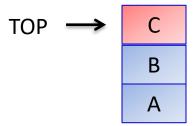
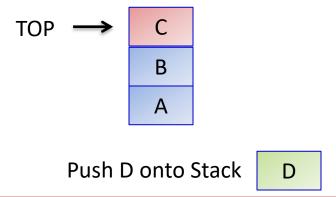
- A stack is an ordered array of data items that can only be accessed at one end of the array, called the TOP
 - A PUSH operation adds a new data item to the top of the stack
 - A POP operation removes the top item from the stack

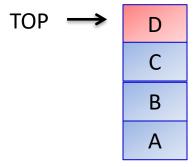


Initial State of Stack

- A stack is an ordered list of data items that can only be accessed at one end of the list, called the TOP
 - A PUSH operation adds a new data item to the top of the stack
 - A POP operation removes the top item from the stack

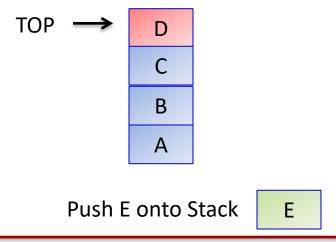


- A stack is an ordered list of data items that can only be accessed at one end of the list, called the TOP
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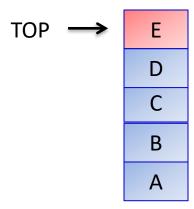


New State of Stack

- A stack is an ordered list of data items that can only be accessed at one end of the list, called the TOP
 - A PUSH operation adds a new data item to the top of the stack
 - A POP operation removes the top item from the stack

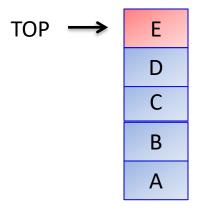


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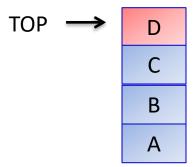
New State of Stack

- A stack is an ordered list of data items that can only be accessed at one end of the list, called the TOP
 - A PUSH operation adds a new data item to the top of the stack
 - A POP operation removes the top item from the stack



Pop Stack

- A stack is an ordered list of data items that can only be accessed at one end of the list, called the TOP
 - A PUSH operation adds a new data item to the top of the stack
 - A POP operation removes the top item from the stack



New State of Stack

Stack-Based Languages

- Stack-based languages, like C, make use of stacks for the following purposes
 - Call-return (pointer) mechanism
 - Arguments
 - Pass-by-value
 - Pass-by-reference
 - Local variables
 - Nested function calls
 - Recursive function calls
 - Re-entrant Code

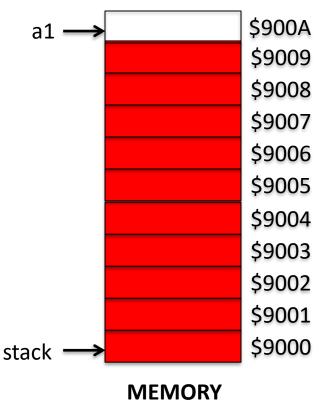
68000 Stack Conventions

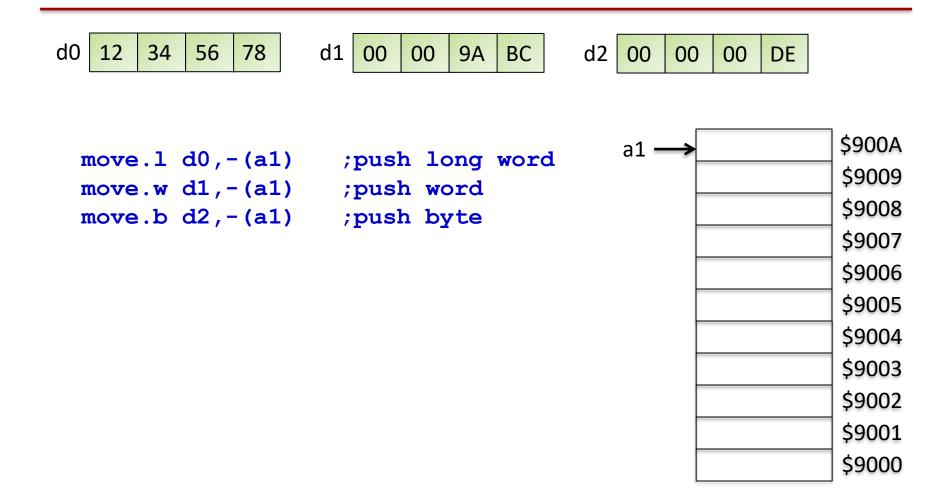
- User Stacks on the 68000
 - grow from the "top" of memory towards the "bottom" of memory
 - employ an address register as a stack pointer to the top of the stack
 - System/User (runtime) stacks
 - two dedicated stack pointers: USP and SSP
 - both implemented using A7
 - Other stacks
 - 7 general-purpose stack pointers: A0-A6
 - the 68000 does not provide push and pop instructions
 - Push: MOVE <ea>,-(An)
 - Pop: MOVE (An) +, <ea>

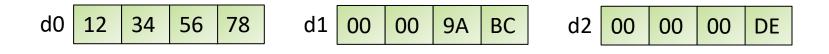
Creating a (Private) User Stack

 Create a stack large enough to hold 10 bytes and use A1 as the stack pointer

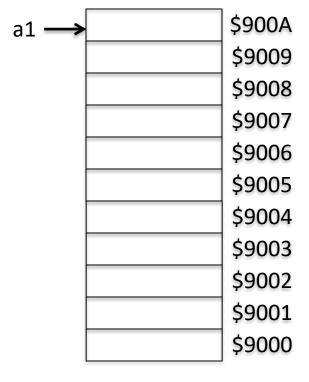
```
org $9000
stack ds.b 10
lea stack+10, a1
```

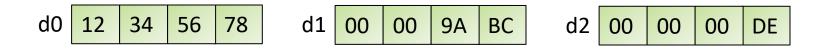




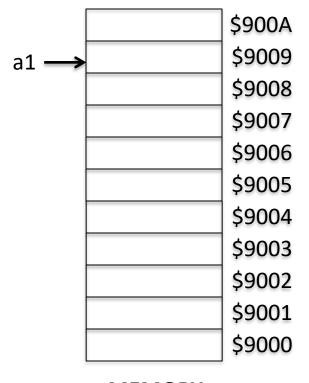


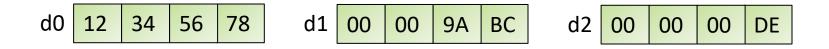
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move.l d0,-(a1) ; push long word
move.w d1,-(a1) ; push word
move.b d2,-(a1) ; push byte
```



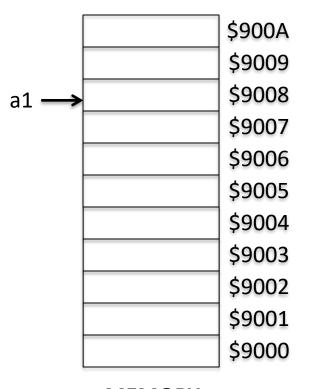


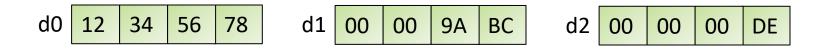
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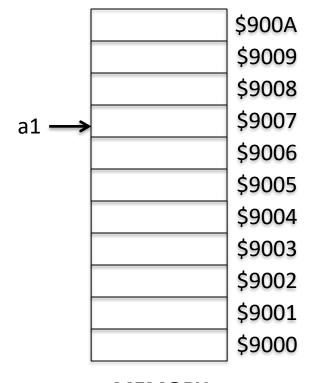


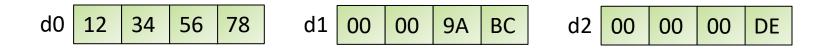
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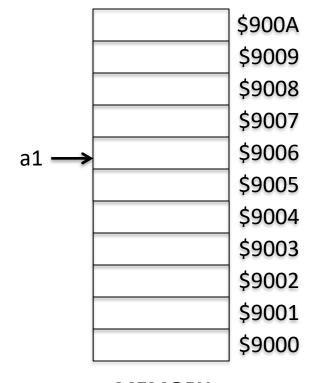


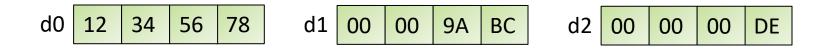
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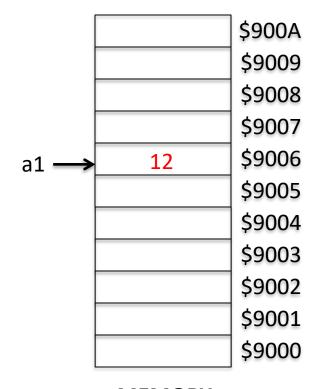


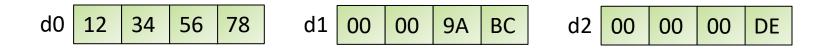
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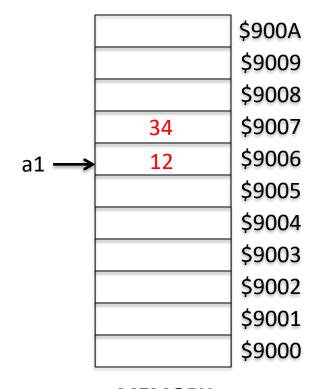


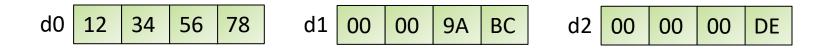
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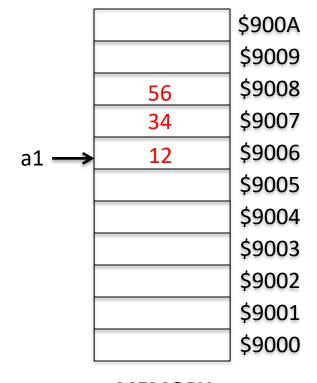


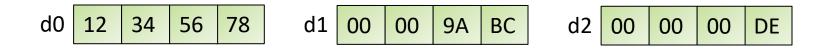
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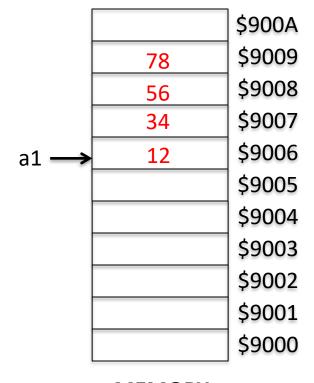


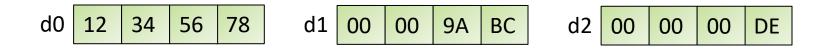
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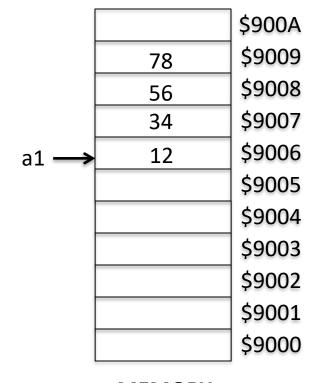


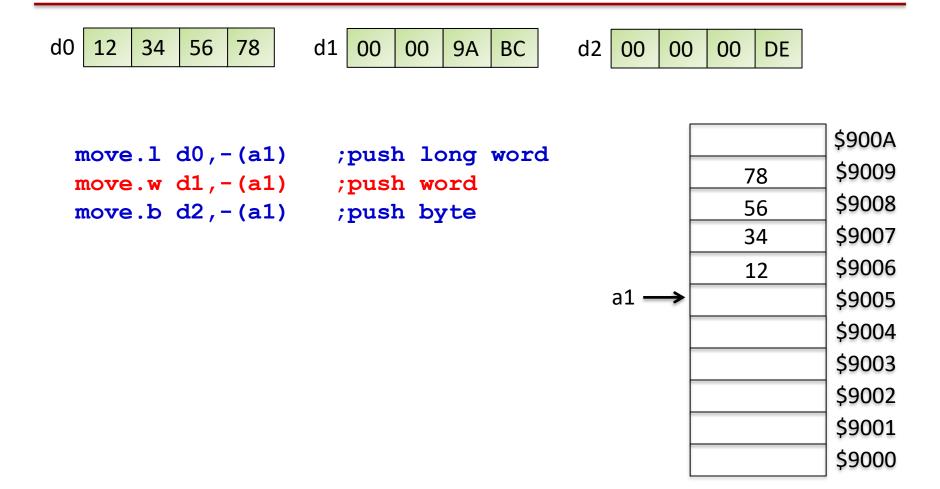
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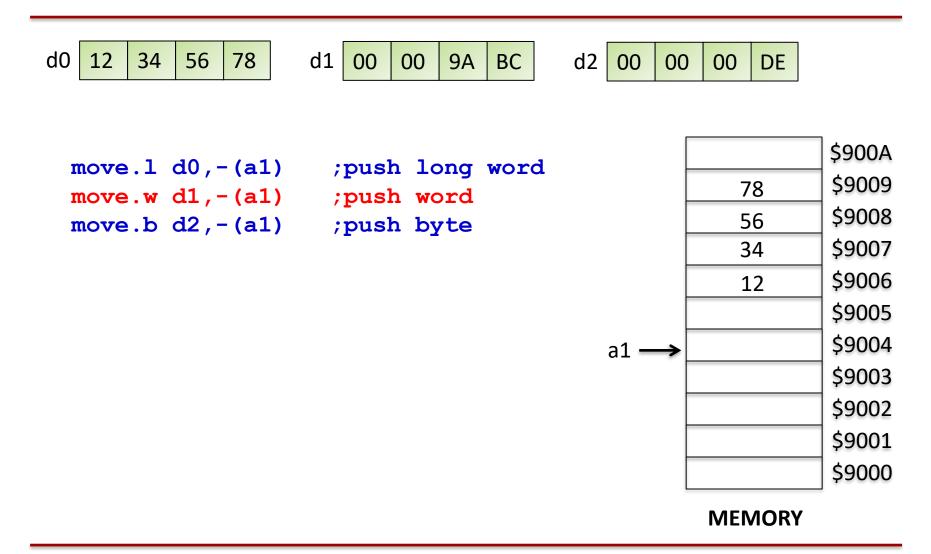


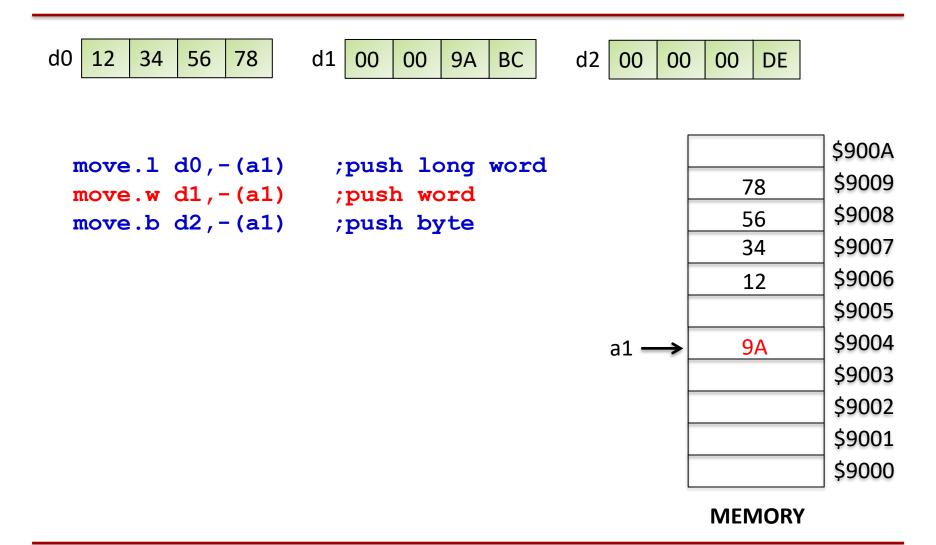


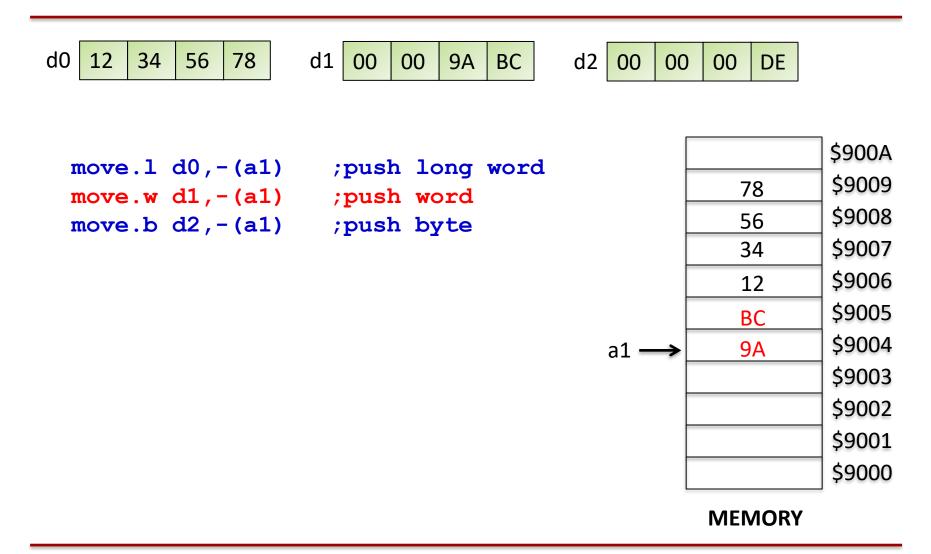
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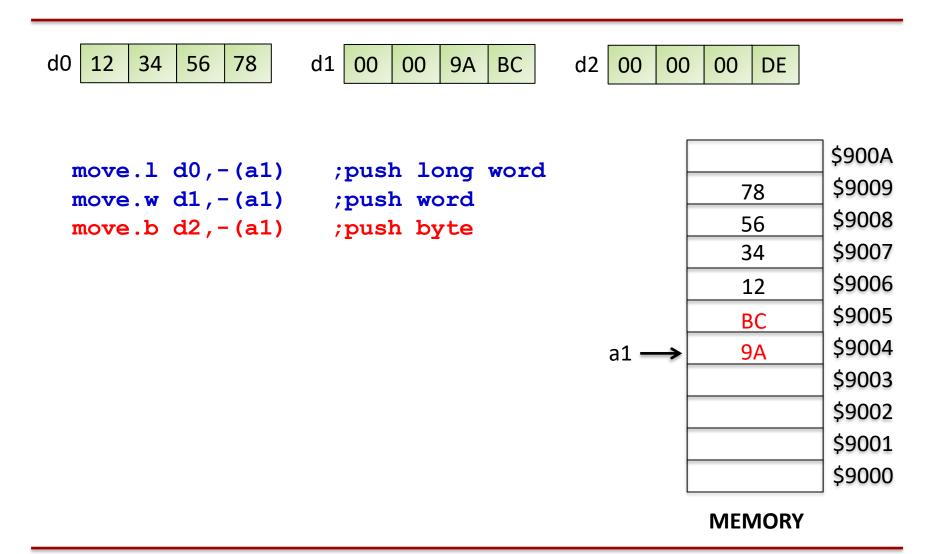


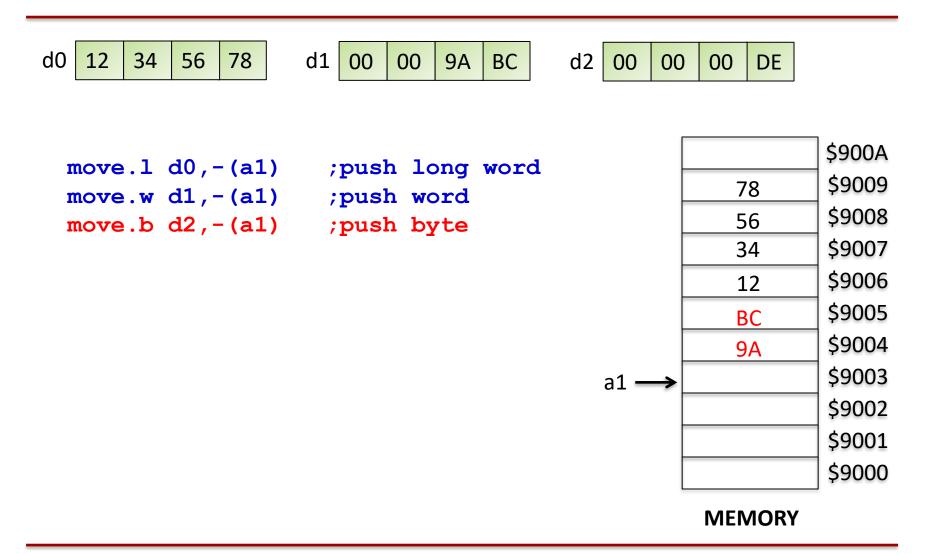


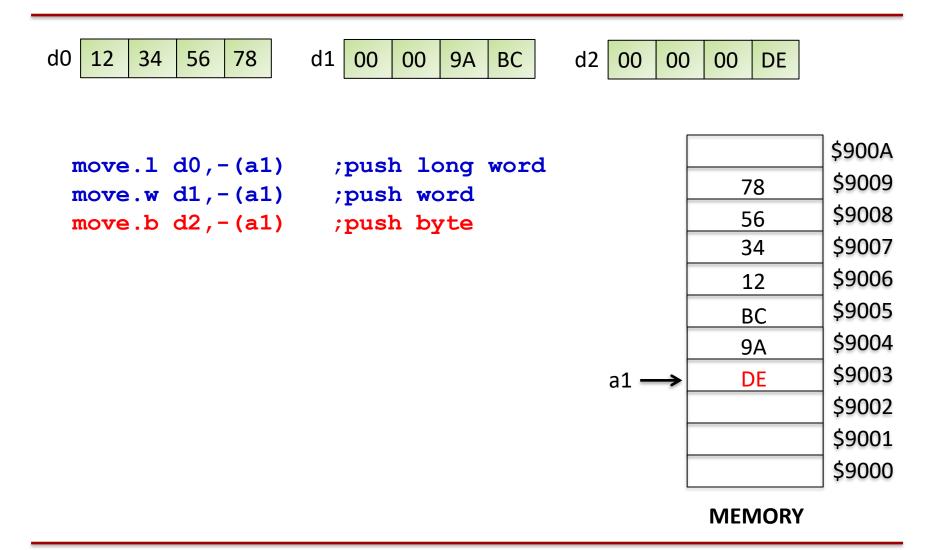


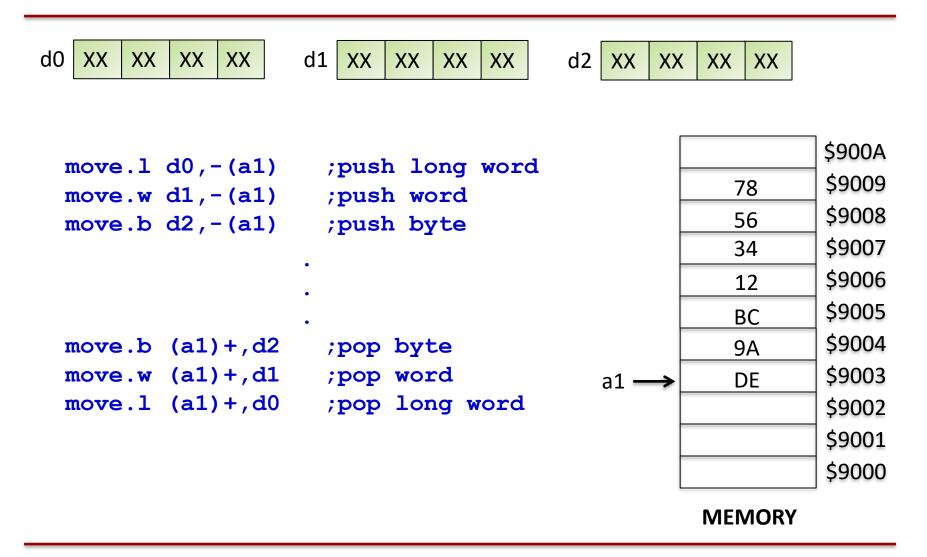


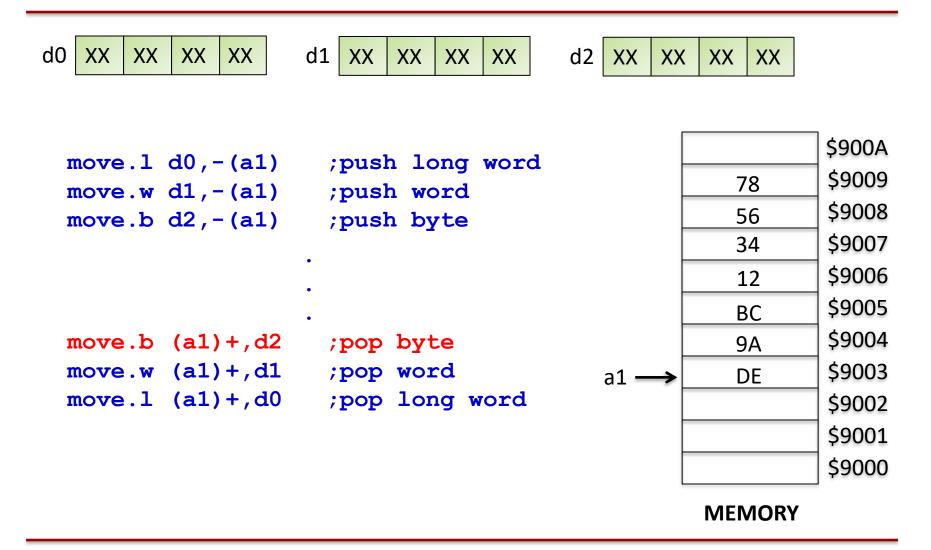


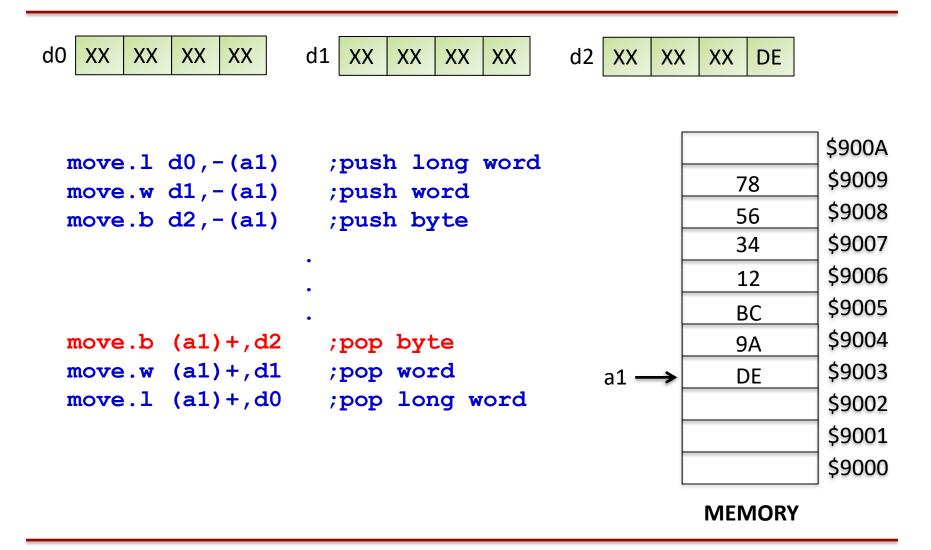


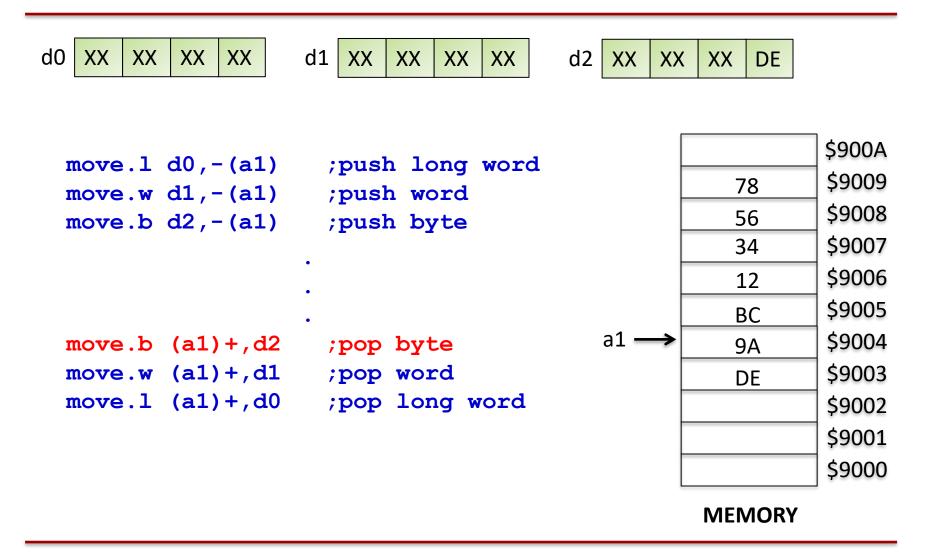


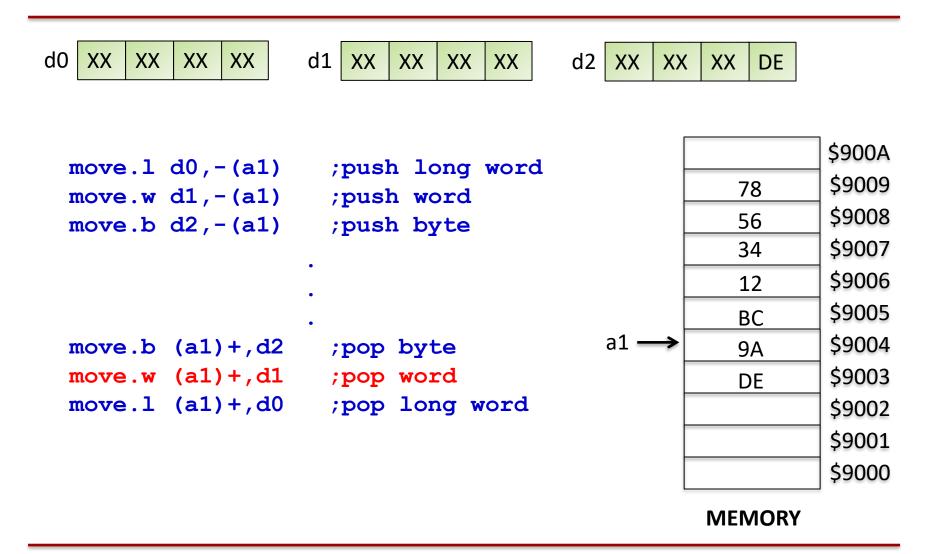


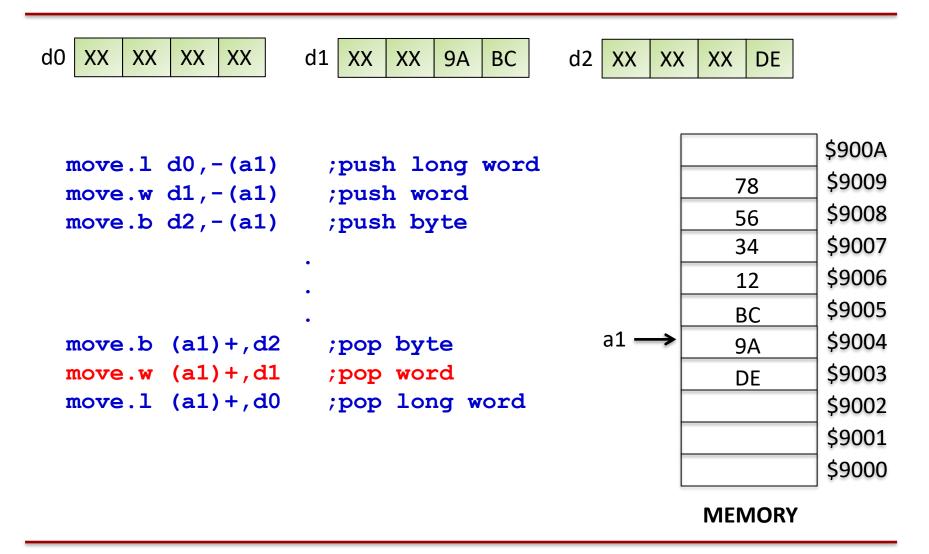


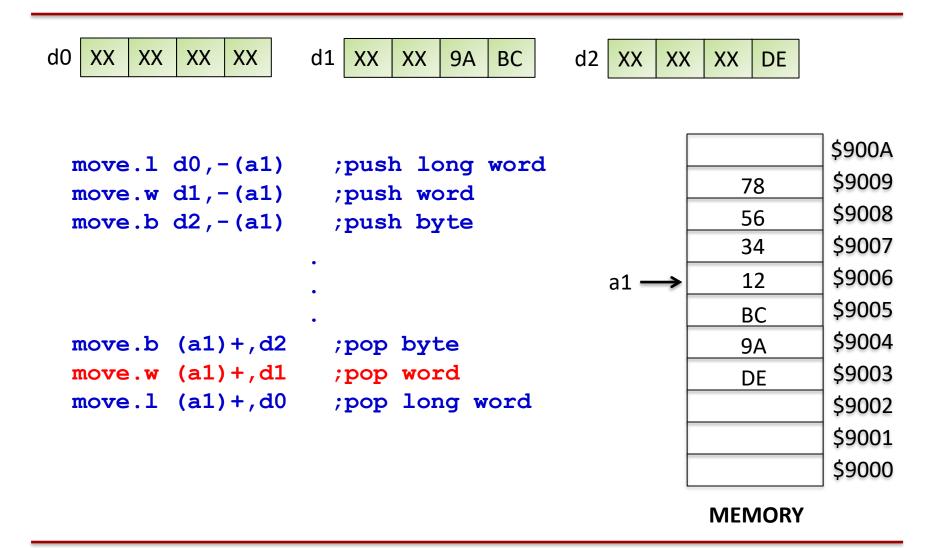


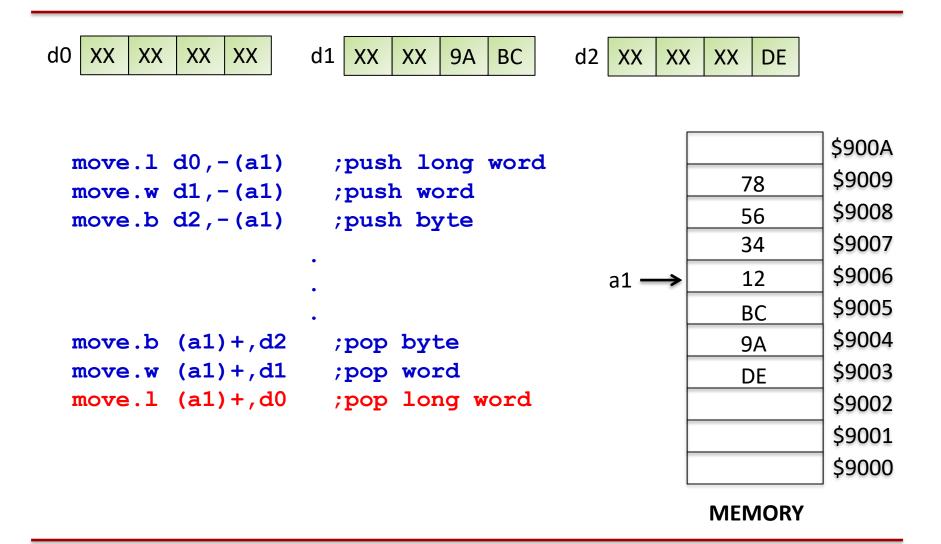




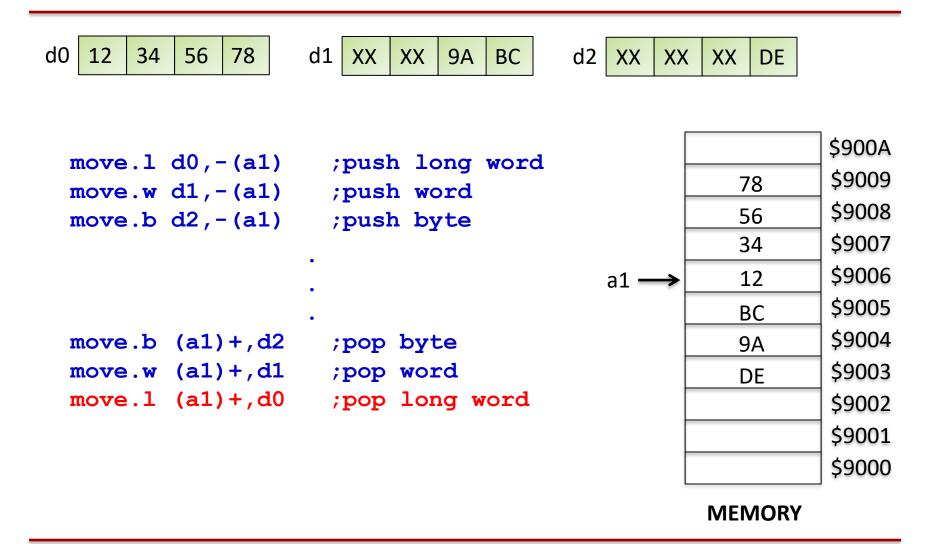




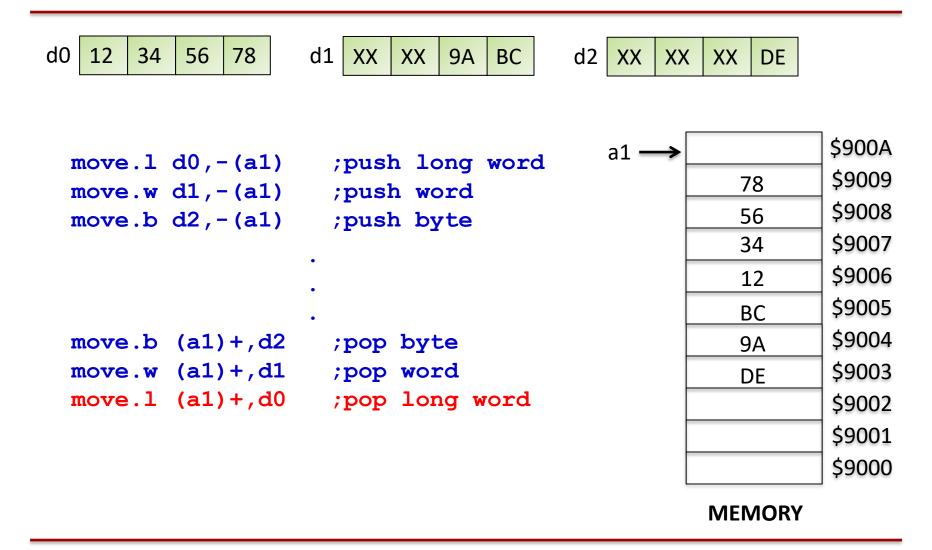


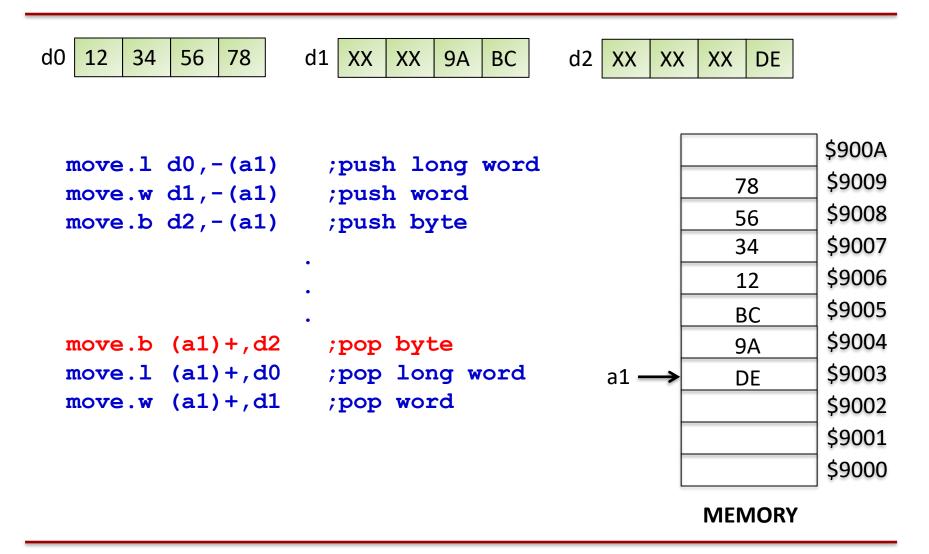


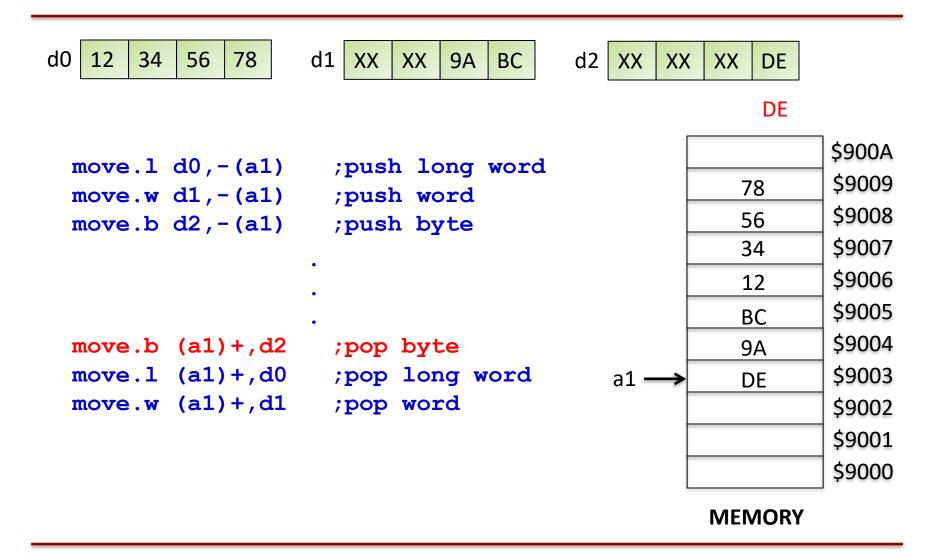
Examples of Push and Pop Operations

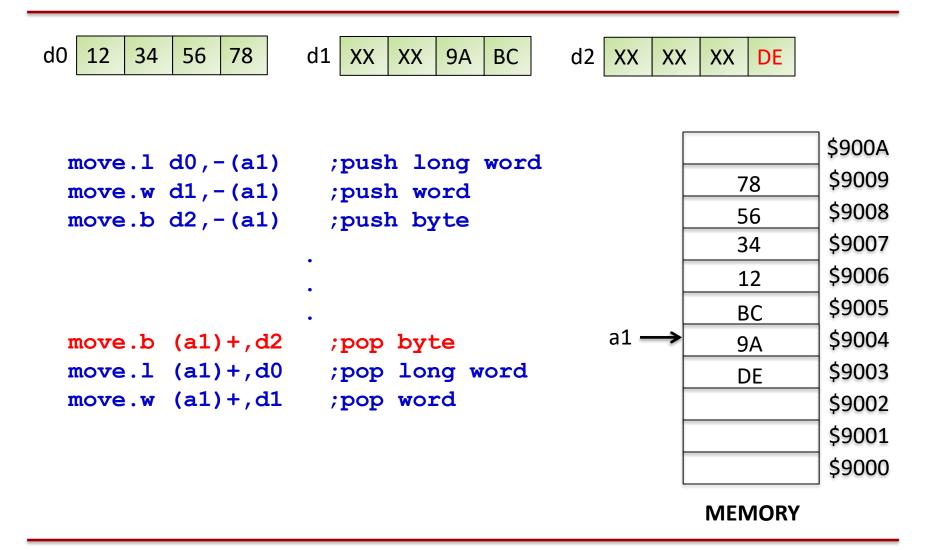


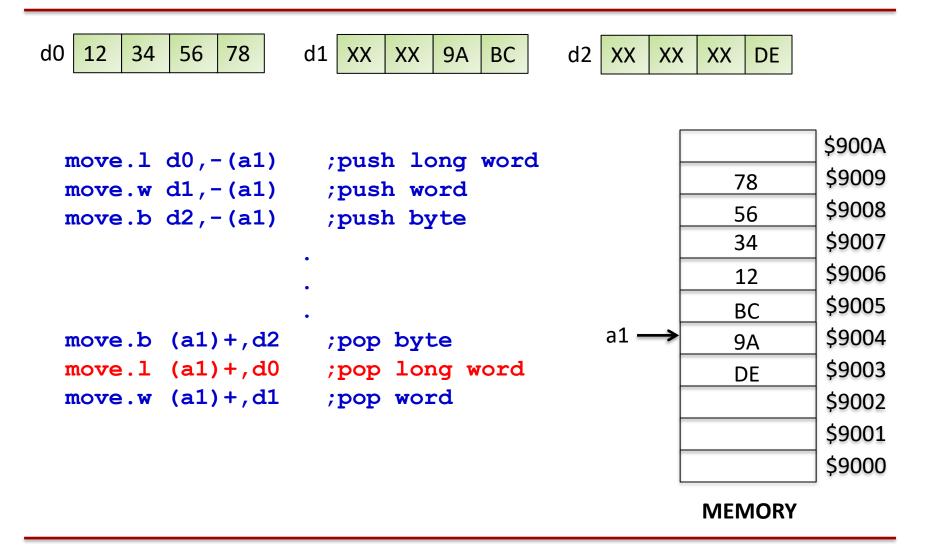
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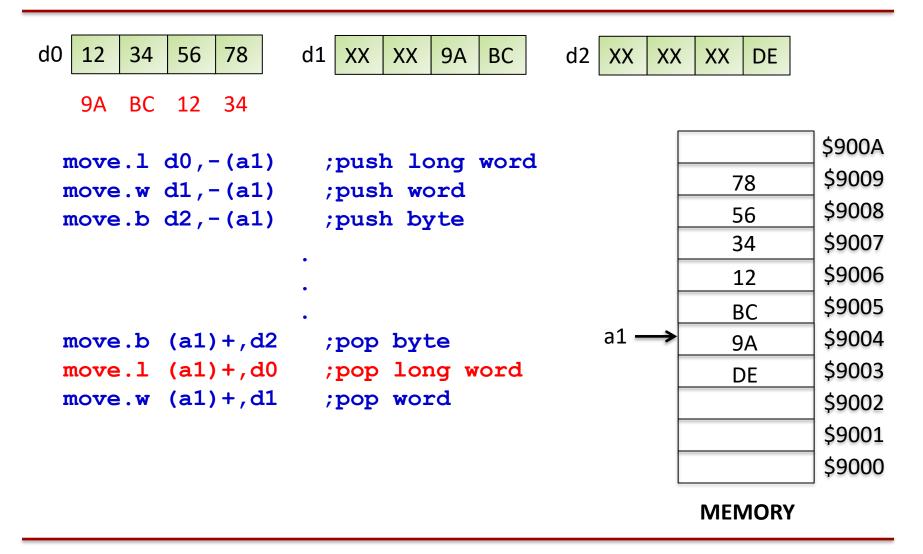


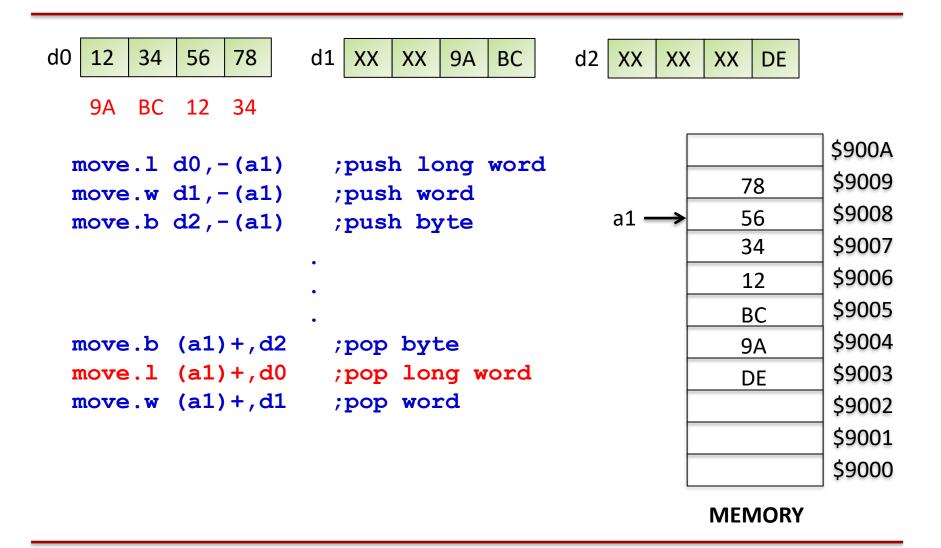






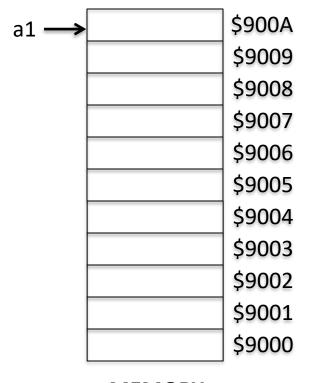






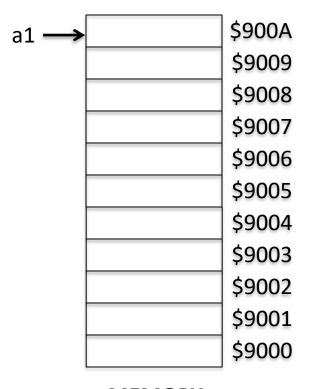
d0 12 34 56 78 d1 XX XX 9A BC d2 XX XX XX DE

move.b d0,-(a1) ;push byte move.w d2,-(a1) ;push word



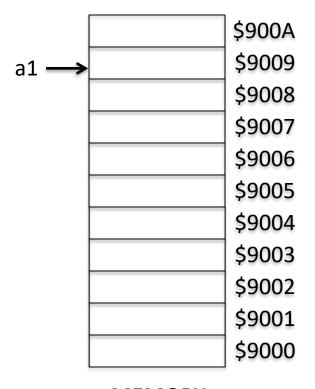
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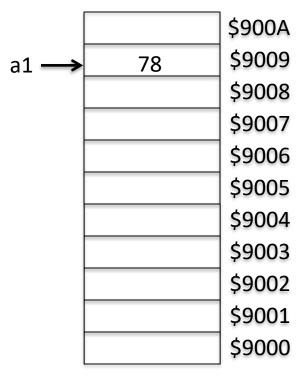
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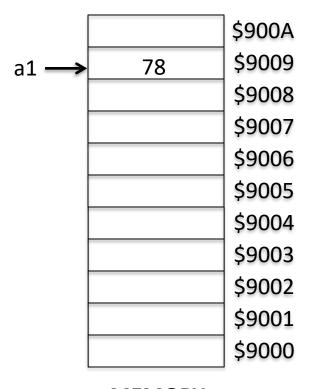
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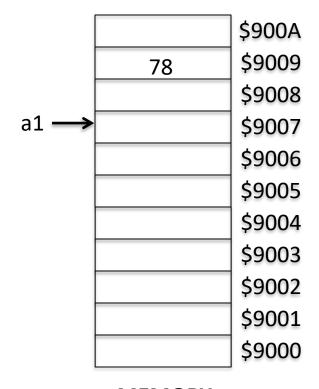
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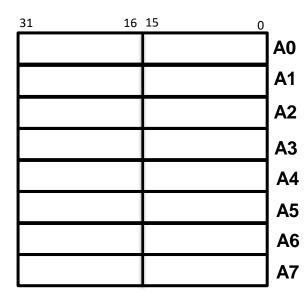
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```



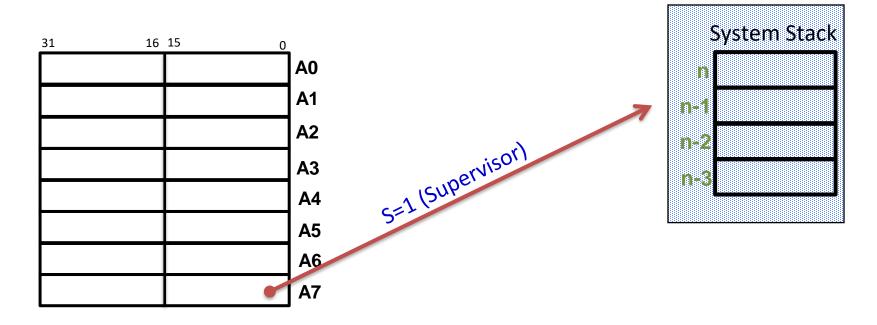
System and User Runtime Stacks and A7

Address register A7 is used as a dedicated stack pointer



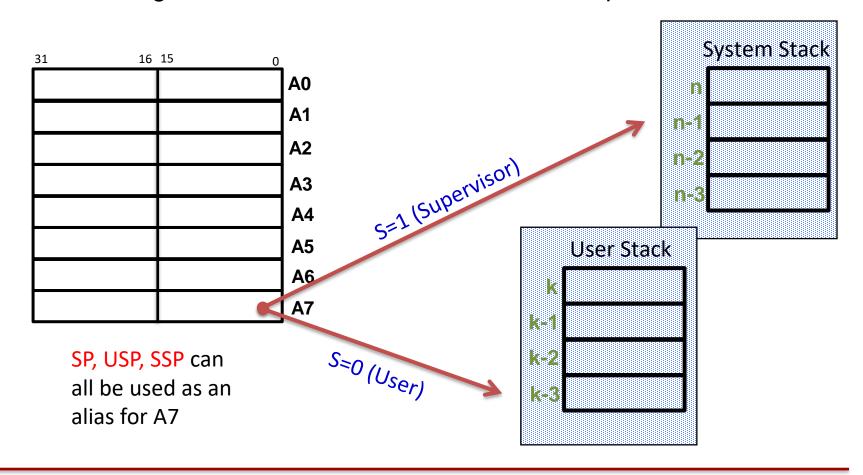
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System and User Runtime Stacks and A7

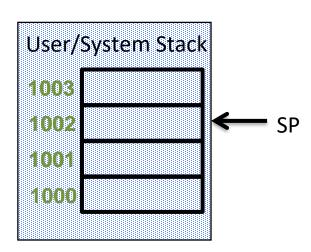
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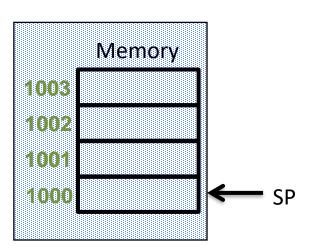
Common Stack Operations

Operation	Syntax	Description
Push to hardware stack	move <ea>,-(sp)</ea>	Decrement SP, then move <ea> to stack</ea>
Pop from hardware stack	move (sp)+, <ea></ea>	Move information from stack to <ea>, then increment SP</ea>
Push Address to hardware stack	pea <ea></ea>	<ea> is computed and pushed to stack</ea>
Move to stack	move <ea>,d(sp)</ea>	Move <ea> to SP + d without changing SP</ea>
Move from stack	move d(sp), <ea></ea>	Move from SP + d to <ea> without changing SP</ea>

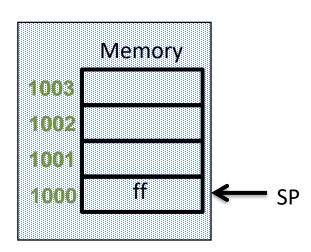
- Word boundaries must be maintained on the hardware stack
 - if the stack pointer is A0-A6
 - the pointer is incremented or decremented by 1 when performing a byte operation
 - if the stack pointer is A7 (SP)
 - the pointer is incremented or decremented by 2 when performing a byte operation



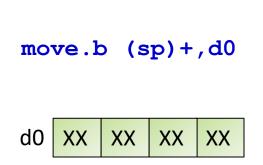
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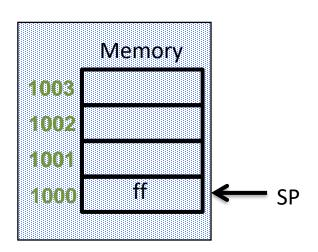


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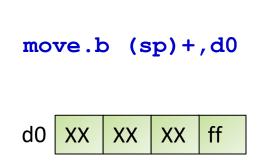


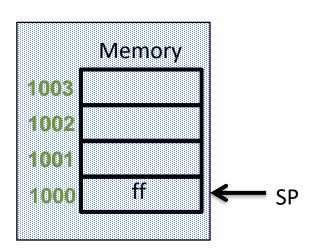
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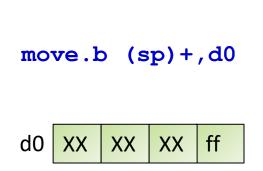


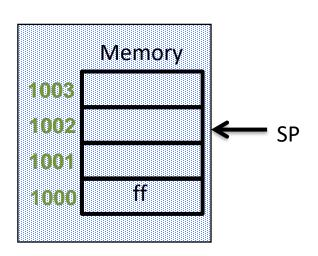
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Summary

- Stacks grow from the "top" of memory towards the "bottom" of memory
- 68000 has two A7 registers each acts as a stack pointer for one of two runtime stacks
 - User (S=0) and System (S=1)
 - Two stacks protects OS from user(s)
 - Word boundaries must be maintained
 - Stack pointer is incremented by 2 on byte operations
- Push and Pop operations
 - Synthesized by combining MOVE with pre-decement and post-increment addressing
 - Other operations allowed on stack (useful when implementing functions in high-level languages)