

# CSC231—Assembly

Week #10 — Spring 2017

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# Conditional Jumps

# Example with Jnz

```
_Start:
      mov     ecx, 10
for:   . . .

      dec     ecx           ;ecx ← ecx - 1
      jnz    for          ;if previous op didn't result in 0 in ALU
                          ; then jump
      . . .               ; else continue here...
```

# Family of Conditional Jumps

- **JE, JZ**
- **JNE, JNZ**
- **JG, JGE, JNL**
- **JL, JLE, JNG**

# Family of Conditional Jumps

EAX: 0xFFFF FFFF } Which is greater?  
EBX: 0x0000 0001 }

- **JE, JZ**
- **JNE, JNZ**
- **JG, JGE, JNL**
- **JL, JLE, JNG**

# Family of Conditional Jumps

EAX: 0xFFFF FFFF } Which is greater?  
EBX: 0x0000 0001 }

- **JE, JZ**
- **JNE, JNZ**
- **JG, JGE, JNL**
- **JL, JLE, JNG**

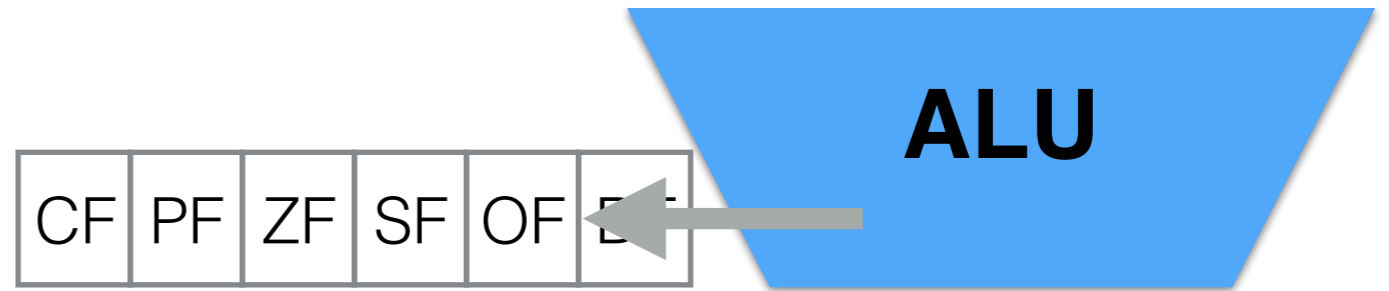
- **JE, JZ**
- **JNE, JNZ**
- **JA, JAE, JNB**
- **JB, JBE, JNA**

How do we compare  
two quantities?

```
; if (a==b)  
;   c = 3  
; else  
;   c = -1
```

```
        mov     eax, dword[a]           ;eax ← a  
        sub    eax, dword[b]          ;eax ← a - b, set flags  
        jnz    else                  ;if ZF flag not set, go to else  
  
then:   mov     dword[c], 3             ;otherwise, a==b, set c to 3  
        jmp     done                    ;and skip else part  
  
else:   mov     dword[c], -1           ;a!=b, set c to -1  
  
done:   . . .
```





```

; if (a==b)
;   c = 3
; else
;   c = -1

```

```

mov     eax, dword[a]
sub   eax, dword[b]
jnz   else

```

```

then:   mov     dword[c], 3
        jmp     done

```

```

else:   mov     dword[c], -1

```

```

done:   . . .

```

```

;eax ← a
;eax ← a - b, set flags
;if ZF flag not set, go to else

```

```

;otherwise, a==b, set c to 3
;and skip else part

```

```

;a!=b, set c to -1

```

**sub** is ok, but it  
modifies the dest operand

```
; if (a==b)  
;   c = 3  
; else  
;   c = -1
```

```
mov    eax, dword[a]  
sub  eax, dword[b]  
jne    else
```

```
;eax ← a  
;eax ← a - b, set flags  
;if ZF flag not set, go to else
```

```
then:  mov    dword[c], 3  
       jmp    done
```

```
;otherwise, a==b, set c to 3  
;and skip else part
```

```
else:  mov    dword[c], -1
```

```
;a!=b, set c to -1
```

```
done:  . . .
```

**cmp** is better, it subtracts b from eax, **but does not modify eax**

```
; if (a==b)  
;   c = 3  
; else  
;   c = -1
```

```
mov    eax, dword[a]  
cmp   eax, dword[b]  
jne   else
```

```
;eax ← a  
;compute a - b, set flags  
;if ZF flag not set, go to else
```

```
then:  mov    dword[c], 3  
       jmp   done
```

```
;otherwise, a==b, set c to 3  
;and skip else part
```

```
else:  mov    dword[c], -1
```

```
;a!=b, set c to -1
```

```
done:  . . .
```

# Another example with cmp

```
; int a, c // signed ints  
; if (a < 10)  
;     c = 3  
; else  
;     c = -1
```

	<b>cmp</b>	<b>dword[a], 10</b>	<code>;compute a - 10, set flags</code>
	<b>jnl</b>	<b>else</b>	<code>;if not less than 10, go to else</code>
then:	mov	dword[c], 3	<code>;a&lt;10, set c to 3</code>
	jmp	done	<code>;and skip else part</code>
else:	mov	dword[c], -1	<code>;a &gt;= 10, set c to -1</code>
done:	. . .		

# Another example with cmp

or...

```
; int a, c // signed ints  
; if (a < 10)  
    c = 3  
; else  
    c = -1
```

	<b>cmp</b>	<b>dword[a], 10</b>	<i>;compute a - 10, set flags</i>
	<b>jl</b>	<b>then</b>	<i>;if a&lt;10 go to then</i>
else:	mov	dword[c], -1	<i>;otherwise, a&gt;=10, set c to -1</i>
	jmp	done	<i>;and skip then part</i>
then:	mov	dword[c], 3	<i>;a &lt; 10, set c to 3</i>
done:	. . .		

# Exercise 1



Translate this for-loop  
in assembly

```
; int sum = 0  
; for (int i=0; i<20; i+=2 ) {  
;     sum += i;  
; }
```

**We stopped here last time...**



<http://media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/originals/f5/c5/1d/f5c51d198c6a2d2aa7b980160e671efc.jpg>

# A Quick Detour: ddd

Registers

eax	0x8	8
ecx	0x0	0
edx	0x0	0
ebx	0xd	13
esp	0xffffda40	0xffffda40
ebp	0x0	0x0
esi	0x0	0
edi	0x0	0
eip	0x80480a4	0x80480a4 <_start+36
eflags	0x202	[ IF ]
cs	0x23	35
ss	0x2b	43
ds	0x2b	43

Integer registers All registers

Close Help

DDD: /Users/classes/231b/handout/demoDDD.asm

File Edit View Program Commands Status Source Data Help

0: `x /3xw &table`

Memory dump:

X	0x80490b0 <a>:	0x00000003	X	0x80490b4 <b>:	0x00000005	X	0x80490b8 <sum>:	0x00000008
X	0x80490bc <table>:	0x00000006	0x00000007	0x0000000d				

```
28      nop                ; we put nops to
29      nop                ; set a breakpoint first
30
31      mov     eax, dword[a]
32      add     eax, dword[b]
33      mov     dword[sum], eax
34
35      mov     ebx, dword[table]
36      add     ebx, dword[table+4]
37      mov     dword[table+8], ebx
38
39      ::: exit
40      mov     ebx, 0
41      mov     eax, 1
42      int     0x80
```

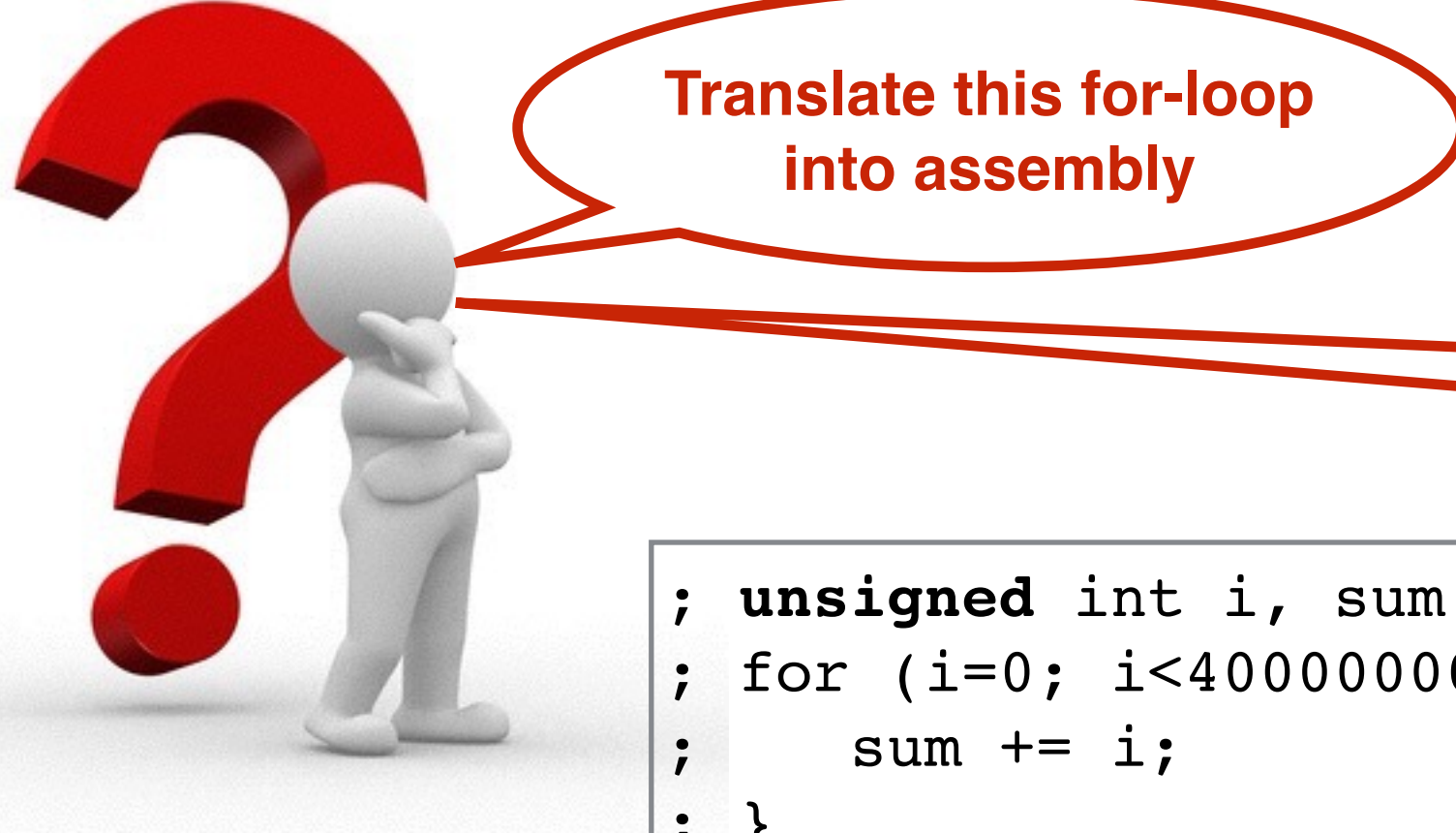
End of assembler dump.

(gdb) stepi  
0x0804809e in \_start ()  
(gdb) stepi  
0x080480a4 in \_start ()  
(gdb) |

Display -5: `x /3xw &table` (enabled)


Control Panel: Run, Interrupt, Step, StepI, Next, NextI, Until, Finish, Cont, Kill, Up, Down, Undo, Redo, Edit, Make





Translate this for-loop  
into assembly

# Exercise 2



How long will it take  
a 2GHz Pentium to  
run the loop?

```
; unsigned int i, sum = 0;  
; for (i=0; i<4000000000; i+=2 ) {  
;     sum += i;  
; }
```

# Exercise 3



Translate this while-loop in assembly

```
; unsigned int i, sum = 0
; i = 0
; while ( sum < 1000 ) {
;     sum += i++;
;     if ( i >= 100 ) break;
; }
```

# Exercise 4



Translate this while-loop in assembly

```
; unsigned int i, sum = 0
; i = 0
; while ( sum < 1000 ) {
;     i++;
;     if ( i%2 == 0 )
;         continue;
;     sum += i;
; }
```