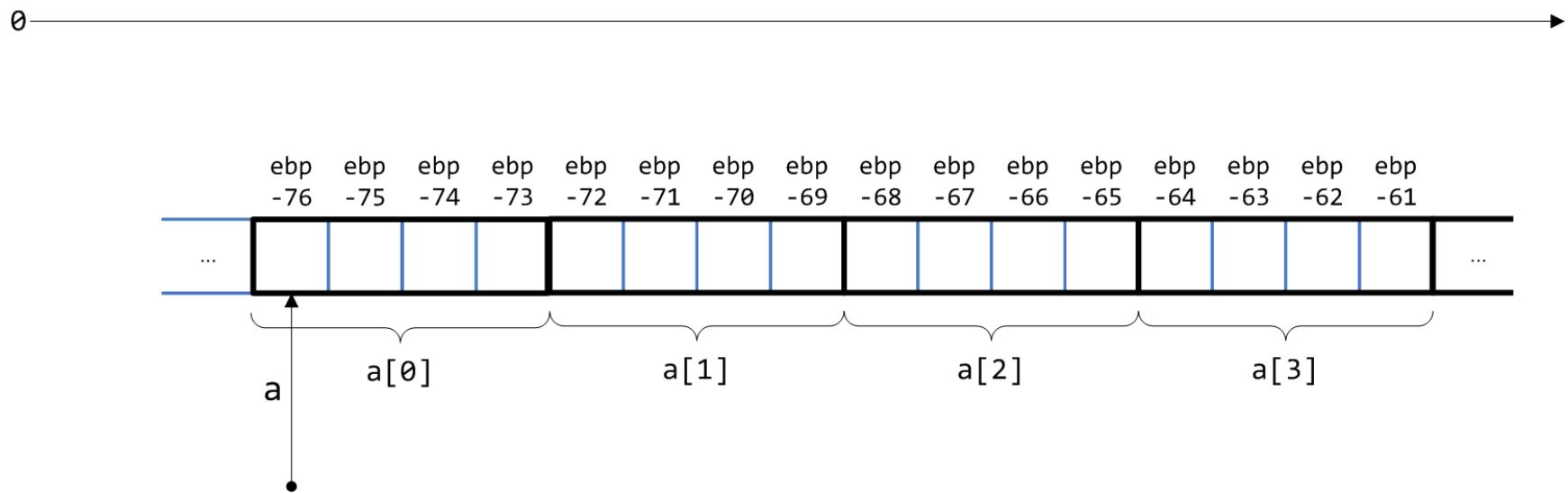
L3:
    cmp    DWORD [ebp-12], 15     ; (8)
    jg     L5                   ; (9)
    mov     ecx, DWORD [ebp-12]   ; (10)
    mov     edx, DWORD [ebp-4]    ; (11)
    mov     eax, edx             ; (12)
    sar     edx, 31              ; (13)
    idiv   ecx                 ; (14)
    mov     DWORD [ebp-76+ecx*4], eax ; (15)
    add     DWORD [ebp-12], 1      ; (16)
    jmp    L3                   ; (17)

L5:
    leave
    ret

```







```

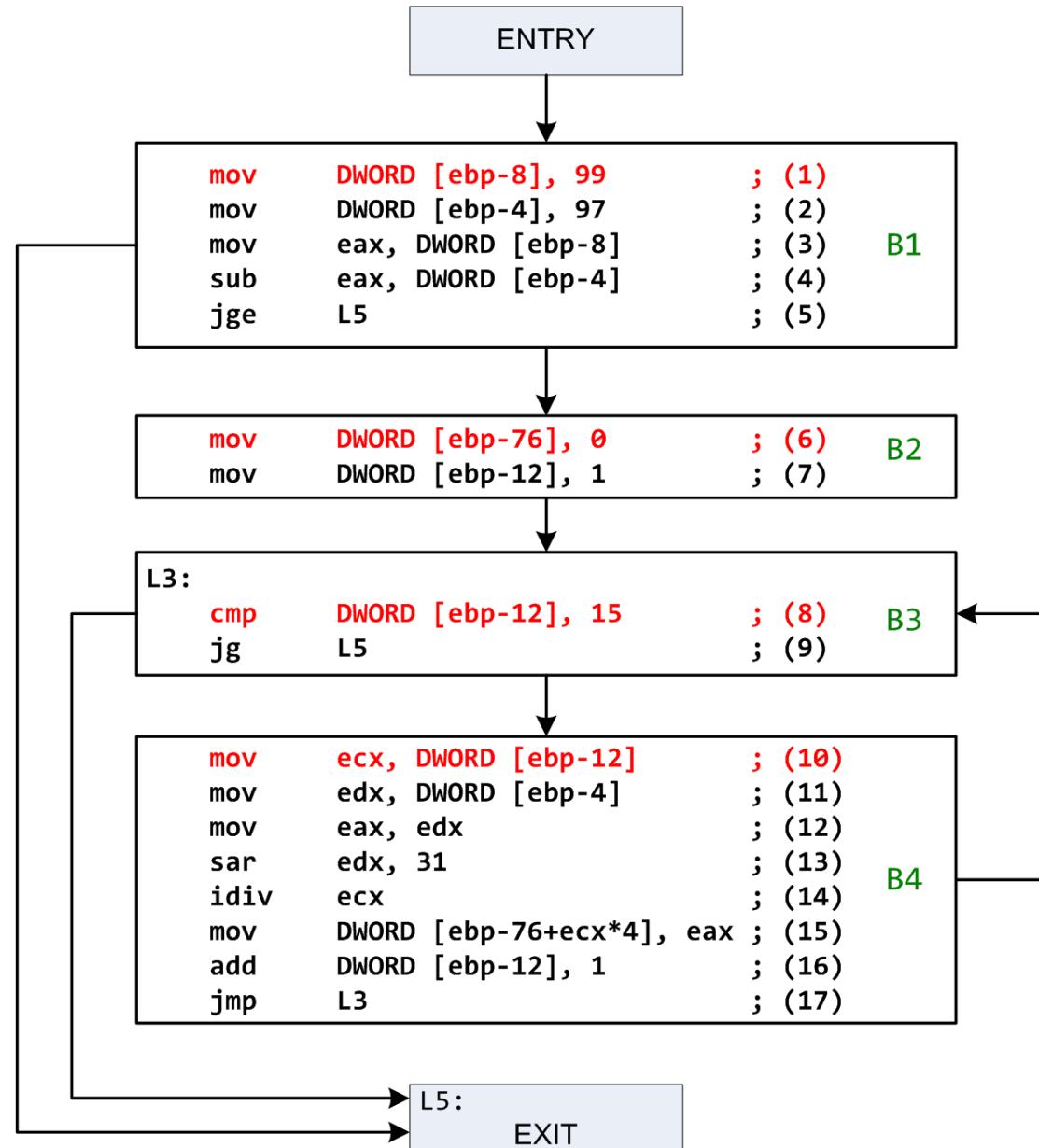
    mov    DWORD [ebp-8], 99      ; (1)
    mov    DWORD [ebp-4], 97      ; (2)
    mov    eax, DWORD [ebp-8]     ; (3)
    sub    eax, DWORD [ebp-4]     ; (4)
    jge    L5                   ; (5)
    mov    DWORD [ebp-76], 0       ; (6)
    mov    DWORD [ebp-12], 1       ; (7)

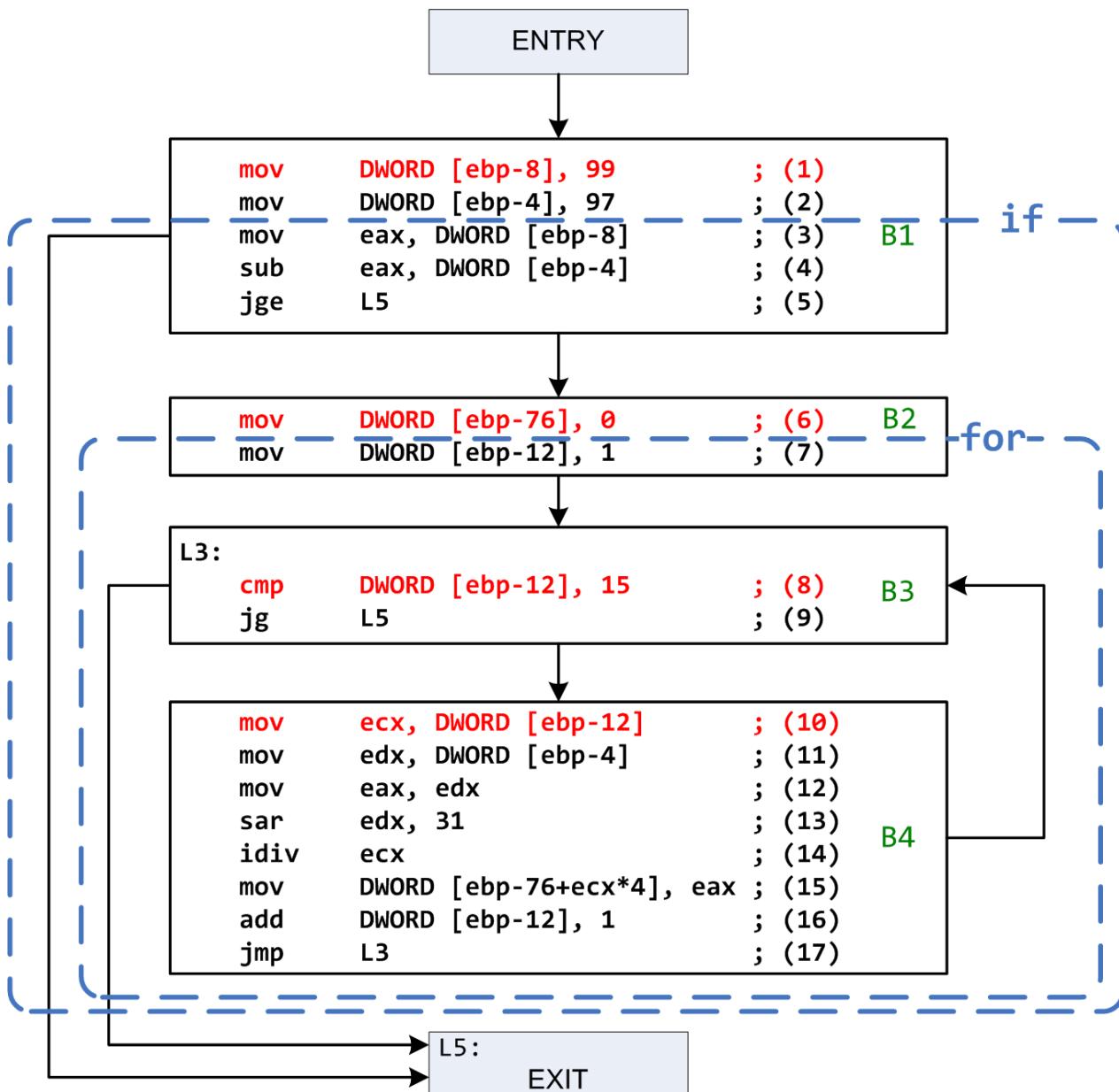
    L3:                         ; (8)
    cmp    DWORD [ebp-12], 15     ; (9)
    jg     L5                   ; (10)
    mov    ecx, DWORD [ebp-12]    ; (11)
    mov    edx, DWORD [ebp-4]     ; (12)
    mov    eax, edx              ; (13)
    sar    edx, 31               ; (14)
    idiv   ecx                  ; (15)
    mov    DWORD [ebp-76+ecx*4], eax ; (16)
    add    DWORD [ebp-12], 1       ; (17)
    jmp    L3                   ; (18)

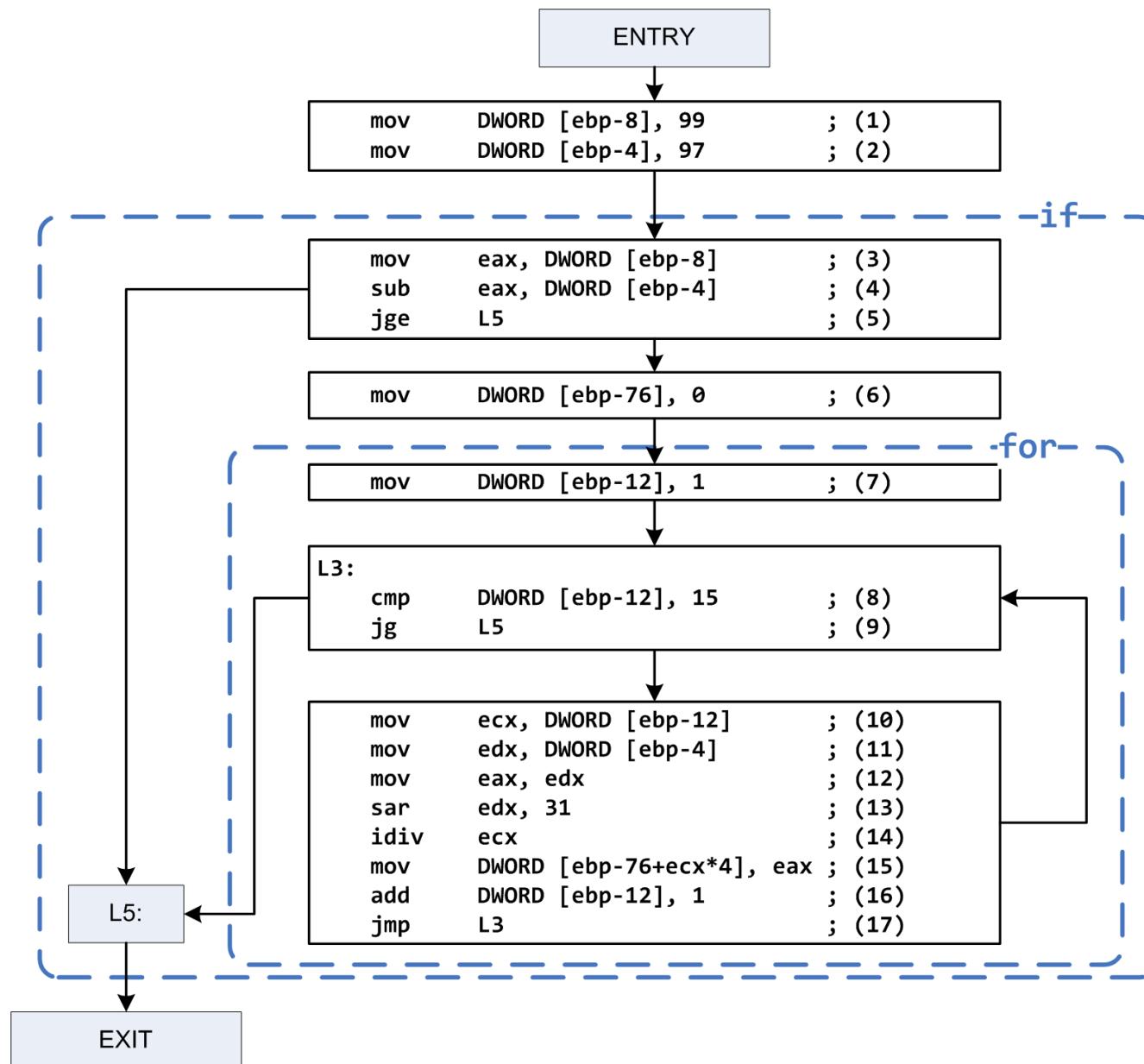
    L5:                         ; (19)
    ...

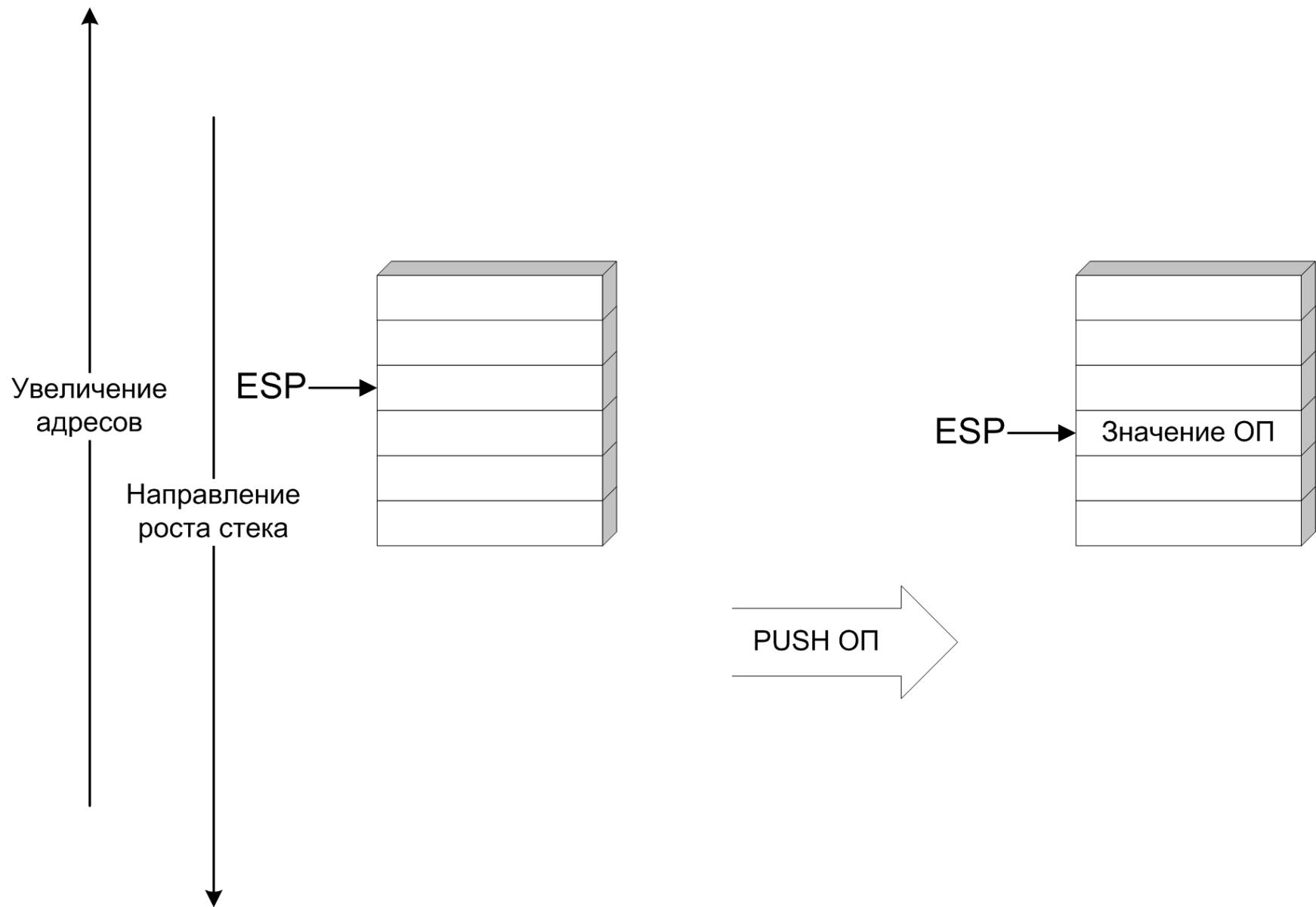
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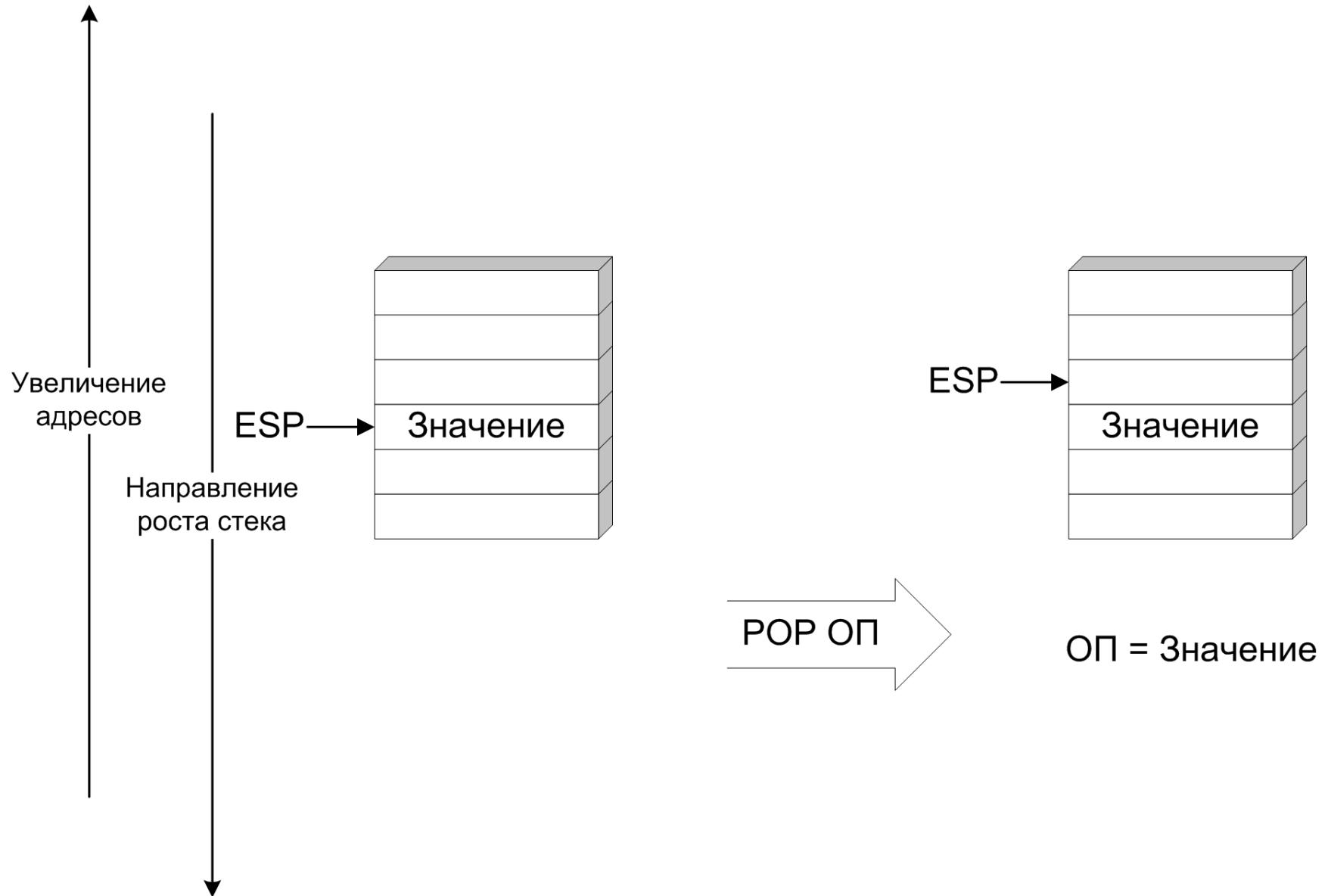
The diagram illustrates the control flow of the assembly code. It features two labels, L3 and L5, enclosed in a rectangular box. An arrow points from the right side of the box to the label L3, indicating the entry point. Another arrow points from the bottom right corner of the box to the label L5, indicating a loop exit or a jump to L5. A third arrow originates from the bottom right corner of the box and points back towards the top left, likely representing a return or another internal flow path.

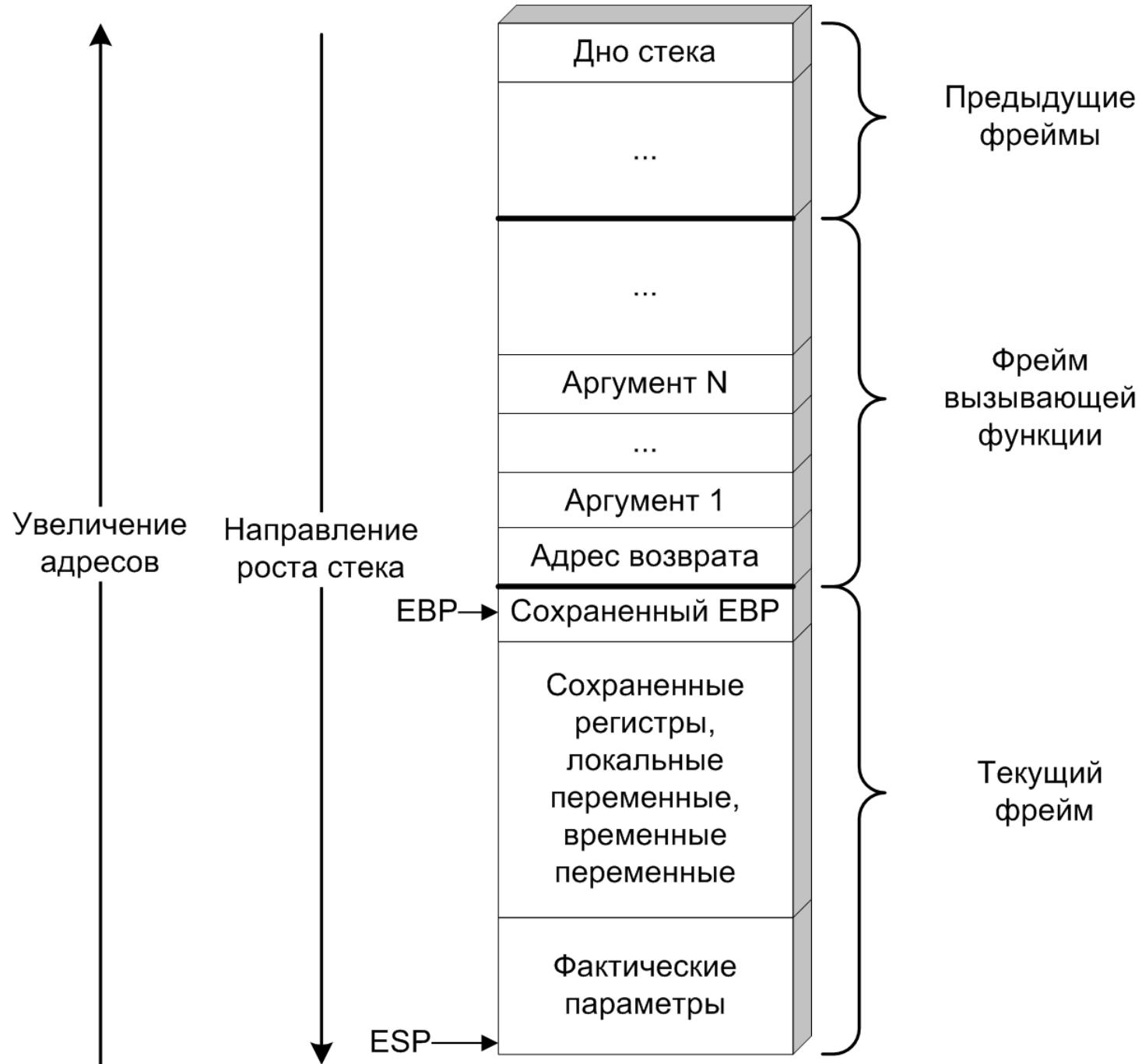












```
int main() {
    int a = 1, b = 2, c;
    c = sum(a, b);
    return 0;
}

int sum(int x, int y) {
    int t = x + y;
    return t;
}
```

```
%include 'io.inc'
section .text

global CMAIN
CMAIN:
    mov    DWORD [ebp-16],0x1    ; (1)
    mov    DWORD [ebp-12],0x2    ; (2)
    mov    eax, DWORD [ebp-12]   ; (3)
    mov    DWORD [esp+4],eax    ; (4)
    mov    eax, DWORD [ebp-16]   ; (5)
    mov    DWORD [esp],eax      ; (6)
    call   sum                  ; (7)
    mov    DWORD [ebp-8],eax    ; (8)

global sum
sum:
    push   ebp                 ; (9)
    mov    ebp,esp              ; (10)
    sub    esp,0x10             ; (11)
    mov    edx,DWORD [ebp+12]   ; (12)
    mov    eax,DWORD [ebp+8]    ; (13)
    add    eax,edx              ; (14)
    mov    DWORD [ebp-4],eax    ; (15)
    mov    eax,DWORD [ebp-4]    ; (16)
    mov    esp, ebp              ; (17)
    pop    ebp                  ; (18)
    ret                          ; (19)
```