

Assembly NASM/IA-32

Modos de endereçamento

Introdução

 Modos de endereçamento no IA-32

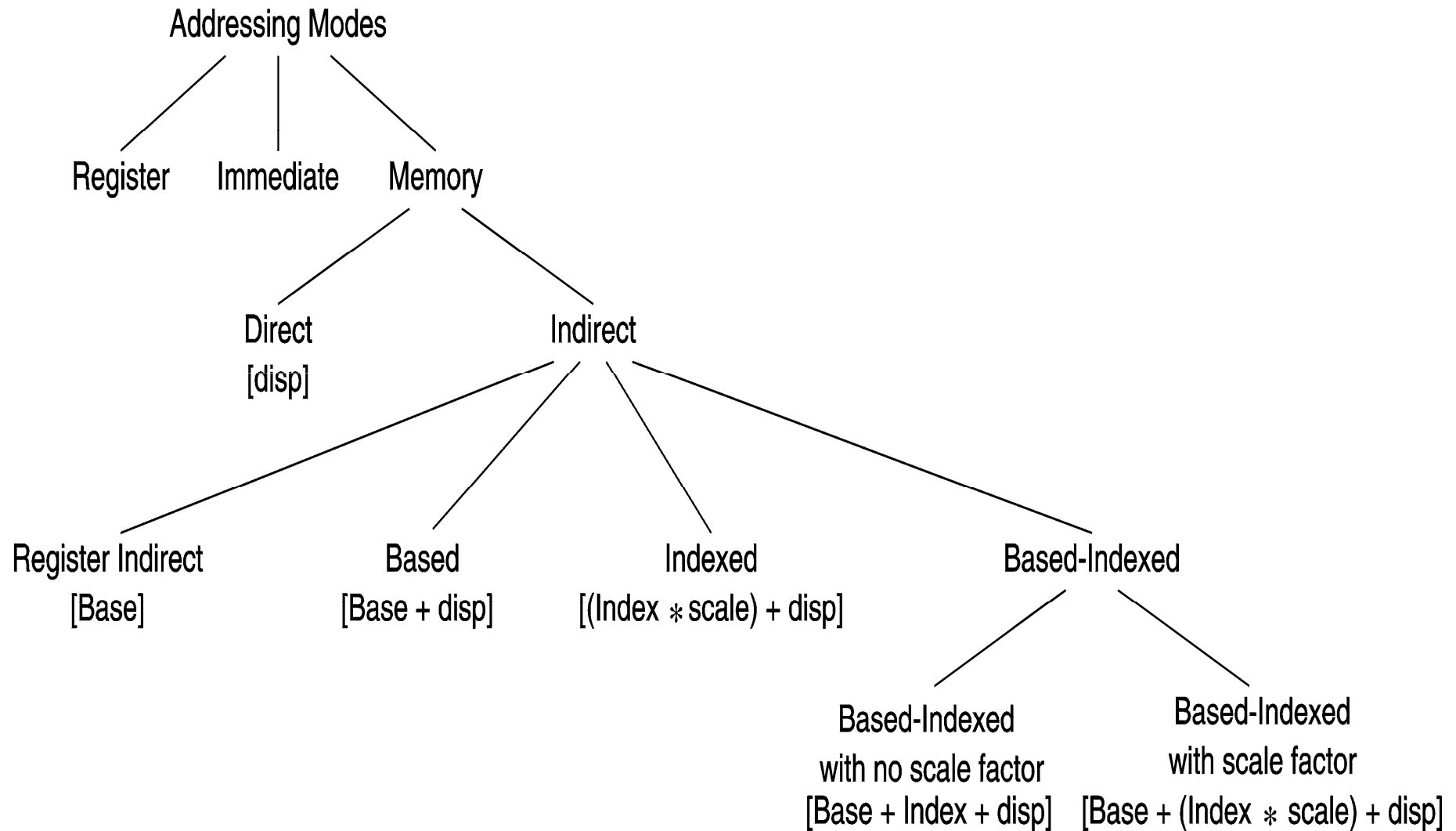
 Endereçamento indirecto à memória no IA-32

- ✓ Endereçamento baseado
- ✓ Endereçamento indexado
- ✓ Endereçamento baseado+indexado

 Endereçamento indirecto à memória no NASM/IA-32

 Manipulação de vectores

Modos de Endereçamento no IA-32



Endereçamento Indirecto no IA-32

 Forma geral para endereçamento indirecto no IA-32:

✓ $[Rb + Ri * S + D]$

✓ D: Constante “deslocamento”

✓ Rb: Registo Base: Qualquer dos 8 registos inteiros

✓ Ri: Registo índice: Qualquer, excepto ESP

✓ Também é pouco provável que seja EBP

✓ S: Escala: 1, 2, 4 ou 8

 Casos especiais:

✓ $[D]$

✓ $[Rb]$

✓ $[Rb + D]$

✓ $[Rb + Ri]$

✓ $[Rb + Ri + D]$

✓ $[Rb + Ri * S]$

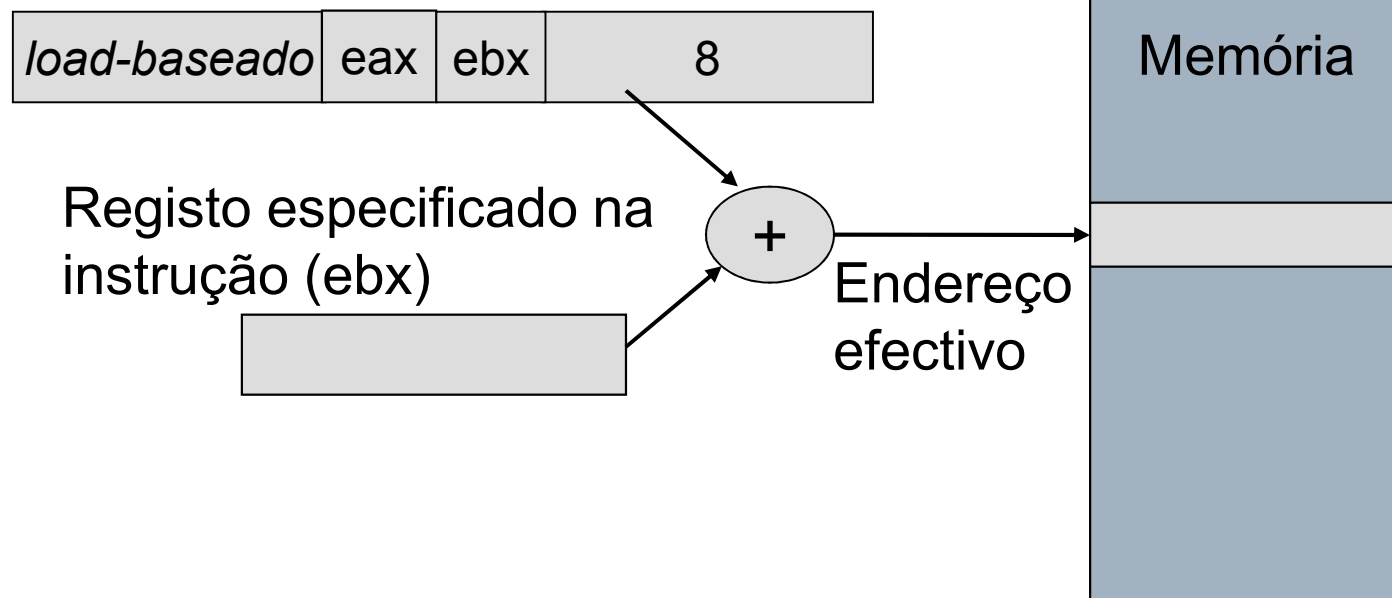
Endereçamento a 16 ou 32 bits

-  Vamos estudar o endereçamento a 32 bits (IA-32)
 - ✓ O endereçamento por omissão no Pentium
-  No entanto o Pentium também suporta o endereçamento a 16 bits, originalmente suportado pelo 8086
-  A configuração é feita através de um bit (D) no descritor de segmento
 - ✓ $D = 0 \rightarrow$ ISA a 16 bits - endereços e operandos a 16 bits
 - ✓ $D = 1 \rightarrow$ ISA a 32 bits - endereços e operandos a 32 bits
-  Pode misturar-se operandos de 16 e 32 bits através da aplicação de prefixos especiais ao opcode da instrução

Endereçamento Baseado

- 🖥️ O endereço efectivo é obtido somando o conteúdo de um registo (registo base ou índice) a uma constante

exemplo: `mov eax, [ebx+8]`



Endereçamento Baseado



Conveniente para endereçar estruturas

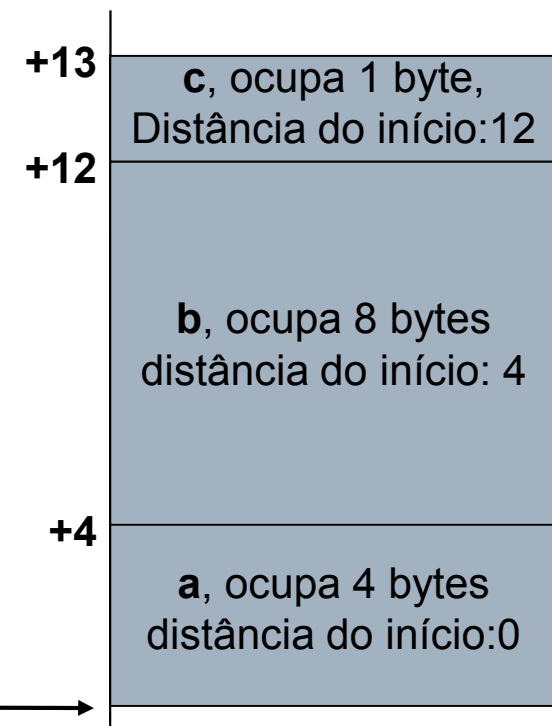
```
struct my_struct { // estrutura em C
    int a;        // ocupa 4 bytes
    double b;     // ocupa 8 bytes
    char c;       // ocupa 1 byte
} s1;
```

Se registo base com endereço de **s1**:

[RegBase + 0] : campo a da estrutura

[RegBase + 4] : campo b da estrutura

[RegBase + 12]: campo c da estrutura



Endereço Inicial
da variável s1

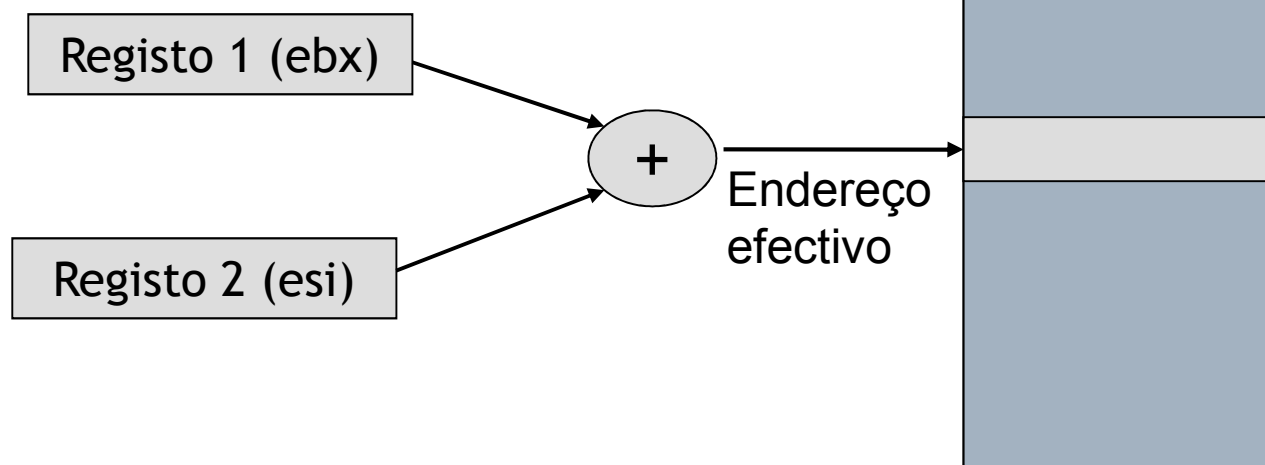
Endereçamento Indexado



O endereço efectivo é obtido somando o conteúdo de dois registos (registos base e índice).

Exemplo: `mov [ebx+esi], 5`

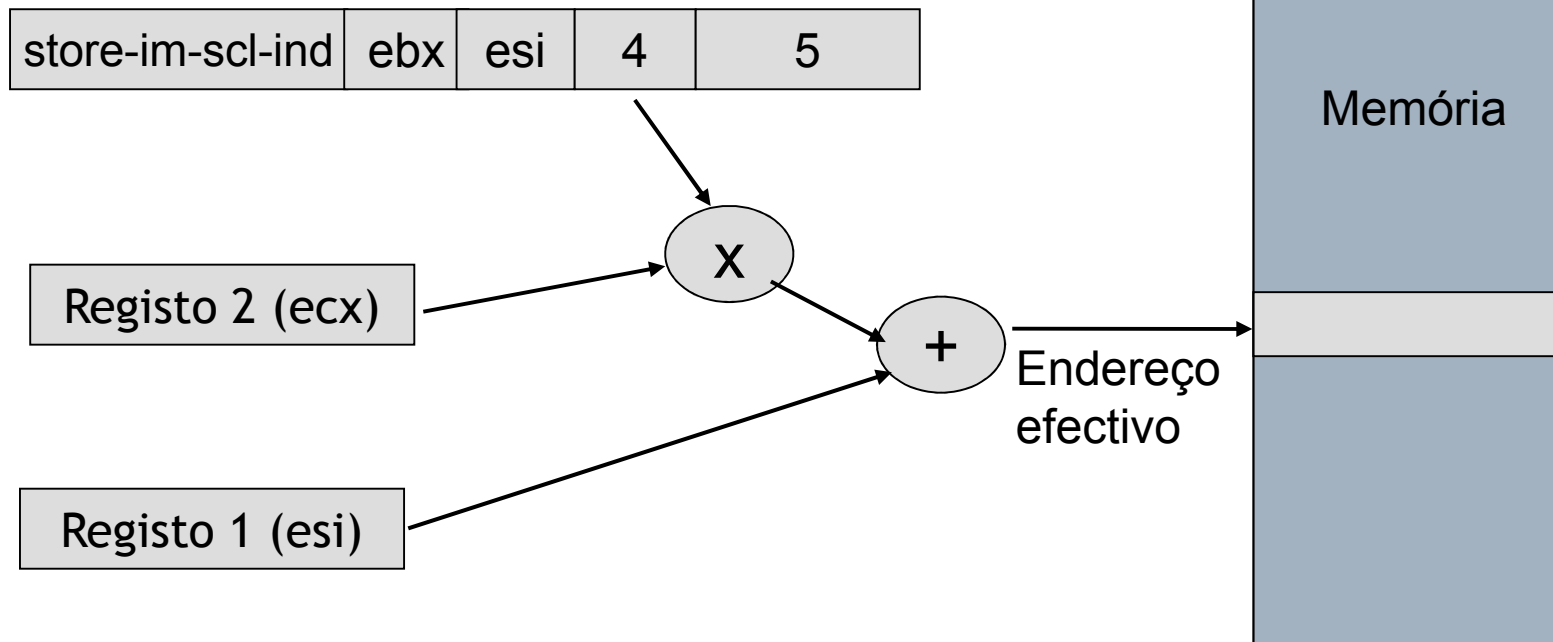
store-im-ind	ebx	esi	5
--------------	-----	-----	---



Endereçamento Indexado com Escala

-  O endereço efectivo é obtido somando o conteúdo de dois registos (registos base e índice).

Exemplo: `mov [ebx+esi*4], 5`



Endereçamento Indexado - Exemplo



Conveniente para endereçar vetores

```
int arr[100];
```

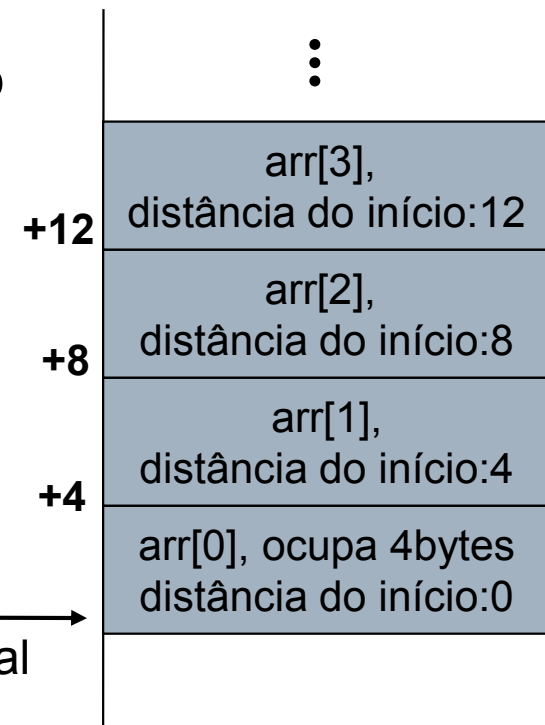
Sabendo o endereço de **arr**:

Um registo pode funcionar como base e outro com índice [$\text{regBase} + \text{regInd}$] onde *regInd* toma os valores 0, 4, 8 ..., 396

Exemplo: percorrer o vector

```
mov ebx, arr
mov esi, 0
ciclo: mov eax, [ebx+esi]
       add esi, 4
       cmp esi, 400
       jne ciclo
```

Endereço Inicial
do vector arr



End. Indexado com Escala - Exemplo



Conveniente para endereçar vectores

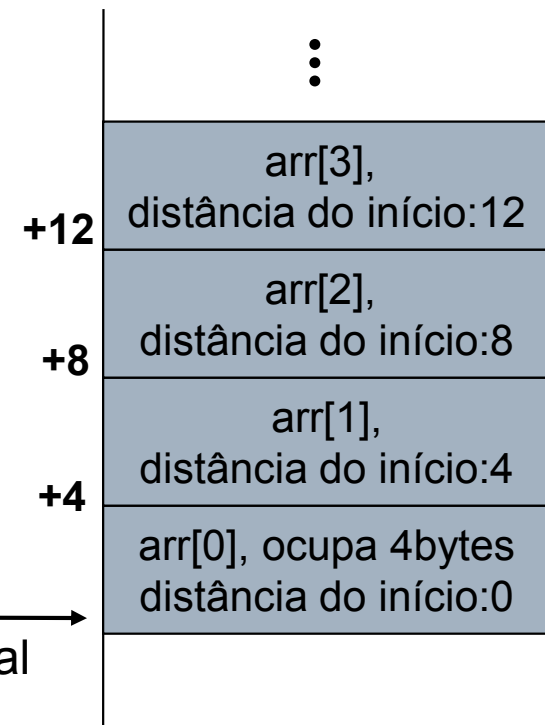
```
int arr[100];
```

Podemos ainda usar o factor de escala para tornar o restante código independente do tamanho dos elementos do vector. O registo de índice toma agora os valores 0,1,2, ..., 99

Exemplo: percorrer o vector

```
    mov ebx, arr
    mov esi, 0
ciclo: mov eax, [ebx+esi*4]
        inc esi
        cmp esi, 100
        jne ciclo
```

Endereço Inicial
do vector arr

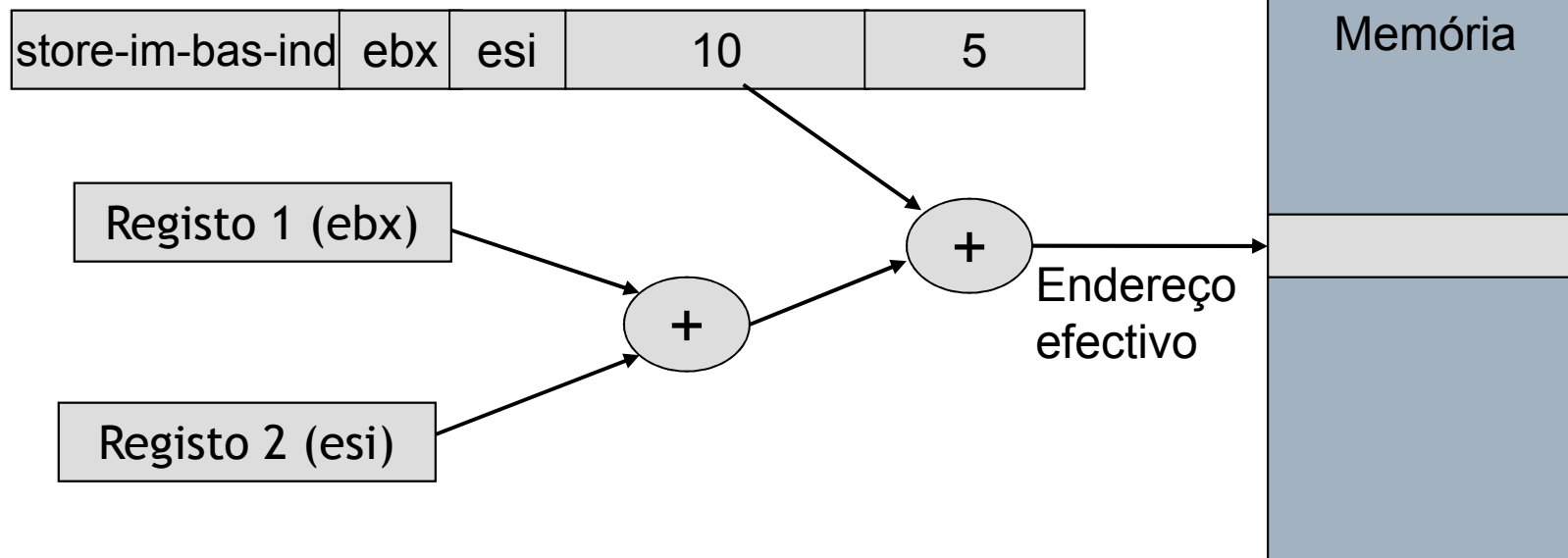


Endereçamento Baseado+Indexado

🖥️ O endereço efectivo é obtido somando o conteúdo de dois registos (registos base e índice) mais uma constante (deslocamento)

🖥️ Existe ainda a variante com escala

Exemplo: `mov [ebx+esi+10], 5`



Endereçamento Baseado+Indexado

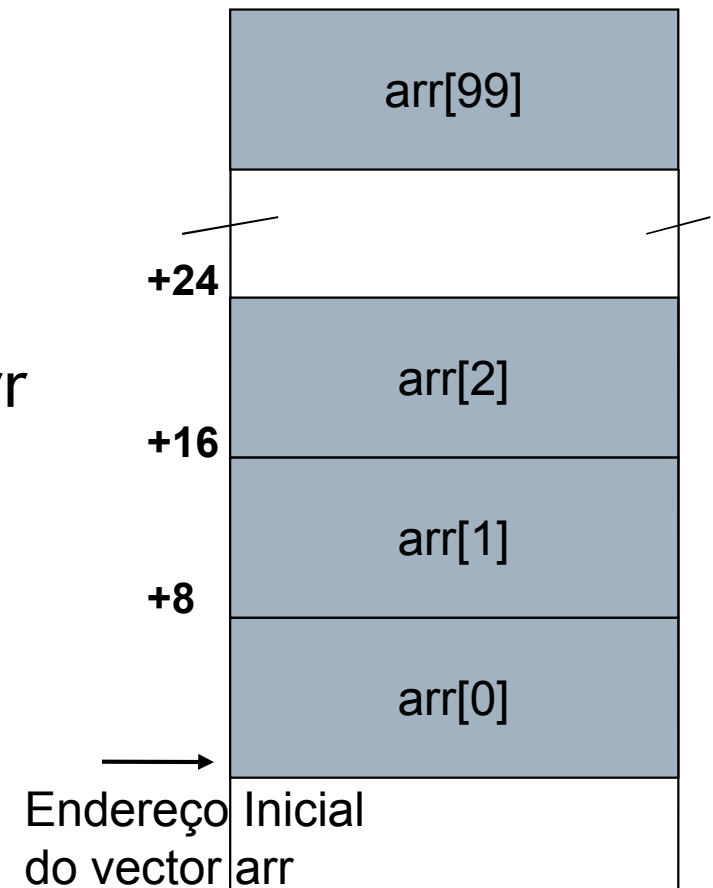


Conveniente para endereçar um vector de estruturas

```
struct my_struct {  
    ... // struct com 8 bytes  
} arr[100];
```

Suponhamos um registo base (reg1)
com o endereço inicial do vector arr
Para aceder ao *elemento i* carrega-
se outro registo (reg2) com *i*

$[\text{reg1} + \text{reg2} * 8 + 0]$: endereço de $\text{arr}[i].a$
 $[\text{reg1} + \text{reg2} * 8 + 4]$: endereço de $\text{arr}[i].b$
 $[\text{reg1} + \text{reg2} * 8 + 12]$: endereço de $\text{arr}[i].c$



Exemplos de Cálculo do Endereço Efectivo

edx	0xf000
ecx	0x100

End. assembly	Cálculo	Endereço
[edx+0x8]	0xf000 + 0x8	0xf008
[edx+ecx]	0xf000 + 0x100	0xf100
[edx+ecx*4]	0xf000 + 4*0x100	0xf400
[edx*2+0x80]	2*0xf000 + 0x80	0x1e080

Modos de Endereçamento no NASM

 O NASM permite uma sintaxe mais abrangente e portanto podemos usar posições de memória em vez de registos e realizar operações algébricas que não as definidas no IA-32

 Exemplos:

```
mov eax, [vector+ecx]
    eax ← Mem[vector+ecx]
mov eax, [vector+(ecx-1)*2]
    eax ← Mem[vector+(ecx-1)*2]
```

 O NASM converte estas notações para as disponíveis no IA-32

A Instrução LEA

 Podemos usar a instrução `lea` para calcular um endereço efectivo, por exemplo o endereço do último elemento do vector seguinte

```
vector:    dd 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
```

 Consideremos que:

- ✓ EBX contém o endereço de vector
- ✓ ECX contém o numero de elementos do vector

```
dec ecx  
lea edx, [ebx+ecx*4]
```

 Podemos ainda usar a notação mais flexível do NASM

```
lea edx, [vector+(ecx-1)*4]
```


Cópia Invertida de um Vector

```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
    N:         dd 7
section .bss
    Result:    resd 7
section .text
_start: mov ebx, vector
        mov ecx, [N]
        lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]
mloop:  mov eax, [ebx]
        mov [edx], eax
        add ebx, SIZE
        sub edx, SIZE
        dec ecx
        jnz mloop
```

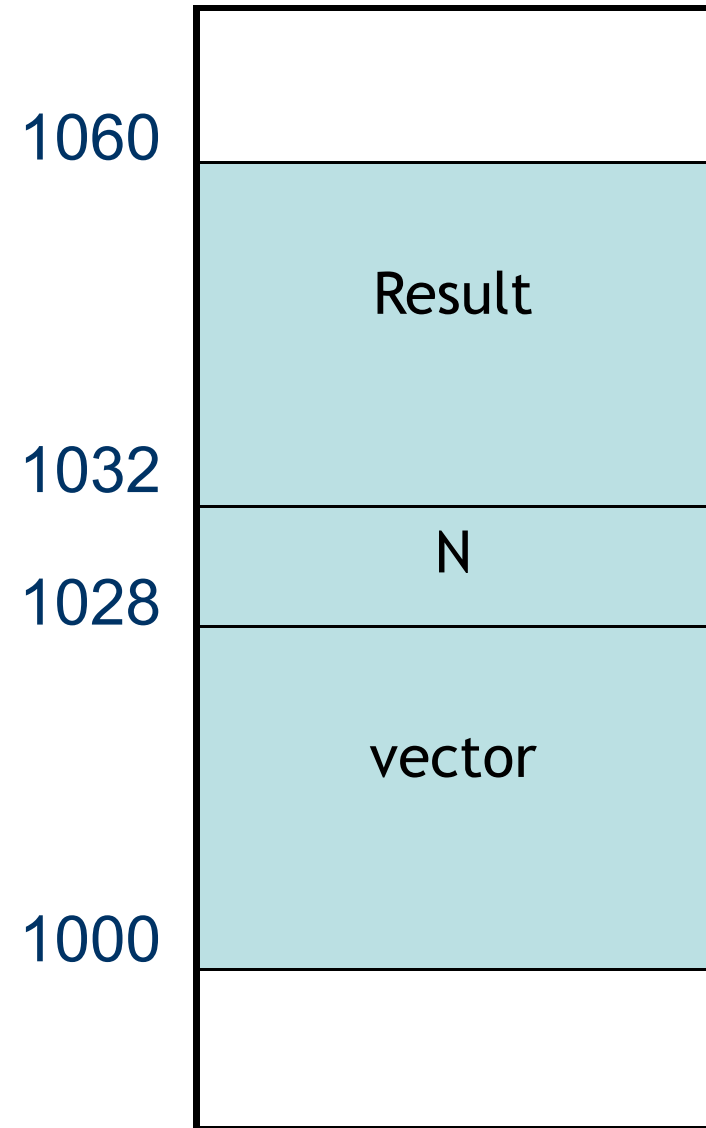
Cópia Invertida de um Vector

💻 Suponhamos que *vector* começa no endereço 1000

✓ Como *vector* ocupa
 $7 * 4 \text{ Bytes} = 28 \text{ Bytes}$,
termina no endereço
1027

💻 Logo *N* começa no
endereço 1028 e vai até
1031 (4 Bytes)

💻 *Result* começa em 1032 e
ocupa os mesmos 28
Bytes que *vector*



Cópia Invertida de um Vector

```
SIZE equ 4
```

```
global _start
```

```
section .data
```

```
vector: dd
```

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

```
N: dd 7
```

```
section .bss
```

```
Result: resd
```

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

```
section .text
```

```
_start: mov ebx, vector
```

```
mov ecx, [N]
```

```
lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]
```

```
mloop: mov eax, [ebx]
```

```
mov [edx], eax
```

```
add ebx, SIZE
```

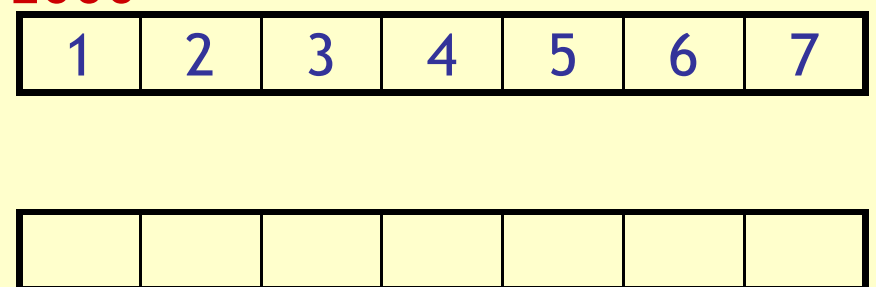
```
sub edx, SIZE
```

```
dec ecx
```

```
jnz mloop
```

Cópia Invertida de um Vector

```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd 1000
               dd 1
               dd 2
               dd 3
               dd 4
               dd 5
               dd 6
               dd 7
    N:         dd 7
section .bss
    Result:    resd 7
section .text
_start: mov ebx, vector      ebx ← 1000
        mov ecx, [N]
        lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]
mloop:  mov eax, [ebx]
        mov [edx], eax
        add ebx, SIZE
        sub edx, SIZE
        dec ecx
        jnz mloop
```



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Cópia Invertida de um Vector

```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd
    N:         dd 7
```

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

```
section .bss
    Result:    resd
```

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

```
section .text
```

```
_start: mov ebx, vector      ebx ← 1000
        mov ecx, [N]         ecx ← 7
        lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]
mloop:  mov eax, [ebx]
        mov [edx], eax
        add ebx, SIZE
        sub edx, SIZE
        dec ecx
        jnz mloop
```

Cópia Invertida de um Vector

```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd      

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

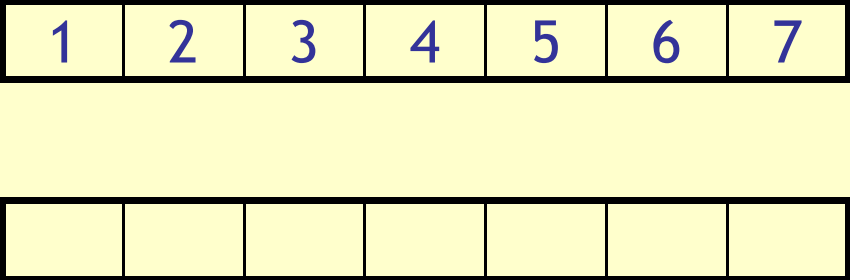

    N:         dd 7
section .bss
    Result:    resd      

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

 1056
section .text
_start: mov ebx, vector      ebx ← 1000
        mov ecx, [N]         ecx ← 7
        lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]  edx ← 1032+6*4
mloop:  mov eax, [ebx]        = 1056
        mov [edx], eax
        add ebx, SIZE
        sub edx, SIZE
        dec ecx
        jnz mloop
```

Cópia Invertida de um Vector

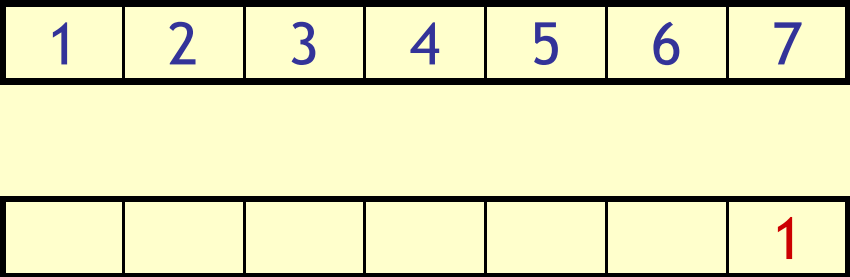
```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd
    N:         dd 7
section .bss
    Result:    resd
section .text
_start: mov ebx, vector      ebx ← 1000
        mov ecx, [N]         ecx ← 7
        lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]    edx ← 1056
mloop:  mov eax, [ebx]        eax ← 1
        mov [edx], eax
        add ebx, SIZE
        sub edx, SIZE
        dec ecx
        jnz mloop
```



The diagram illustrates the memory layout for the assembly code. It shows two sections: `.data` and `.bss`. The `.data` section contains a `vector` of 7 elements, represented as a horizontal array of boxes containing the numbers 1 through 7. The `.bss` section contains a `Result` array, represented as a horizontal array of 7 empty boxes. The assembly code defines `SIZE` as 4, `global _start`, and includes the `vector` and `N` (7) in the `.data` section. The `Result` is reserved in the `.bss` section. The `.text` section contains the `_start` routine, which initializes `ebx` to the address of `vector` (1000), `ecx` to `N` (7), and `edx` to the address of the last element in `Result` (1056). The `mloop` label marks the start of a loop that copies the value from `[ebx]` to `[edx]`, increments `ebx` by `SIZE`, decrements `edx` by `SIZE`, decrements `ecx`, and jumps back to `mloop` if `ecx` is not zero.

Cópia Invertida de um Vector

```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
    N:         dd 7
section .bss
    Result:    resd 7
section .text
_start: mov ebx, vector      ebx ← 1000
        mov ecx, [N]         ecx ← 7
        lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]  edx ← 1056
mloop:  mov eax, [ebx]        eax ← 1
        mov [edx], eax
        add ebx, SIZE
        sub edx, SIZE
        dec ecx
        jnz mloop
```



The diagram illustrates the memory layout for the assembly code. It shows two sections: .data and .bss. The .data section contains a vector of 7 elements (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) and a variable N with value 7. The .bss section contains a Result array of 7 elements, with the last element (index 6) containing the value 1.

Cópia Invertida de um Vector

```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd      

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

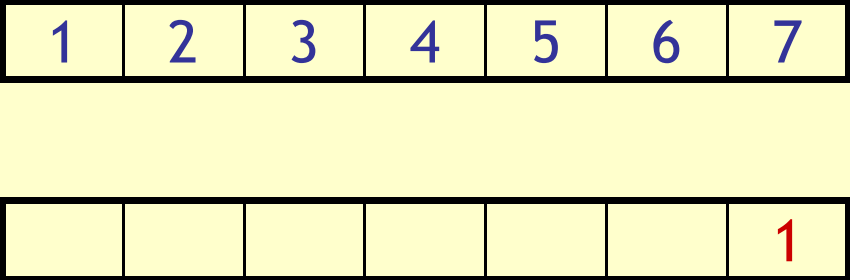

    N:         dd      7
section .bss
    Result:    resd    

|  |  |  |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|


section .text
_start: mov  ebx, vector      ebx ← 1000
        mov  ecx, [N]         ecx ← 7
        lea  edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]  edx ← 1056
mloop:  mov  eax, [ebx]        eax ← 1
        mov  [edx], eax
        add  ebx, SIZE         ebx ← 1004
        sub  edx, SIZE         edx ← 1052
        dec  ecx              ecx ← 6
        jnz  mloop
```

Cópia Invertida de um Vector

```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd
    N:         dd 7
section .bss
    Result:    resd
section .text
_start: mov ebx, vector      ebx ← 1000
        mov ecx, [N]         ecx ← 7
        lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]  edx ← 1056
mloop:  mov eax, [ebx]        eax ← 2
        mov [edx], eax
        add ebx, SIZE         ebx ← 1004
        sub edx, SIZE         edx ← 1052
        dec ecx               ecx ← 6
        jnz mloop
```

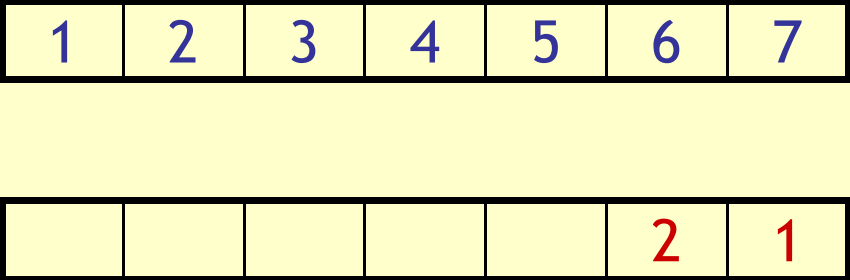


1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

						1
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

Cópia Invertida de um Vector

```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
    N:         dd 7
section .bss
    Result:    resd 7
section .text
_start: mov ebx, vector      ebx ← 1000
        mov ecx, [N]         ecx ← 7
        lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]  edx ← 1056
mloop:  mov eax, [ebx]        eax ← 2
        mov [edx], eax
        add ebx, SIZE         ebx ← 1004
        sub edx, SIZE         edx ← 1052
        dec ecx               ecx ← 6
        jnz mloop
```



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

					2	1
--	--	--	--	--	---	---

Cópia Invertida de um Vector

```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd
    N:         dd 7
section .bss
    Result:    resd
section .text
_start: mov ebx, vector      ebx ← 1000
        mov ecx, [N]         ecx ← 7
        lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]  edx ← 1056
mloop:  mov eax, [ebx]        eax ← 2
        mov [edx], eax
        add ebx, SIZE        ebx ← 1008
        sub edx, SIZE        edx ← 1048
        dec ecx              ecx ← 5
        jnz mloop
```

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

					2	1
--	--	--	--	--	---	---

Cópia Invertida de um Vector

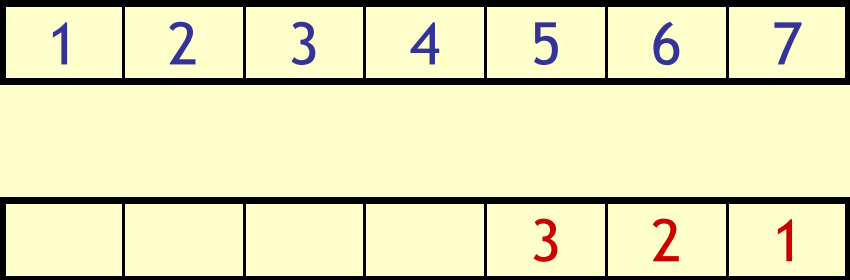
```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd
    N:         dd 7
section .bss
    Result:    resd
section .text
_start: mov ebx, vector      ebx ← 1000
        mov ecx, [N]         ecx ← 7
        lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]  edx ← 1056
mloop:  mov eax, [ebx]        eax ← 3
        mov [edx], eax
        add ebx, SIZE         ebx ← 1008
        sub edx, SIZE         edx ← 1048
        dec ecx               ecx ← 5
        jnz mloop
```

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

					2	1
--	--	--	--	--	---	---

Cópia Invertida de um Vector

```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
    N:         dd 7
section .bss
    Result:    resd 7
section .text
_start: mov ebx, vector      ebx ← 1000
        mov ecx, [N]         ecx ← 7
        lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]  edx ← 1056
mloop:  mov eax, [ebx]        eax ← 3
        mov [edx], eax
        add ebx, SIZE         ebx ← 1012
        sub edx, SIZE         edx ← 1044
        dec ecx               ecx ← 4
        jnz mloop
```



Cópia Invertida de um Vector

```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd
    N:          dd 7
section .bss
    Result:    resd
section .text
_start: mov ebx, vector      ebx ← 1000
        mov ecx, [N]         ecx ← 7
        lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]  edx ← 1056
mloop:  mov eax, [ebx]        eax ← 4
        mov [edx], eax
        add ebx, SIZE         ebx ← 1012
        sub edx, SIZE         edx ← 1044
        dec ecx              ecx ← 4
        jnz mloop
```

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

				3	2	1
--	--	--	--	---	---	---

Cópia Invertida de um Vector

```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd
    N:          dd 7
section .bss
    Result:    resd
section .text
_start: mov ebx, vector      ebx ← 1000
        mov ecx, [N]         ecx ← 7
        lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]  edx ← 1056
mloop:  mov eax, [ebx]        eax ← 4
        mov [edx], eax
        add ebx, SIZE         ebx ← 1016
        sub edx, SIZE         edx ← 1040
        dec ecx              ecx ← 3
        jnz mloop
```

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

			4	3	2	1
--	--	--	---	---	---	---

Cópia Invertida de um Vector

```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd      1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
    N:         dd      7
section .bss
    Result:    resd    7
section .text
_start: mov     ebx, vector      ebx ← 1000
        mov     ecx, [N]        ecx ← 7
        lea     edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]  edx ← 1056
mloop:  mov     eax, [ebx]       eax ← 5
        mov     [edx], eax
        add     ebx, SIZE       ebx ← 1016
        sub     edx, SIZE       edx ← 1040
        dec     ecx            ecx ← 3
        jnz     mloop
```

Cópia Invertida de um Vector

```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd
    N:          dd 7
section .bss
    Result:    resd
section .text
_start: mov ebx, vector      ebx ← 1000
        mov ecx, [N]         ecx ← 7
        lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]  edx ← 1056
mloop:  mov eax, [ebx]        eax ← 5
        mov [edx], eax
        add ebx, SIZE         ebx ← 1020
        sub edx, SIZE         edx ← 1036
        dec ecx               ecx ← 2
        jnz mloop
```

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

		5	4	3	2	1
--	--	---	---	---	---	---

Cópia Invertida de um Vector

```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd
    N:         dd 7
section .bss
    Result:    resd
section .text
_start: mov ebx, vector      ebx ← 1000
        mov ecx, [N]         ecx ← 7
        lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]    edx ← 1056
mloop:  mov eax, [ebx]        eax ← 6
        mov [edx], eax
        add ebx, SIZE        ebx ← 1020
        sub edx, SIZE        edx ← 1036
        dec ecx              ecx ← 2
        jnz mloop
```

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

		5	4	3	2	1
--	--	---	---	---	---	---

Cópia Invertida de um Vector

```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd
    N:         dd 7
section .bss
    Result:    resd
section .text
_start: mov ebx, vector      ebx ← 1000
        mov ecx, [N]         ecx ← 7
        lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]  edx ← 1056
mloop:  mov eax, [ebx]        eax ← 6
        mov [edx], eax
        add ebx, SIZE         ebx ← 1024
        sub edx, SIZE         edx ← 1032
        dec ecx               ecx ← 1
        jnz mloop
```

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

	6	5	4	3	2	1
--	---	---	---	---	---	---

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        add ebx, SIZE         ebx ← 1020
        sub edx, SIZE         edx ← 1036
        dec ecx               ecx ← 1
        jnz mloop
```

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

	6	5	4	3	2	1
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        mov ecx, [N]         ecx ← 7
        lea edx, [Result+(ecx-1)*SIZE]    edx ← 1056
mloop:  mov eax, [ebx]        eax ← 7
        mov [edx], eax
        add ebx, SIZE         ebx ← 1024
        sub edx, SIZE         edx ← 1032
        dec ecx               ecx ← 0
        jnz mloop
```

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

7	6	5	4	3	2	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Cópia Invertida de um Vector (2)

```
SIZE equ 4
global _start
section .data
    vector:    dd 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
    N:         dd 7
section .bss
    Result:    resd 7
section .text
_start: mov esi, 0
        mov edi, [N]
mloop:  dec edi
        mov eax, [vector+esi*SIZE]    eax ← [1000+0*4]
        mov [Result+edi*SIZE], eax   [1032+6*4] ← eax
        inc esi
        cmp edi, 0 ; também poderia ser cmp esi, [N]
        jne mloop
```

Cópia Invertida de um Vector (2)

```
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global _start
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section .text
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        mov edi, [N]
mloop:  dec edi
        mov eax, [vector+esi*SIZE]    eax ← [1000+1*4]
        mov [Result+edi*SIZE], eax    [1032+5*4] ← eax
        inc esi
        cmp edi, 0 ; também poderia ser cmp esi, [N]
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```


Cópia Invertida de um Vector (2)

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section .text
_start: mov esi, 0
        mov edi, [N]
mloop:  dec edi
        mov eax, [vector+esi*SIZE]    eax ← [1000+2*4]
        mov [Result+edi*SIZE], eax    [1032+4*4] ← eax
        inc esi
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```

Cópia Invertida de um Vector (2)

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        mov [Result+edi*SIZE], eax   [1032+3*4] ← eax
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        mov edi, [N]
mloop:  dec edi
        mov eax, [vector+esi*SIZE]    eax ← [1000+4*4]
        mov [Result+edi*SIZE], eax   [1032+2*4] ← eax
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        mov eax, [vector+esi*SIZE]    eax ← [1000+5*4]
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```