

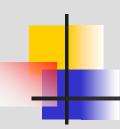
# Registers ve MAL

- SAL gercek bir assembly dilinin cogu ozelligini icerir. Ancak gercek bir assembly dili degildir.
- > SAL MAL in bir supersetidir (SAL MAL in tum instructionlarini icerir)
- > MAL
  - > MIPS RISC mimarisinin assembly dilidir.
- > SAL, MAL tarafindan desteklenmeyen bazi abstractionlari icerir.



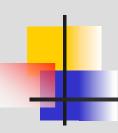
### MAL

- Instruction larin formatlari mimarinin performansina etkide bulunur
- Assembly dilleri memory e dogrudan erismeyi saglayan instructionlar icerirler
- Assembly dilinde data type kavrami yoktur. Bellek gozlerindeki bitlerin sabit bir anlami yoktur. Bu bitlerin anlami instructionlarin bunlari nasil kullandigina baglidir. Bellekteki bir word unsigned integer, floating point number veya character (bir kac) olarak yorumlanabilir. Hatta bu word bir instruction olarak da olabilir



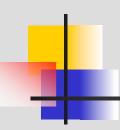
### Instructions

- ➤ Bir cok modern processor lerin (MIPS RISC mimarisi dahil) instruction lari fixed-size (tum instructionlarin boyu ayni) 32-bit dir.
- Instructionlarin fixed-size olmasi bir cok kolayliga yol acar
  - ➤ Instruction larin fetch edilmesi (memory den CPU ya getirilmesi)
  - Sonraki run olacak instruction in adresinin hesaplanmasi



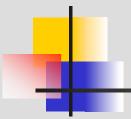
### Load/store architecture

- Eger memory e sadece load/store instructionlariyle erisilebiliyorsa buna load/store architecture denir.
  - Modern RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computer) processor ler load/store mimarisine sahiptirler
  - Komutlarin kisa ve sabit uzunlukta olmasina yol acar.



### RISC Mimarisi

- > 70 li yillarin sonu ve seksenli yillarin basinda RISC projesi yurutulmustur.
- Proje IBM, Stanford University ve UC-Berkeley tarafindan ortaklasa yurutulmustur
- ➤ IBM 801, Stanford MIPS, Berkeley RISC 1, 2
- > Temel ozellikleri
  - One cycle execution
  - Pipelining
  - Large number of registers



### RISC vs. CISC



### MIPS

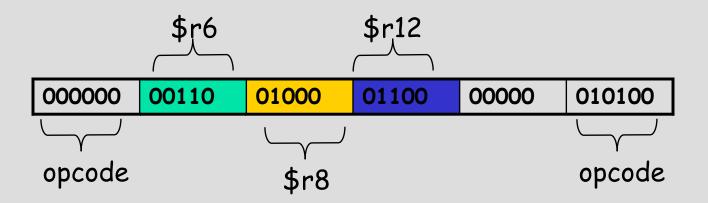
#### MIPS mimarisi yaklasik 111 instructiondan olusur

- ▶21 arithmetic instructions (+, -, \*, /, %)
- ▶8 logic instructions (&, |, ~)
- >8 bit manipulation instructions
- >12 comparison instructions (>, <, =, >=, <=, ¬)
- >25 branch/jump instructions
- ▶15 load instructions
- ≥10 store instructions
- ▶8 move instructions
- >4 miscellaneous instructions



### MIPS

add \$r12, \$r6, \$r8





#### ADD -- Add

Description:	Adds two registers and stores the result in a register
Operation:	\$d = \$s + \$t; advance_pc (4);
Syntax:	add \$d, \$s, \$t
Encoding:	0000 00ss ssst tttt dddd d000 0010 0000

#### **AND** -- Bitwise and

Description:	Bitwise ands two registers and stores the result in a register
Operation:	\$d = \$s & \$t; advance_pc (4);
Syntax:	and \$d, \$s, \$t
Encoding:	0000 00ss ssst tttt dddd d000 0010 0100



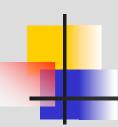
# Registers

- MAL architecture iki farkli register file i vardir.
  - > 32 genel register (\$r0 ..... \$r31)
    - Her biri 32-bit liktir.
    - > 32 farkli registerin kodlanmasi icin 5 bit lik bir alan gerekir (instruction code)
    - > \$r0 daima 0 (sifir) icerir
    - > \$r1 assembler tarafindan kullanilir (makine diline translation sirasinda, pseudo instructions and large constants)
    - > \$26 ve \$27 operating system tarafindan kullanilirlar
    - > \$28, \$29 ve \$r31 procedure cagriminda kullanilirlar (parameter passing, holding return address vs.)



# Registers

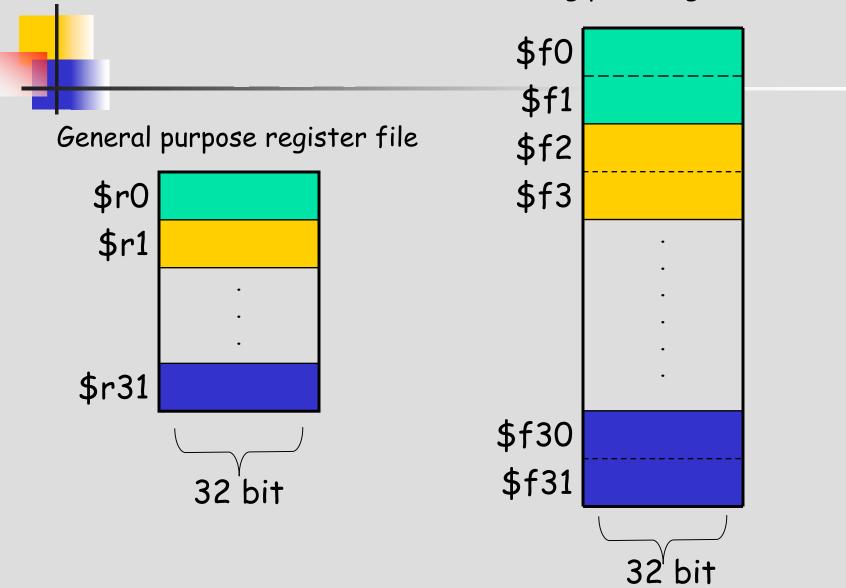
- > 32 floating point registers
  - > Floating point operand larini tutmak icin kullanilirlar
  - >\$f0, ....., \$f31
  - Floating point operands 32 (single precision)/64 (double precision) olabilir.
  - Double precision icin FP registerlar ciftler halinde kullanilabilirler
    - (\$f0,f1), (\$f16, \$f17)
  - Odd numbered (tek numarali ) FP registerlar arithmetic ve branch instructionlarinda kullanilamazlar. Sadece data transferleri icin kullanilabilirler



## Registers

- > Special purpose (ozel amacli) registers
  - ► PC (Program Counter): Bir sonraki Execute edilecek instruction in adresini tutar.
  - > SP (Stack Pointer)

#### Floating point register file



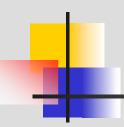
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### Load/Store Architecture

- Eger bellege erisim sadece load/store instructionlari ile sinirli ise buna load/store architecture denir
- Bu mimaride sadece iki grup instruction address belirlerler (load/store, control instructions)
- Veriler uzerinde islemler yapmak icin once bu veri bellekten okunup (load) bir register a yazilmasi gerekir. Registerlar uzerinde islem yapildiktan sonra bellege tekrar yazilir (store)
- Butun RISC islemciler load/store architecture ina sahiptir.



#### SAL:

sub difference, subtrahend, minuend



lw \$8, subtrahend

lw \$9, minuend

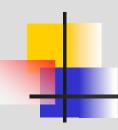
sub \$10,\$8,\$9

sw \$10, difference



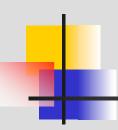
# Instruction larda Adress Belirlenmesi

- Load/store architecture larda registerlar source (kaynak) operand lari temin eder (arithmetic ve logic instruction)
- Bu arithmetic ve logic instruction lari en fazla uc register kodlarlar (source1, source2, destination)
- Load/store instruction lari verinin bellekten okunacagi / yazilacagi adresi belirlemesi gerekir.
- Brach instruction lari da branch edilecek instruction in adresini belirlemek zorunda
- SPIM de address ler 32 bit oldugu icin load/store veya branch instruction in kendisinde kodlanamazlar (instructionlarin uzunluklari 32 bit)



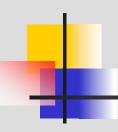
### Effective Address

- Load/store ve branch instructionlari nasil address belirler?
- Effective address hesabi: load/store ve branch instruction larinin ifade ettigi address in hesaplanmasi
- Bunun icin cesitli yontemler var



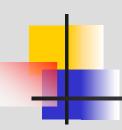
# Addressing modes

- ➤ Islemciler cesitli methodlarla address belirlerler. Bu yontemlere addressing modes denir
- Addressing modes operand in address inin nasil hesaplanmasi gerektigini belirler



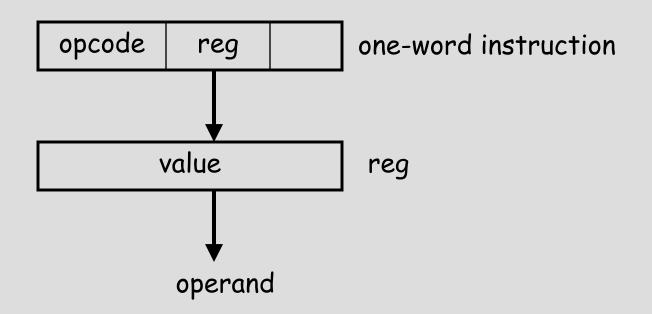
# Immediate addressing

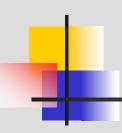
- > Address direct olarak instructionin icine yerlestirilir.
- ➤ Eger instruction da address icin 8 bitlik bir alan ayrilmissa bu alan -128 .. +127 olarak yorumlanabilir.
- > PC-relative



# Register

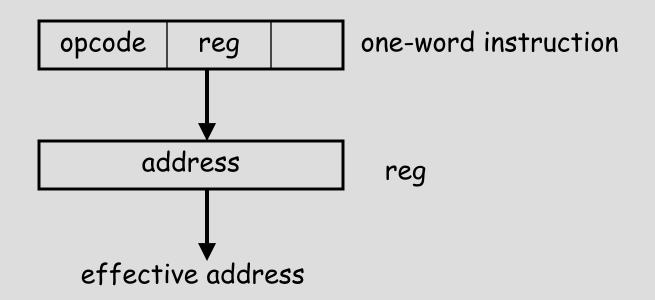
> Operand bir register da bulunur





# Register Direct

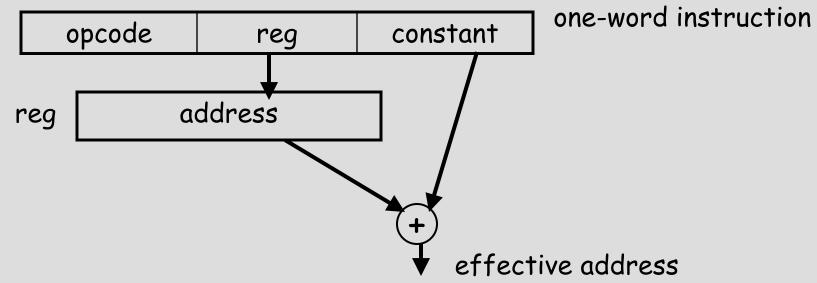
Operand in address i bir register da bulunur





# Base Displacement

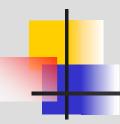
Effective address bir register in iceriginin (the base) instruction in icerisinde belirlenen bir constant (the displacement) a eklenmesiyle bulunur. Bu mode indexed veya relative olarak da bilinir.





### Control Instructions

- Load/store mimarilerde sadece load/store instructions ve control instructions address belirlerler
- Kontrol instructions kosul dogru oldugunda gidilecek instruction in address ini belirlemek zorunda
- Genelde target address ler bulunulan yerden kisa mesafeler oldugu icin, cogu target address ler control instruction inin address ine kucuk degerli bir offset eklenerek bulunur. (PC-relative addressing)



```
beq var1, var2, label
.....
beg var1,var2,offset
label:
```

Offset program assembled edilirken hesaplanir.



### Load/Store Instructions

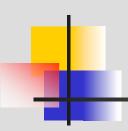
- > Iw R, address
  - En genel halde adreess bir constant, bir base register icerir.
  - Address, registerin belirledigi degere constant eklenmek suretiyle bulunur
  - Address 4 un kati olmak zorunda

lw \$22, 12(\$25)

Target address: 12+[\$12]

displacement

base register



# Immediate addressing

```
li R, constant # R←constant
```

```
la R, label # label a bound olan variable addressini
R ye yazar
```

```
la $8, var_name
lw $8, ($8)
```

lw \$8, var\_name

```
la $8, ar # load address of array ar
add $8, $8, 20 # get address of sixth element
lw $8, ($8) # load element ar[5]
```

```
data
                     0:50
        .word
ar:
        text
# $8 -- a flag, 1 if the algorithm is done
# $9
        -- an offset to the correct element of the array
# $10 -- address of the element to compare
# $11 -- the array element for comparison
# $12 -- the neighbor of the array element for comparison
# $14
        -- base address of array ar
        la $14, ar
        li $8, 1
                                 # flag = true
loop:
        li $9, 0
        add $10, $14, $9
for:
        lw $11, ($10)
                                 # load element
        lw $12, 4($10)
                                 # load next element
        sub $13, $11, $12
        blez $13, noswap
                                 # if they are in order, don't swap
        li $8, 0
        sw $11, 4($10)
                                 # swap elements
        sw $12, ($10)
noswap: add $9, $9, 4
        sub $13, $9, 196
                                 # see if end of the array reached
        blz $13, for
        beg $8, $0, loop
                                 # loop until done
```

done