



**Silesian University of Technology**

**Department of Graphics, Computer Vision  
and Digital Systems**



**Politechnika  
Śląska**

Year	Type*: SSI/NSI/NSM	Subject: Assembler Programming Languages	Group	Section
2024/2025	SSI	APL – LAB	1	1
Tutor:	dr inż. Adam Opara		Class date: ( week day, hour)	
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Contact Email:			8.30 – 10.00	
Report				



# Task 1

Create procedure `CheckSSECpp` returning 1 if procesor supports `SSE` .

```
extern "C" int CheckSSECpp() {  
    int cpuInfo[4];  
    __cpuid(cpuInfo, 1);  
    return (cpuInfo[3] & (1 << 25)) ? 1 : 0;  
}
```

`CheckSSECpp` uses the `C++` intrinsic `__cpuid()` to check if the processor supports `SSE` (Streaming SIMD Extensions). When `__cpuid` is called with `EAX=1` , bit 25 of `EDX` in the returned `cpuInfo` array indicates whether `SSE` is available. The function returns 1 if `SSE` is supported, otherwise 0.

# Task 2

Create an assembly `DLL` with a procedure `CheckSSEAsm` checking availability of `SSE` instructions, and with `RadToDegAsm` function.

```
.code  
PUBLIC CheckSSEAsm  
PUBLIC RadToDegAsm  
  
CheckSSEAsm PROC  
    mov     eax, 1  
    cpuid  
    bt      edx, 25          ; check SSE bit (bit 25 in EDX)  
    setc    al              ; set AL = 1 if bit was set  
    movzx   eax, al         ; zero-extend to full EAX  
    ret  
CheckSSEAsm ENDP
```

`CheckSSEAsm` is a pure x64 assembly implementation that uses the `cpuid` instruction to query processor features. It sets `EAX` to 1 and executes `cpuid` , then checks bit 25 of `EDX` using `bt` . If the bit is set ( `SSE` supported), the result is 1, otherwise 0.

```

RadToDegAsm PROC
    movsd xmm1, qword ptr [dbl180]
    movsd xmm2, qword ptr [dblPI]
    divsd xmm1, xmm2
    mulsd xmm0, xmm1
    movsd qword ptr [tempDeg], xmm0
    cvttss2si rax, xmm0
    cvtsi2ss xmm3, rax
    subss xmm0, xmm3
    movsd xmm4, qword ptr [dbl60]
    mulsd xmm0, xmm4
    imul rax, 100
    cvtsi2ss xmm3, rax
    addss xmm0, xmm3
    ret
RadToDegAsm ENDP

.data
dblPI REAL8 3.141592653589793
dbl180 REAL8 180.0
dbl60 REAL8 60.0
tempDeg REAL8 0.0

END

```

`RadToDegAsm` is a SIMD-based function written in x64 assembly using SSE2 ( `xmm` registers). It converts an angle in radians to the `NMEA` coordinate format (DDDMM.mmmm), used in GPS.

Procedure:

- multiplies the input radians by  $\frac{180}{\pi}$  to get degrees
- splits degrees into integer and fractional parts
- converts the fractional part to minutes
- returns the final result as `intDeg`  $\times$  100 + `minutes`

All calculations use floating-point SIMD registers ( `xmm0` - `xmm4` ).

# Task 3

Create procedure `RadToDegCpp` in `C++` .

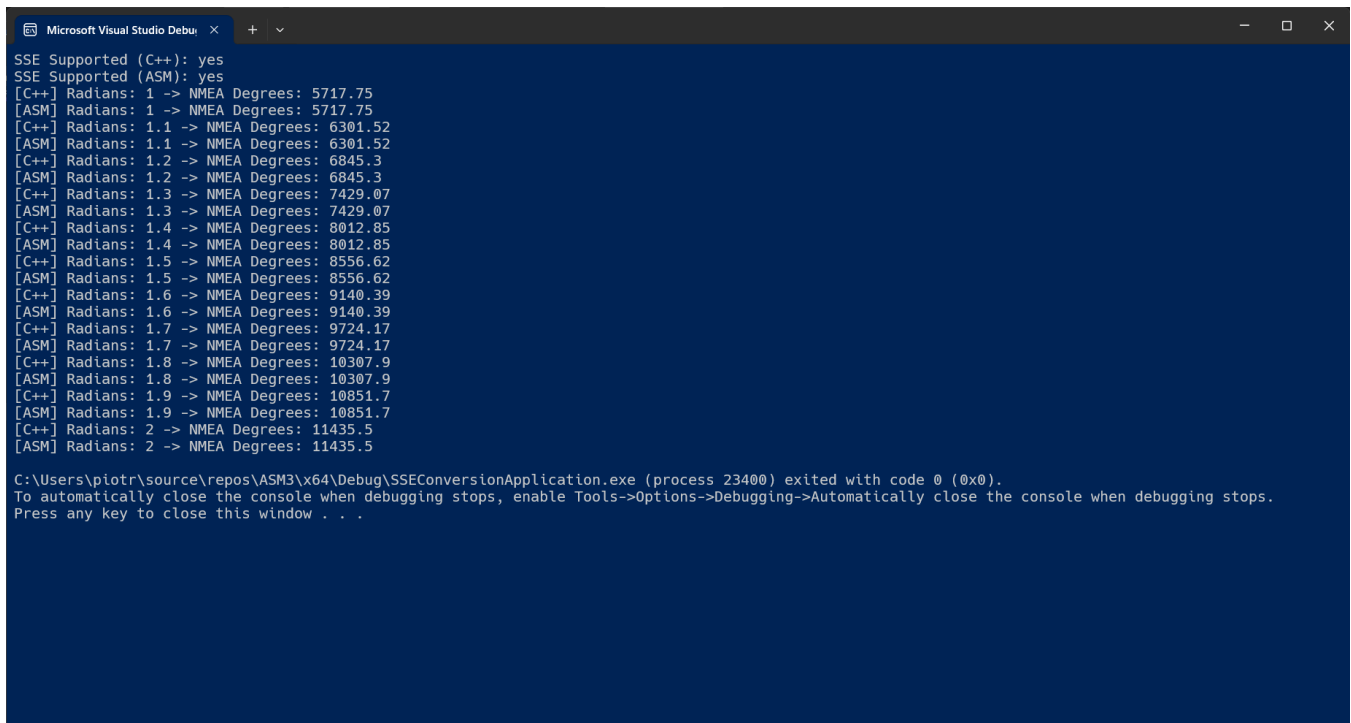
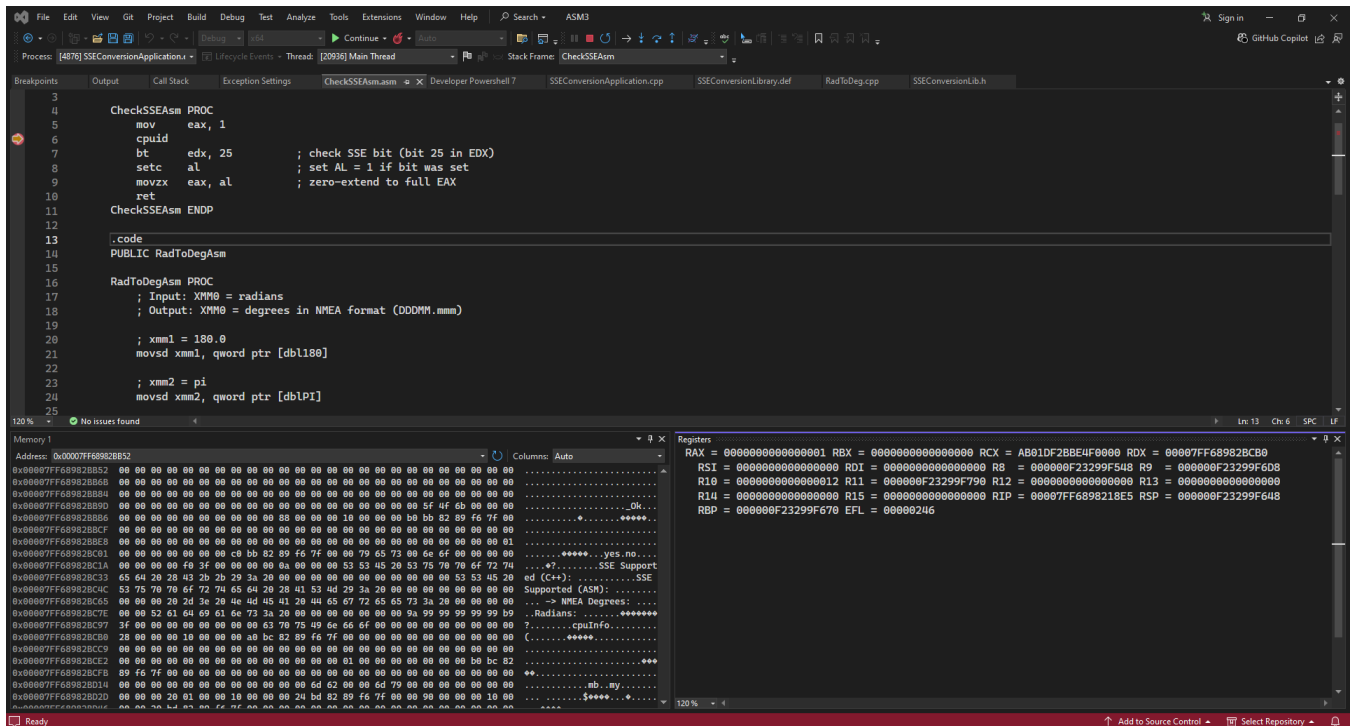
```
extern "C" double RadToDegCpp(double radians, int sseEnabled) {
    double dDeg = 0.0;
    if (sseEnabled) {
        __m128d ma, mb, mDeg, mx, my, mz, mk;
        ma = _mm_set_sd(180.0);
        mb = _mm_set_sd(3.141592653589793);
        mDeg = _mm_div_pd(ma, mb);
        ma = _mm_set_sd(radians);
        mb = _mm_mul_pd(ma, mDeg);
        dDeg = mb.m128d_f64[0];
        int nDeg = (int)dDeg;
        double dRem = dDeg - nDeg;
        ma = _mm_set_sd(100.0);
        mb = _mm_set_sd(60.0);
        mx = _mm_set_sd(dRem);
        mz = _mm_mul_pd(mx, mb);
        mk = _mm_set_sd(nDeg * 100.0);
        my = _mm_add_pd(mk, mz);
        return my.m128d_f64[0];
    } else {
        double dDeg = radians * 180.0 / 3.141592653589793;
        int nDeg = (int)dDeg;
        double dRem = dDeg - nDeg;
        return nDeg * 100.0 + dRem * 60.0;
    }
}
```

`RadToDegCpp` performs the same conversion from radians to `NMEA` degrees format as the assembly version, but in `C++` . It supports two modes:

- `SSE2` mode: uses `_mm_set_sd` , `_mm_div_pd` , `_mm_mul_pd` , and other intrinsics to perform vectorized floating-point math.
- Fallback mode: if `SSE` is not available, the calculation is done using standard scalar operations.

## Task 4

Compile and run an application that calls procedures `CheckSSExxx` and `RadToDegxxx`.



# Conclusions

In this lab, I learned how to detect SSE support using both C++ and x64 Assembly. The SSE detection worked correctly in both languages, and the conversion produced accurate results. Writing SIMD code in Assembly was more complex, but it gave better control over registers. This lab helped me understand how modern CPUs handle floating-point operations efficiently.