CSC 3210 Computer organization and programming

Chunlan Gao

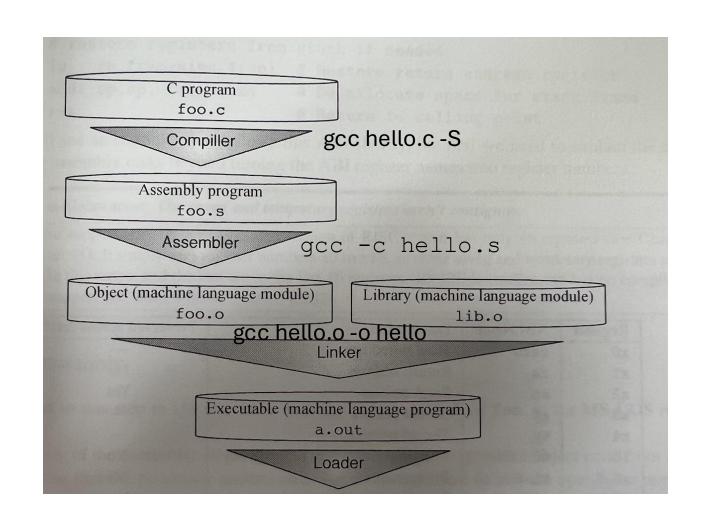


About the lab!



gcc -c program.c -o program.o

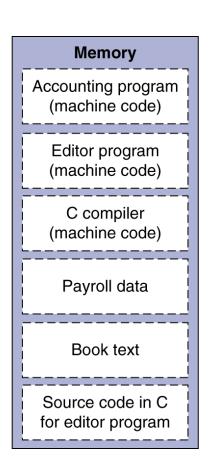
The -o option **allows custom naming** of the output file



Stored Program Computers







- Instructions represented in binary, just like data Instructions and data stored in memory
- Programs can operate on programs
 e.g., compilers, linkers, ...
- Binary compatibility allows compiled programs to work on different computers
 - Standardized ISAs

Logical Operations



Instructions for bitwise manipulation

Logical operations	C operators	Java operators	RISC-V instructions
Shift left	<<	<<	sll, slli
Shift right	>>	>>>	srl, srli
Shift right arithmetic	>>	>>	sra, srai
Bit-by-bit AND	&	&	and, andi
Bit-by-bit OR	1		or, ori
Bit-by-bit XOR	۸	۸	xor, xori
Bit-by-bit NOT	20	~	xori

FIGURE 2.8 C and Java logical operators and their corresponding RISC-V instructions.

One way to implement NOT is to use XOR with one operand being all ones (FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF)...

Shift Operations(I type)



funct7	immediate	rs1	funct3	rd	opcode	
0	4	19	1	11	19	

immed: how many positions to shift

Shift left logical:

Shift left and fill with 0 bits s11i by *i* bits multiplies by 2^{i}

Shift right logical:

Shift right and fill with 0 bits srli by *i* bits divides by 2^{*i*} (unsigned only)

Example

slli x11, x19, 4

if register x19 contained $00000000 \ 00000000 \ 000001111_{two} = 15_{ten}$

and the instruction to shift left by 4 was executed, the new value would be:

0000000 00000000 00000000 11110000two

$$= 240_{ten}$$

AND Operations



AND

1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1
0	0	0	1

- Useful to mask bits in a word
 - Select some bits, clear others to 0b
 - and x9,x10,x11

OR Operations

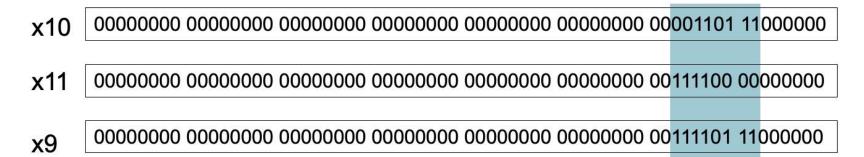


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1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1
1	1	0	1

- Useful to include bits in a word
 - Set some bits to 1, leave others unchanged

or
$$x9, x10, x11$$



XOR Operations



XO	R

1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0

- Differencing operation
 - Set some bits to 1, leave others unchanged

```
xor x9, x10, x12 // NOT operation
```

Instructions for Making Decisions



 What distinguishes a computer from a simple calculator is its ability to make decisions. Based on the input data and the values created during computation, different instructions execute.

Conditional Operations



- Branch to a labeled instruction if a condition is true
 - Otherwise, continue sequentially
- beq rs1, rs2, L1
 - if (rs1 == rs2) branch to instruction labeled L1
- bne rs1, rs2, L2
 - if (rs1 != rs2) branch to instruction labeled L2

```
.L4:

movl —4(%rbp), %eax
andl $1, %eax
testl %eax, %eax
jne .L3
movl —4(%rbp), %eax
movl %eax, %esi
movl $1, %edi
movl $0, %eax
call printf

.L3:

addl $1, -4(%rbp)

.L2:

cmpl $20, -4(%rbp)
jle .L4
movl $10, %edi
call putchar
movl $0, %eax
leave
.cfi_def_cfa 7, 8
ret
.cfi_endproc
```

Compiling if-then-else into Conditional Branches

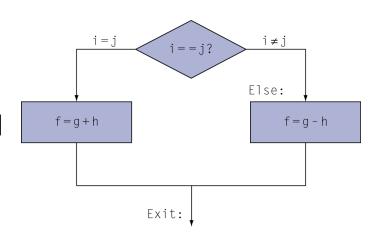


• C code:

f	g	h	i	j
X19	X20	21	X22	X23

• Compiled RISC-V code:

```
bne x22, x23, Else
add x19, x20, x21
beq x0,x0,Exit // unconditional
Else: sub x19, x20, x21
Exit:
```



Compiling Loop Statements



• C code:

```
while (save[i] == k)
i += 1;
```

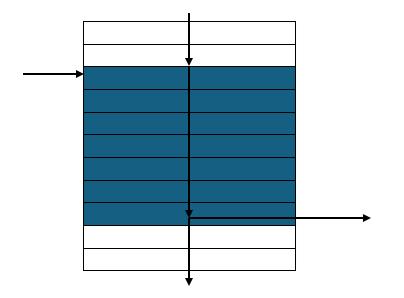
- i in x22, k in x24, address of save in x25
- Compiled RISC-V code:

```
Loop: slli x10, x22, 2 // regx10 = i*4 add x10, x10, x25 // x10= address of save[i] lw x9, 0(x10) // temp reg x9 = save[i] bne x9, x24, Exit // go to Exit if save[i] \neq k addi x22, x22, 1 // i = i+1 beq x0, x0, Loop // go to the loop table Exit: ...
```

Basic Blocks



- A basic block is a sequence of instructions with
 - No embedded branches (except at end)
 - No branch targets (except at beginning)



A compiler identifies basic blocks for optimization. An advanced processor can accelerate execution of basic blocks.