

Here is the program that generated the following code:

```
void f(int a, int b) {
    int x;

    x = a+b;
    write(x);
}
```

```
void main(void) {
    f(3, 4);
}
```

```
#####
#####
```

```
.section .rodata
.WriteString: .string "%d "
.WriteLineString: .string "\n"
.WriteStringString: .string "%s "
.ReadIntString: .string "%d"
.text
.globl main
f:
```

```
    movq %rsp, %rbx
    sub $8, %rsp
    movq %rbx, %rax
    sub $8, %rax
    push %rax
    movq 16(%rbx), %rax
    push %rax
    movq 24(%rbx), %rax
    addl 0(%rsp), %eax
    addq $8, %rsp
    movq 0(%rsp), %rsi
    movq %rax, 0(%rsi)
    addq $8, %rsp
    movq -8(%rbx), %rax
    movl %eax, %esi
    movq $.WriteIntString, %rdi
    movl $0, %eax
    call printf
    add $8, %rsp
    ret
```

```
main:
    movq %rsp, %rbx
    sub $0, %rsp
    movl $4, %eax
    push %rax
    movl $3, %eax
    push %rax
    push %rbx
    call f
    pop %rbx
    add $16, %rsp
```

Header.

This is included in every program.

#set up the frame pointer
#allocate local variables

Enter function f

#put the frame pointer into ac
#local variable address

L-value of x

#push the lvalue

#param value

#saving the left operand on the stack

#param value

#performing addition

#popping the value saved on the stack

#put the lvalue into rsi

#assign

#pop the lvalue from the stack

#local variable value

#value to print = arg2

%rdi #printf string = arg1

#clear the return value

#call the C-lib printf function

#deallocate local variables

#return from the function

a+b

assignment

write statement

leave f

#set up the frame pointer
#allocate local variables

enter function main

#putting value into ac

#pushing argument

#putting value into ac

#pushing argument

#pushing the frame pointer

#calling the function

#retrieving the frame pointer

call f(3, 4)

#removing args from the stack

```
add $0, %rsp  
ret
```

```
#deallocate local variables  
#return from the function
```

```
return from main( )
```