CS 31 Homework 5: IA32 Loops and Functions Due at the start of class Thursday, Oct. 21, 2021 (after Fall Break)

Names and Roles:

Question 1

Convert the following C code fragment to equivalent IA32 assembly code in two steps:

- (1) First, translate the loop to its equivalent C goto version
- (2) Next, translate your C goto version to IA32, assuming that dog is at r[%ebp] 4, cat is at r[%ebp] - 8, and goat is at r[%ebp] - 12.

You must show both steps (1) and (2), and to receive partial credit annotate your IA32 code with comments describing which part of the C code you are implementing.

```
int dog, cat, goat;
dog = 12;
cat = 90;
goat = dog - cat;
while (dog < cat) {</pre>
    dog *= 2;
    goat += dog;
}
```

(2) IA32 Translation

(1) C goto version

Question 2

Trace through the following IA32 code. Show the contents of the given memory and registers just before the instruction at point A is executed. Assume the addl instruction in main that is immediately after the call instruction is at memory address 0x1234. Hints:

- remember to start execution in main.
- %esp points to the item on the top of the stack, so a push will grow the top of the stack and then move in the pushed value. A pop will move the value on top of the stack and then shrink the stack.
- The sequence of instructions leave; ret is equivalent to the sequence movl %ebp, %esp; popl %ebp; popl %eip.

	• • • •		T.
foo:			value
pushl	•	Memory Address	at point A
movl		0x8880	
subl			
	8(%ebp), %eax	0x8884	
addl	%eax, %eax		
movl	%eax, -4(%ebp)	0x8888	
movl	-4(%ebp), %eax		
leave	# point A	0x888c	
ret			
main:		0x8890	
pushl	%ebp		
movl	%esp, %ebp	0x8894	
subl	\$16, %esp		
movl	\$6, -4(%ebp)	0x8898	
pushl			
call		0x889c	
addl	\$4, %esp # at addr 0x1234		
movl	%eax, -4(%ebp)	0x88a0	
movl	\$0, %eax		
leave		0x88a4	
ret			
		0x88a8	
Register	Initial at point A	0x88ac	
%eax		0x88b0	
9/ 1			
%eax	3	0x88b4	
%	L 000h0 L		
%esp	0x88x0	0x88b8	
%ohn	0x88c0		
~====================================		0x88bc	
		0x88c0	