

Call(callee, caller)

- caller: function making a call (呼叫 function 的一方)
- callee: function being called (被 call 的一方)

決定 caller && callee 的 register

- \$a0-\$a3: 四個 argument registers 傳遞參數，超過四個的話就用 stack (push and pop)
- \$v0-\$v1: 兩個 value registers 來回傳結果

caller && callee saves

Name	Register number	Usage	
\$zero	0	the constant value 0	
\$v0 – \$v1	2-3	values for results && expression evaluation	caller saves
\$a0 – \$a3	4-7	arguments	caller saves
\$t0 – \$t7	8-15	temporaries	caller saves
\$s0 – \$s7	16-23	saved	callee saves
t8–t9	24-25	more temporaries	caller saves
\$gp	28	global pointer	callee saves
\$sp	29	stack pointer	callee saves
\$fp	30	frame pointer	callee saves
\$ra	31	return address	callee saves

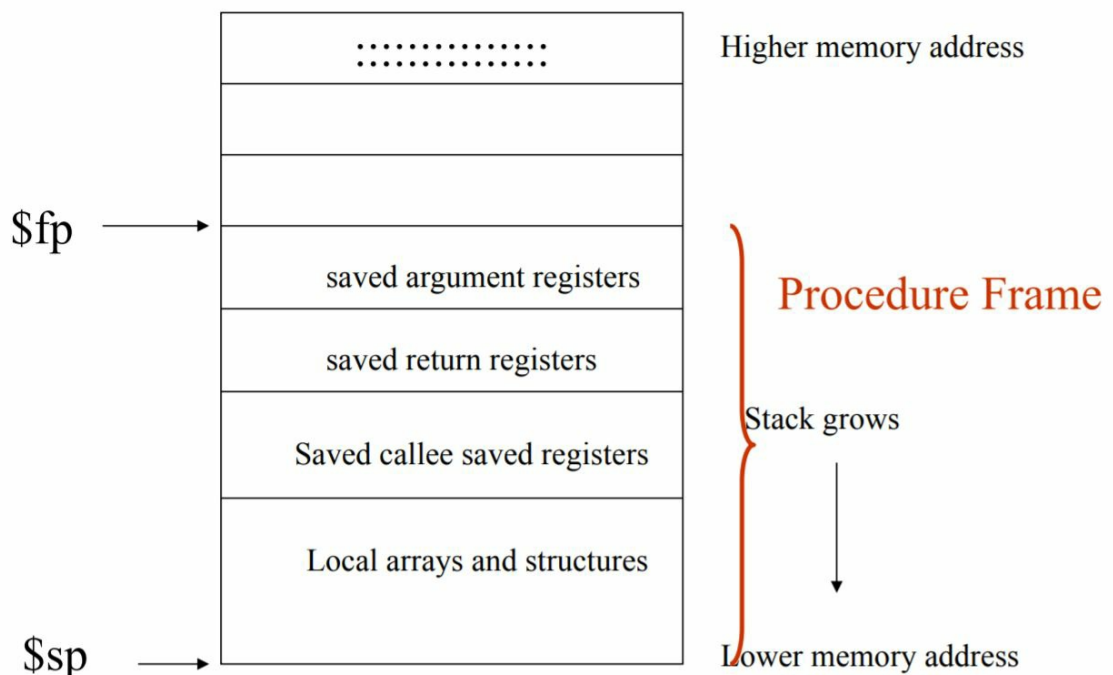
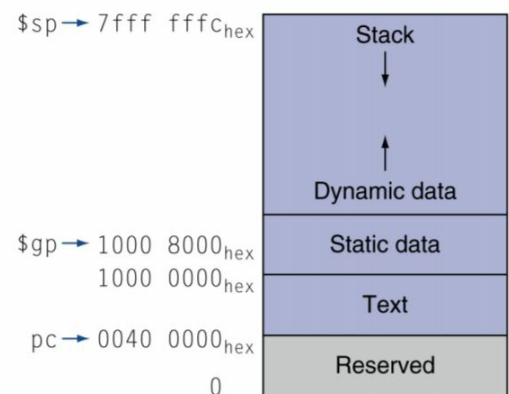
- caller saves: 由 Caller 負責清理或存入 stack frame

- Caller 再呼叫 Callee 前，必須先將 caller-save register 的值存入 stack frame。
- 所以 callee 便可直接使用 caller-save register 裡的值。
- callee saves: 由 Callee 負責清理或存入 stack frame
 - callee 要用 Callee-save register 前，則需先 push 其值至 stack frame
 - 用完後再從 stack frame pop 回覆 Callee-save register 原來的值。
 - 所以對 Caller 而言，Callee-save register 的值，在 call 的前後應該是一致的。

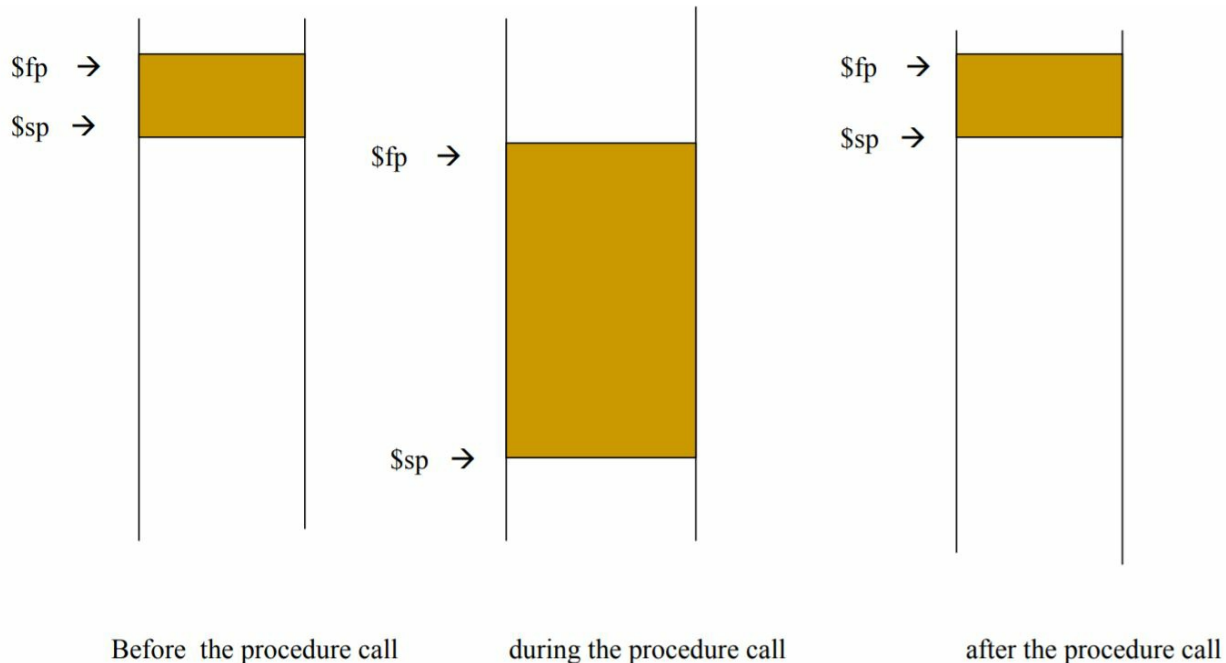
Use Stack

- Memory Layout

- Text: program code
- Static data: global variables
 - e.g., static variables in C, constant arrays and strings
 - \$gp initialized to address allowing \pm offsets into this segment
- Dynamic data: heap
 - E.g., malloc in C, new in Java
- Stack: automatic storage



NOTE: \$fp 和 \$sp 都是 callee saves register, 所以呼叫 function 前後應該要如下圖。



How to switch control?

- How to go to the callee

```
jal procedure_address # (jump and link)
```

- 會把 return address (PC + 4) 存在 \$ra 裡
- 設置 PC = procedure_address , 然後跳轉到該位置

- How to return from the callee

- Callee executes `jr $ra`

Procedure Calling Convention

- in caller:
 1. put arguments in \$a0 - \$a3 (準備傳遞的參數)
 2. push \$a0 - \$a3 to stack (need in nested call)
 3. push \$t0 - \$t7 to stack (if needed)
 4. push \$ra to stack (if needed in nested call)
 5. jal Label (執行 jal instruction)
- in callee:
 6. `subi $sp, $sp <frame-size>`
 - establish stack frame
 7. push \$ra, \$fp, \$s0 - \$s7 to stack
 - saved callee saved registers
 8. `Add $fp, $sp, <frame-size>-4`
 - establish frame pointer
 9. DO SOMETHING in call
 10. place return value in \$v0, \$v1
 11. restore \$ra, \$fp, \$s0 - \$s7 with pop
 12. `jr $ra`

Array vs. Pointer

Example: which faster?

In Array

```
Clear(int array[], int size) {  
    int i;  
    for (i=0, i< size; i+= 1)  
        array[i] = 0;  
}
```

In Pointer

```
Clear(int *array, int size) {  
    int *p,  
    for (p = &array[0]; p < &array[size]; p = p+1)  
        *p = 0;  
}
```

In Array, # of Instruction per iteration = 6

```
        move $t0, $zero           # i =0  
Loop :  
        sll $t1, $t0, 2           # I * 4  
        add $t2, $a0, $t1        # t2 = address of array[i]  
        sw $zero, 0($t2)         # array [i] = 0  
        addi $t0, $t0, 1         # i = i +1  
        slt $t3, $t0, $a1        # compare i and size  
        bne $t3, $zero, loop
```

In Pointer, # of Instruction per iteration = 4

```
        move $t0, $a0            # p = &array[0]  
        sll $t1, $a1, 2          # t1 = size x 4  
        add $t2, $a0, $t1       # t2 = &array[size]  
Loop :  
        sw $zero, 0($t0)        # memory[p] = 0  
        addi $t0, $t0, 4        # p= p+4  
        slt $t3, $t0, $t2       # compare p, & array[size]  
        bne $t3, $zero, Loop
```

Maybe pointer faster!

Synchronization in MIPS

在 MIPS 中使用特殊的 Load/Store 操作 LL (Load Linked, 連結載入) 以及 SC (Store Conditional, 條件存儲) , 來達成多執行緒程式設計 , 對共用變數的互斥訪問。

- LL 指令的功能是從記憶體中讀取一個字 , 以實現接續的 RMW (Read-Modify-Write) 操作 ;
 - `ll rt, offset(rs)`
 - 當使用 `ll d, offset(b)` , 處理器會記住 LL 指令的這次操作 , 同時 LL 指令讀取的位址 `offset(b)` 也會保存在處理器的暫存器中。
- SC 指令的功能是向記憶體中寫入一個字 , 以完成前面的 RMW 操作。
 - `sc rt, offset(rs)`
 - 接在 ll 後面的 SC 指令 , 比如 `sc t, offset(b)` , 會檢查上次 LL 指令執行後的 RMW 操作是否是 `atomic` 的 (即不存在其它對這個位址的操作 , 值沒有改變) 。並且 `t` 值會被更新成
 - 1 且 `t` 的值將會被更新至記憶體中 , `if` 是 `atomic` 的 , 表示操作成功 ;
 - 0 且 `t` 的值不會被更新至記憶體中 , `if`: 不是 `atomic` 的 , 表示操作失敗 ;
 - 判斷 `t` 值 , 再決定接下來的動作 , 例如失敗就在回去執行 LL 指令。達到解決同步問題的目的
- SC指令執行失敗的原因有兩種 :
 1. 在 LL/SC 過程中 , 發生了一個 `interrupt` , 這些 `interrupt` 可能會打亂 RMW 操作的原子性。
 2. 在多核處理器中 , 一個核在進行 RMW 操作時 , 別的核試圖對同樣的位址也進行操作。

MIPS Addressing Mode

Immediate addressing

運算元是常數 , 且包裝在指令內部。

Ex: `addi $2, $3, 4`

Register addressing

運算元是 `register` 。

Ex: `add $r1, $r2, $r3`

Base addressing

運算元存放在記憶體中 , 而位址本身是暫存器和指令中常數的和。

Ex: `lw $2, 100($3)`

- Method 1

```
.data                # define prog. data section
xyz: .word 1         # some data here
...                  # possibly some other data
.text                # define the program code
...                  # lines of code
lw $5,xyz            # loads contents of xyz in r5
```

assembler 會自動把 `lw $5, xyz` 轉換成

```
lw $5, offset($gp) # gp is register 28, the global pointer
```

Note : `.data`, `.word`, `.text` are assembler directives.

- Method 2

或是把 Method 1 的轉換成

```
la $6, xyz           #r6 contains the address of xyz
lw $5, 0($6)         #r5 contains the contents of xyz
```

- Method 3: If the address is a constant
 - use `li`, if less than $\pm 32K$ (2^{16} with 2's Complement)
 - use `lui`(load upper immediate) and `ori`, if large than $\pm 32K$

example: load 10101010101010101010101010101010 into register \$t0

10101010101010101010101010101010 large than 16 bits(32k), so use `lui` and `ori`:

`lui $t0, 10101010101010`

	32-17	16-1
原本的 \$t0	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
immediate	10101010101010	0000000000000000
運算後 \$t0	10101010101010	0000000000000000

`ori $t0, $t0, 10101010101010`

	32-17	16-1
原本的 \$t0	10101010101010	0000000000000000

原本的 PC	1010101010101010	0000000000000000
immediate	0000000000000000	1010101010101010
運算後 \$t0	1010101010101010	1010101010101010

PC-relative addressing

位址是 PC 和指令中 immediate 的加總。

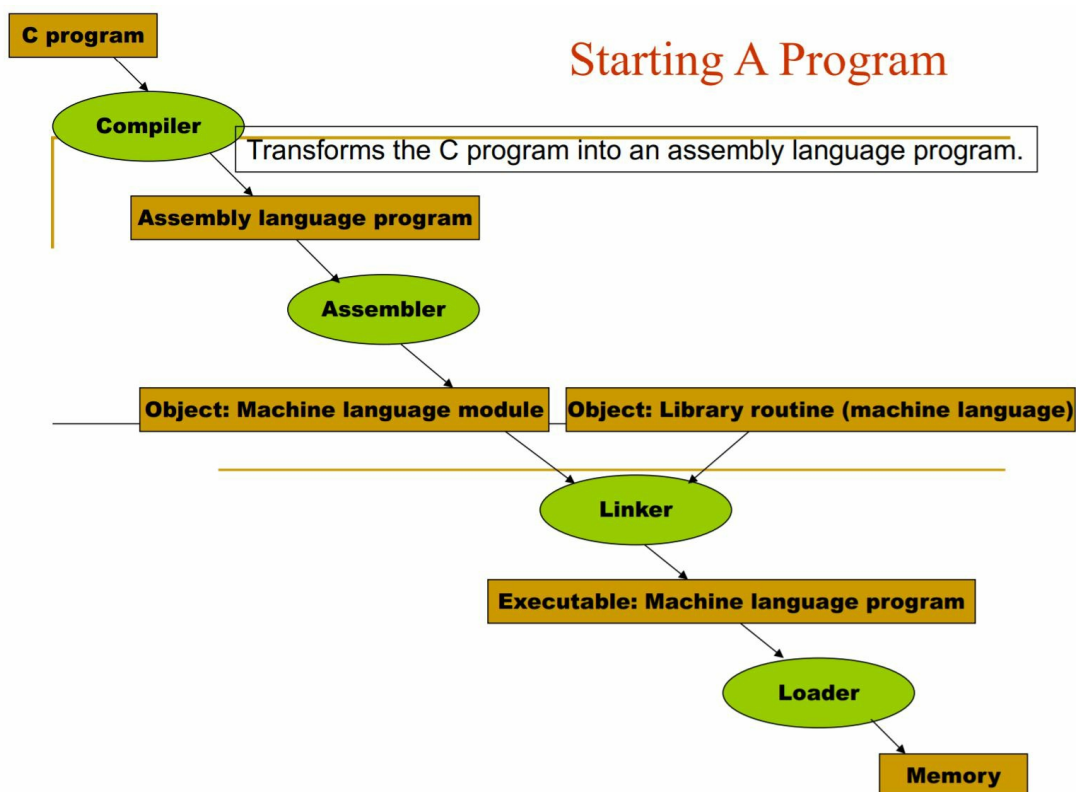
Ex: beq \$2, \$3, 100

Pseudodirect addressing

跳躍位址是指令的 26 bits 再加上 PC 較高的 bits。

Ex: j 100

Starting A Program



Assembler

將 assembly language program 轉換成 object file

Symbol table: 儲存 Label 在 memory 中實際上的位置，方便做 link

Pseudoinstruction: a common variation of assembly language instructions often treated as if it were an instruction in its own right.

Example: `move $t0, $t1` -> `add $t0, $zero, $t1` or `blt` -> `slt & bne`

Linker (Link editor)

將多個 object file link 在一起，產生可以跑在電腦上的 executable file

有三個步驟：

1. Place code and data modules symbolically in memory.(把 code(text) 和 data 先放好)
2. Determine the addresses of data and instruction labels.(設置 data 和 label 的位置)
3. Patch both the internal and external references.(將其他 references patch 進來)

Example: generate executable file

Object File header			
	Name	Procedure A	
	Text size	100h	
	Data size	20h	
Text seg.	Address	Instruction	
	0	lw \$a0, 0(\$gp)	lw \$a0, x
	4	jal 0	jal B
	
Data seg.	0	X	
	
Relocation info.	Address	Instruction type	Dependency
	0	lw	X
	4	Jal	B
Symbol table	Label	Address	
	X	-	
	B	-	

Object File header			
	Name	Procedure B	
	Text size	200h	
	Data size	30h	
Text seg.	Address	Instruction	
	0	sw \$a0,0(\$gp)	sw \$a0, y
	4	jal 0	jal A
	
Data seg.	0	(Y)	
	
Relocation info.	Address	Instruction type	Dependency
	0	sw	Y
	4	jal	A
Symbol table	Label	Address	
	Y	-	
	A	-	

and \$gp = 10008000h

1. 先把 code(text) 和 data 先放好 · 先放 procsdure A 在放 procsdure B ·
放好後 Text size = 100h+200h = 300h, Data size = 20h+30h = 50h
2. label X = 8000h(\$gp), 8000h = (.data(x) addr) - \$gp = 10000000h - 10008000h
label B = 400100h, 400100h = (400000h + 100h + 4h) - 4h
label Y = 8020h(\$gp), 8020h = (.data(y) addr) - \$gp = 10000020h - 10008000h
label A = 400000h, 400000h = (400000h + 0h + 4h) - 4h

jal target 的 target 計算上有 -4h 的部分是因為 PC 在執行 jal 時是 PC = PC + target, 然後在更新下一個 PC 值 PC = PC + 4, 所以全部會變成 PC = PC + target + 4

3. Patch both the internal and external references.

Executa ble File header		
	Name	
	Text size	300h
	Data size	50h
Text seg.	Address	Instruction
	0040 0000h	lw \$a0, 8000h (\$gp)
	0040 0004h	jal 40 0100h

	0040 0100h	sw \$a1, 8020h (\$gp)
	0040 0104h	jal 40 0000h

Data seg.	1000 0000	(X)

	1000 0020	(Y)

Loader

讀 executables file header 來確定 text and data seg. 大小

依據獨到的大小建立一個足夠大的記憶體空間給程式

複製 instructions and data 到剛剛建立的記憶體空間裡面

複製 main program 的參數(如果有的話)到 stack 裡面

初始化 machine registers 和設置 stack pointer(\$sp)

跳至 start-up routine 的部分然後開始執行

Dynamically Linked Libraries (DLL)

傳統的 statically linked library 缺點

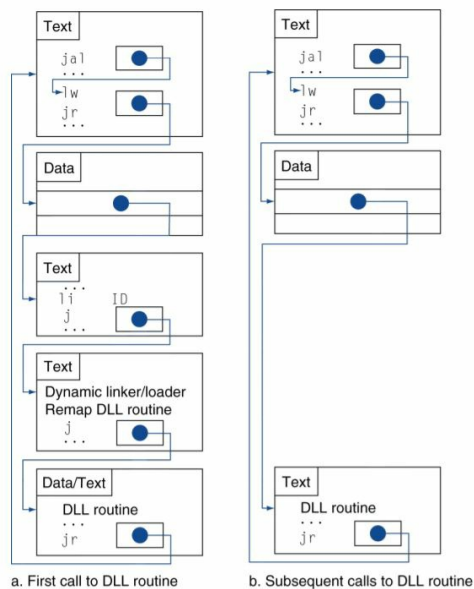
- Library 不好更新
- 會讀進全部的 Library，但不是全部都會用到

所以有 Dynamically Linked Libraries 的出現

- Libraries 在執行後才會 load and link
- Lazy procedure linkage
 - 被 call 過一次才會 link



Example



Text
jal printf();
printf ()
{ lw \$r1, printf_addr
jr \$r1}

Data
printf_addr .word L1 → **Data**
printf_addr 0x400000

Text
L1: li ID
j DLL;

Text
printf()
.....
jr \$ra → Assume this is loaded into
0x400000