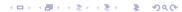


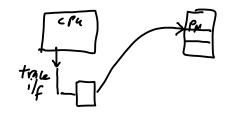
The "hello_world" example

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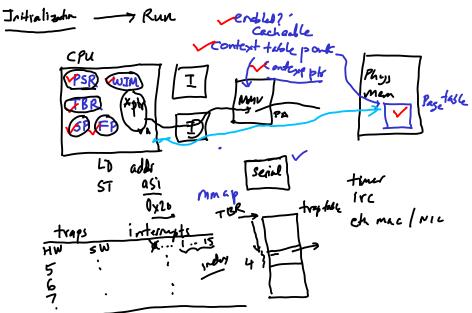


Overview



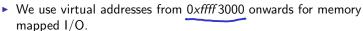
- Print "hello_world" and stop.
- Single core version.
 - Without MMU.
 - ▶ With MMU.
- Multi core version.
 - ▶ With MMU.

Blank slide: initialization of a processor core



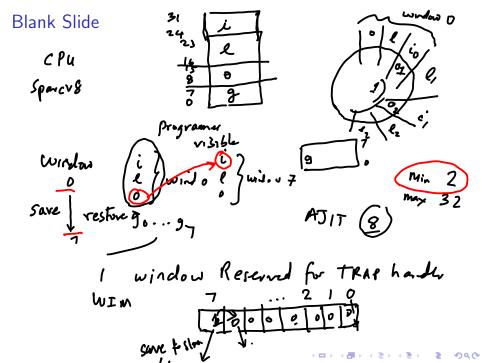
Single core version: setting up the run-time environment without using the MMU

Set up the stack and frame pointers.



► Set the initial stack and frame pointers at Oxffff2ffc since we are not passing anything to the main program in this example.

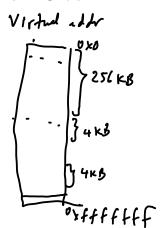
- In general, you can set up the initial stack pointer and frame pointer to define a stack frame which can be used to pass arguments to your main program.
- ▶ Set the processor state register (PSR) to enable interrupts.
- ► Set the window invalid mask register to reserve one window for the trap handler.
- ▶ Set the default cacheable bit in the MMU control register.
 - ► This marks all accesses as cacheable (other than the bypass ASI accesses).

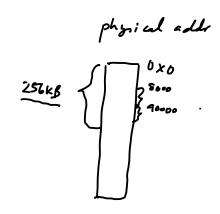


Single core version: setting up the run-time environment using the MMU

- Same procedure as before, except for changes related to virtual to physical mapping.
- Write a VMAP file.
 - ► The script generates an assembly subroutine which sets up the page table in memory.
- Call the page table setup assembly subroutine and set the context table pointer.
- Enable the MMU.
- Run with full protection.

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Multi core version: setting up the run-time environment using the MMU

- ▶ Set up the stack and frame pointers for each core.
- Set the processor state register (PSR) in each core, to enable interrupts.
- Set the window invalid mask register in each core, to reserve one window for the trap handler.
- Write a VMAP file.
- Call the page table setup assembly subroutine and set the context table pointer.
- Enable the MMU.
- Set up locks.
- ► Run.

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