

Lecture - 8

Function

Unconditional Jump:

(1) `jr $ra` [for return]

Jump and Link

(II) `jal L` [for call]

(III) `jr L`

~~(*)~~ Function ଏହାର କାମ କିମ୍ବା
register କେବେଳାରେ :-

ଏହା ଅଟେ ବର୍ତ୍ତନୀୟ register ଏକେବେଳେ:

(1) Same register

(2) Temporary registers

(3) Zero register

~~(*)~~ ଯୋଗିବାକୁ ଯୋଗିବାକୁ ଯୋଗିବାକୁ
register ଏବଂ ଆଖି ପରିଚିତ ରହେ।

ପ୍ରଥମ ଏକାଇ ହଜାଇ Argument register.

[Note: Function call ସବୁଟି ଯା value କୁଣ୍ଡଳୀ pass କରି ଅନ୍ତରେ ଏହି parameter value.]

$X = \text{Func}(a, b);$



parameters

* Parameters କ୍ଷଣିକା ଯା variables କୁଣ୍ଡଳୀ Recieve ଏବଂ
ଗୋଟେକି ଠଣ୍ଡା ହେବା ଏହି Argument value.

int func(int x, int y) {

↳ Arguments

* Arguments variable କୁଣ୍ଡଳୀ
କାହାନେଇ saved register କି ଥାଏ
ଦେଖିବା ।

II

→ Argument Registers: \$a0, \$a1, \$a2, \$a3

→ Return Value Registers: \$v0, \$v1

[Function ଦ୍ୱାରା ମୁଦ୍ଦିତ ହେଲାଏଇବାକୁ]

Return ମନ୍ତ୍ରରେ ବେଳେ କାମ କରିବାକୁ

→ Return Address: \$ra

[

→ Stack pointer: \$sp

~~Jr~~ Jr \$ra: ଯେଉଁ Function call କରାଯାଇଥାଏ

ତଥା । Function value return ହେବା ।

ତେଣୁ code ଫି jump କରି ଯୋଗାନ

(ବେଳେ) call ହେବାଟିମାତ୍ର ଯୋଗାନ ହିଁବା
ହୋଇଯାଇ । → Unconditional jump

କରି ଯୋଗାନ (ବେଳେ) call ହେବାଟିମାତ୍ର

ମଧ୍ୟରେ return ହେବାଟିମାତ୍ର କାମ କରିବାକୁ

ଆପଣି : [Jr \$ra] ହେବାଟିମାତ୍ର

କରିବାକୁ ।

→ যেস্বির এই register তা কী
একে jump করে return রাখ
এই \$ra register তা value কেওনে
মেরানে।

→ এখন return Address (\$ra) register
এই value কে এখন মনে Main
Function করে। মিসেস করে। এখন
মনে আছে শুধু।

জাল: (Jump and Link):

এখন কান একে Function call করার
পথে এই Address ত যাও। এই
Address তে সবুজ connect রয়ে।

ex: jal 4000 // ০০ থারে ২৫৬
call করে jump
রাখ ৪০০০ র
jump রেখ ১০০
link কৰাব
এবলink & main

method এর মধ্যে
ব্যবস্থা,

so কাল কৃত কারণ হলো:-

(I) jump to called Address

(II) Link to main Method:

Link করানো; [Main Function এর fpa এর
পরের স্থানে Link করা]

$$fpa = \text{P.C.} + 4$$



Program Counter: Main Function এর

থেকে কোনো কোনো count করা হবে।
যদি এটা প্রতি line এর count
হয়ে।

→ \$ra এর ছবিটে P.C ক্ষেত্রে

(I) Line → call হলেই → Line এর
Address এর count save করে।
এবং প্রতিটী কোনো fpa এর মধ্যে ক্ষেত্রে
যদি example:

P.C → 2012: C = add(a+b);

So, Here,

$$P.C = 2012$$

$$\therefore \$pa = PC + q = 2012 + 9 = 2016$$

$\therefore \text{Jr } \$pa // \text{এখ মাত্রে } 2016 \text{ NO.}$

Address jump by
function থাবে,

~~JZC~~, $\text{Jr } 4000 // \text{একে } 23 \text{ কি}$
মুন্ত একে jump
করবে $\text{একে } \$pa(2016)$
 এখ মুন্ত link করি
করে)

Summary

 Jr: (jump registers)

- Unconditional jump to the address specified in a register.

 Jal: (jump and link)

- Jump: Jump to the function-Address
- Link: saves P.C (Program Counter)
+
q in register \$pa

 The calling program, or caller, puts the parameter values in (\$a0-\$a3) and uses `jal X` to jump to procedure `X` (sometimes named callee).

The callee then performs the calculations, places the result in \$v0 - \$v1, and returns control to the caller using [`jr $ra`].

 Now solve a code and understand it in details.

 Example:

`int function(int g,int h,int i,int j)`

{ `int f, a,b=20, c=30;`

`a = b + c;`

`f = (g+h) - (i+j);`

`f = a + f;`

`return f; }`

`f = $50 | a = $51 | b = $52 | c = $53`

Solution!

• Solution (Partial)

```
addi $s2, $zero, 20  
addi $s3, $zero, 30  
add $s1, $s2, $s3  
add $t0, $a0, $a1  
add $t1, $a2, $a3  
sub $s0, $t0, $t1  
add $s0, $s1, $s0  
add $v0, $s0, $zero
```

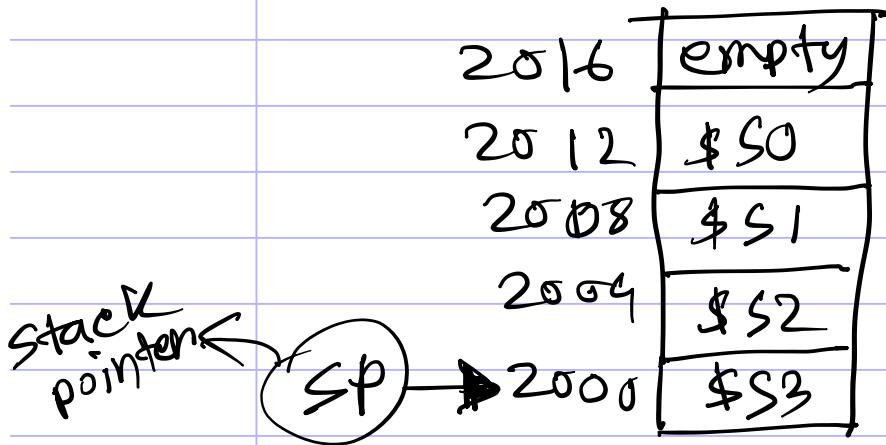
partial ~~start~~ used
~~start~~ local variable
of ~~start~~ main
function ~~o3~~
use ~~o2 o3~~
o2 o3, ~~o1 o2~~
~~o1 o2~~ main
function ~~o3~~
value ~~o3~~
~~o1 o2~~ overwrite
~~o1 o2~~ ~~o3~~ ~~o3~~
~~o1 o2~~ ~~o3~~ ~~o3~~

କେବଳ partial solution ହେଲା
ମୋରୁ solution (Before) କଥାର (ଯେହାନେ
partial ଏବଂ local variable ଏବଂ
register କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର
କଥାର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର

Now lets understand How to do solution Before and push in stack part:

① Stack push এখনও হত্তেও ছাঁক variable (n মুছে) যেহেতু 1 stack পাইকে টিকে ($4 * n$) মুছে ছাঁক হয় নিচে নথাপ্ত।

② Stack গো প্রথম হয় কি empty
হালেবো ।



③ এখন stack গু push করে আল্ট্যুড
stack গু write করে । so left to
right variable স্টেচেকে
int a, b, c;

Solution (Before):

- addi \$sp, \$sp, -16 // ~~variable~~ 16 ~~to~~ ~~empty~~
[16 no ~~empty~~] Stack pointer तामाजे ।
- sw \$s0, 12(\$sp)
- sw \$s1, 8(\$sp)
- sw \$s2, 4(\$sp)
- sw \$s3, 0(\$sp) } → Spilling register

* Now function ना कर्य करें
इसे याद रखें कि stack की इसकी
वायदा है। अब कृति solution(After)
use करें।

→ Solution After → pop() का
वायदा करें।
इस pop() का वायदा होता है
order का बहुर।

Solution (After):

- lw \$s0, 0(\$sp)
- lw \$s1, 8(\$sp)
- lw \$s2, 16(\$sp)
- lw \$s3, 12(\$sp)
- addi sp, sp, +16 // କେବେ
16 ଏହା
ପ୍ରାଣୀଗତିରେ
କରିବା ପିଲା ।
- jr \$ra // function ଥିଲା
କେତେ ଏହା ପ୍ରସାଦ
କେବେ call କରିବା
ମୋଟାମୋଟା ଅନ୍ଧରେ
ଥିଲା return
କାହାରେ ।

* Now Overall Solution *



Solution (Before):

- addi \$sp, \$sp, -16

16 no ~~sq~~ empty
- sw \$s0, 12(\$sp)
- sw \$s1, 8(\$sp)
- sw \$s2, 4(\$sp)
- sw \$s3, 0(\$sp)

• Solution (Partial):

```
addi $s2, $zero, 20
addi $s3, $zero, 30
add $s1, $s2, $s3
add $t0, $a0, $a1
add $t1, $a2, $a3
sub $s0, $t0, $t1
add $s0, $s1, $s0
add $v0, $s0, $zero
```

Solution (After):

- lw \$s3, 0(\$sp)
- lw \$s2, 8(\$sp)
- lw \$s0, 16(\$sp)
- addi \$sp, \$sp, +16
- jn \$pa

Aus



Example:

int add (int c, int d)

2

int f, a=20, b=10;

f = a+b+c+d;

return f;

F = \$s0 | a = \$s1 | b = \$s2 | c = \$s3

Solution:

Solution (before):

addi \$sp, \$sp, -12
sw \$s0, 8(\$sp)
sw \$s1, 4(\$sp)
sw \$s2, 0(\$sp)

Solution (partial):

addi \$s1, \$s1, 20

addi \$s2, \$s2, 10

add \$f0, \$s1, \$s2

add \$f1, \$a0, \$a1

add \$s0, \$f0, \$f1

add \$v0, \$s0 \$zero // $v_0 = f + 0$

Solution (After) :

lw \$50, 0(\$sp)

lw \$51, 4(\$sp)

lw \$52, 8(\$sp)

addi \$sp,\$sp,+12

jr \$ra