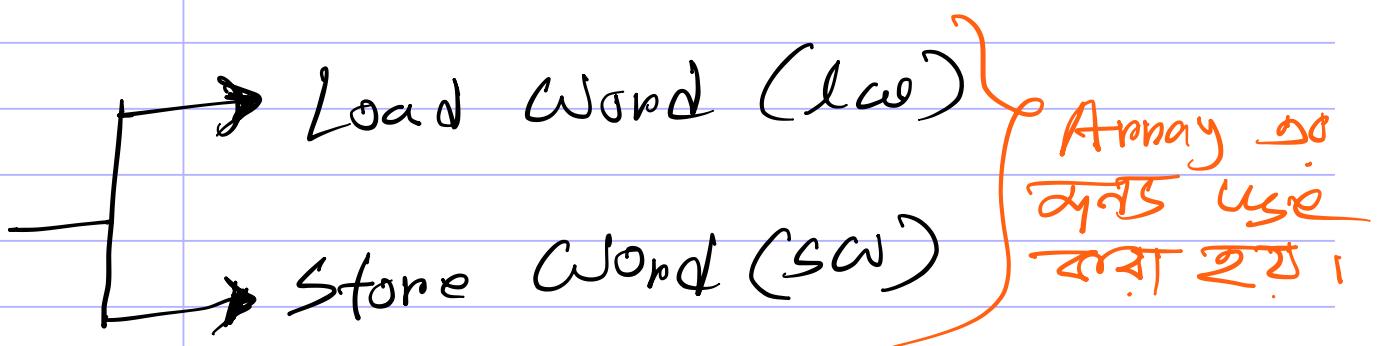


Lec-4

* Return to MFPs Again.

Today we will Learn: about
Load word and store word.

→ Used For Array.



* Spilling Registers: মেমোরি MFPs

32 bit Register এবং। But variable
যদি 32 টার পেছি হয়ে তখন extra
variable কোণ্ঠে থাইব।

এই case extra less commonly
used variable ~~জ্ঞান~~ Register কে

ମାତ୍ର କିମ୍ବା stack କି ଥିଲା ହେଲା ।

ଡିଟ୍ସ୍ ଅବ୍ସ୍‌ପିଲିଂ ରେଜିସ୍ଟର୍ସ୍ ।

[The process of putting less commonly used variables (or those needed later) into memory (stack) is called spilling register.]

Array

Array :- Value Index, address ଓ
offset ଏବଂ ।

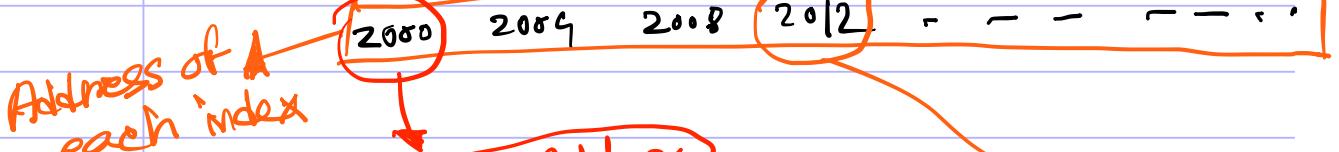
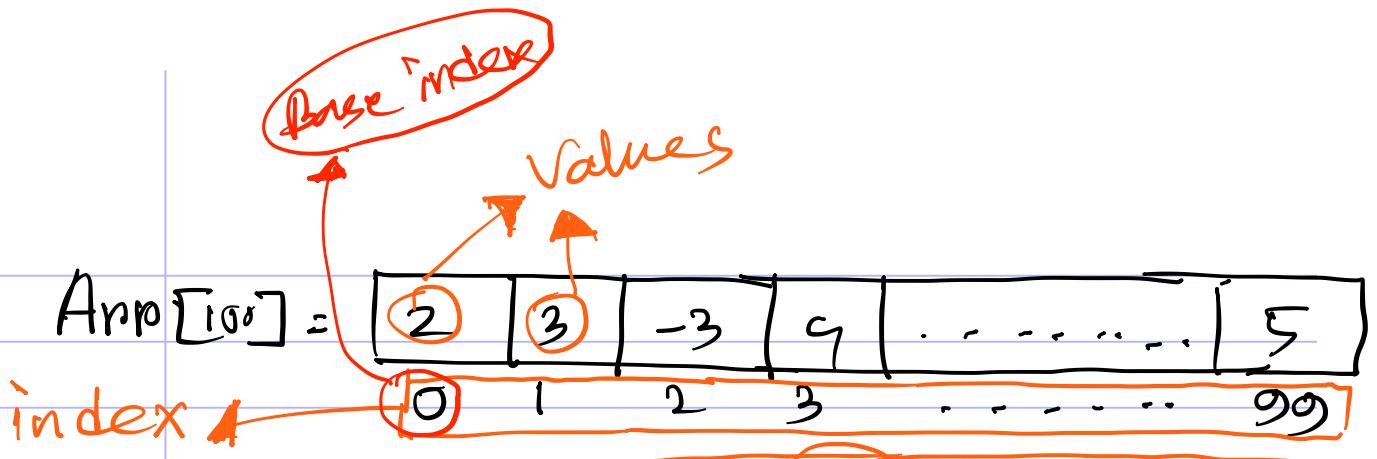
* base Address: 0 no index \Rightarrow Address

* Offset: Array \rightarrow 0 - no. index କେବେ
ଯାକି index କେବେବେ ଦୁଇତିଏ ।

equation:

$$\text{Offset of index } i = i * 4$$

4 byte
for 32 bit-
Registers



Base Address

[0 no index \rightarrow Address.]

Base Address + Offset

$$= 2000 + i * 4$$

$$= 2000 + 3 * 4$$

$$= 2000 + 12$$

$$= 2012$$

Index \rightarrow Address Extraction
 Index \rightarrow Offset

Read = W [data from memory to register]

Write = SW [data from register to memory]

$$A[i] = \text{base Address} + \text{Offset of } i$$

System!

(w/sw) register, offset (base Address of Array)

$\$i$ or $\$t_i$

$9 \times i$

Array do sum:

$$A[n] \rightarrow 9 * n (\$50)$$

if \$50 - base address

$$\textcircled{X} A[12] = h + A[8]$$

Here, base Address
is = \$53

$$h = \$52$$

$h + A[8]$ \rightarrow read sum of value from
 $A[12]$ \rightarrow write result

Sol:

$$lw \$t_0, 32(\$53) // \rightarrow \text{read},$$

\rightarrow result to read \rightarrow result $A[8]$

$$\$t_0 = A[8] \text{ read}$$

(with result)

$$\text{add } \$t_1, \$S2, \$t_0 // \rightarrow \text{sum}, \rightarrow \$t_0$$

$$\$t_1 = h + A[8]$$

$$sw \$t_1, 98(\$53) // \rightarrow \text{sum},$$

9×12

$$A[12] = \$t_1$$

result \rightarrow \$t_1

value $A[12]$
store or update
register

Example:

$$h = 230;$$

$$A[i] = h + B[i]$$

Suppose, Compiler will Assign A(base address) into \$S0, B(base Address) into \$S1, h into \$S2 and i into \$S3.

Sol:

addi \$S2, \$zero, 230

→ এটা special problem create
হয়েছে i problem রে একটা offset
related। এখনে (i) কোনো integer
নয়। এটি একটি variable so,
 $(q * i)$ এর value কোথায় সংরক্ষণ কৰিব?

পানিশি। তখনে, $(q * i)$ এর offset
value কিভাবে হবে বলবে?

= অর্থ অন্তর আছে left shift করা।

କେବଳ ଦାଟି କାହା,

→ binary bit ଯୁଗମରେ 0 ରାଖି left shift

$$\text{କଥାନେ } 2^0 = 1 \text{ ଫୁଲ } 2^2$$

→ 1 ରାଖି left shift କାହାରେ $2^1 = 2$ ଫୁଲ ହେବୁ,

$$\rightarrow 2 \quad 4 \quad 4 \quad 4 \quad 4 \quad 2^2 = 4 \quad 4 \quad 4 \quad 4$$

$$\rightarrow n \quad 4 \quad 4 \quad 4 \quad 4 \quad 2^n \text{ ଫୁଲ ହେବୁ } !$$

So,

~~***~~ କାହାରେ i କାହାରେ 2 ରାଖି left shift କଥାନେ

(i*9) ଏବଂ value copy ହାବି \rightarrow ~~temp~~ \rightarrow save / temporary

register \rightarrow ବାଧ୍ୟରେ। Then use କଥାରେ।

So,

addi \$s2, \$zero, 230 // h=230

sll

~~\$t0~~, \$s3, 2 //

କଥାନେ କଥାନେ
i କାହାରେ 2 ରାଖି
left shift କଥାରେ କାହାରେ
value କଥାରେ
କଥାରେ

$$\cancel{\$t0} = i \gg 2$$

lw \$t1, \$t0(\$s4) // କଥାନେ କଥାନେ
[\$t1 = B[i]]

$t_1 \rightarrow B[i]$ read me

add $\$t_2, \$S_2, \$t_1 //$

$$\begin{aligned} \$t_2 &= h + B[i] \\ \Rightarrow \$t_2 &= h + \$t_1 \end{aligned}$$

so $\$t_2, 90(\$50) // A[10] \rightarrow$
 $\$t_2$ old value
 $\text{store } 90$

$$A[10] = \$t_2$$

$$\Rightarrow A[10] = h + B[i]$$

(Ans)