

Non-Leaf Procedures

- Procedures that call other procedures
- For nested call, caller needs to save on the stack:
 - Its return address
 - Any arguments and temporaries needed after the call
- Restore from the stack after the call

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Non-Leaf Procedure Example

- C code:

```
int fact (int n)
{
    if (n < 1) return f;
    else return n * fact(n - 1);
}
```

- Argument n in \$a0
- Result in \$v0

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Non-Leaf Procedure Example

```
int fact (int n)
{
    if (n < 1) return f;
    else return n * fact(n - 1);
}
```

■MIPS code:

fact:	
addi \$sp, \$sp, -8	# adjust stack for 2 items
sw \$ra, 4(\$sp)	# save return address
sw \$a0, 0(\$sp)	# save argument
slti \$t0, \$a0, 1	# test for n < 1
beq \$t0, \$zero, L1	
addi \$v0, \$zero, 1	# if so, result is 1
addi \$sp, \$sp, 8	# pop 2 items from stack
jr \$ra	# and return
L1: addi \$a0, \$a0, -1	# else decrement n
jal fact	# recursive call
lw \$a0, 0(\$sp)	# restore original n
lw \$ra, 4(\$sp)	# and return address
addi \$sp, \$sp, 8	# pop 2 items from stack
mul \$v0, \$a0, \$v0	# multiply to get result
jr \$ra	# and return

addi \$a0, \$a0, 2

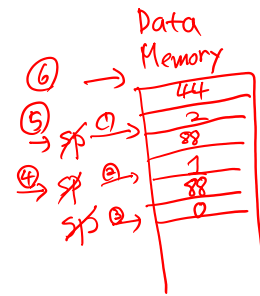
sol fact

\$ra ~~44~~ ~~88~~ ~~88~~ ~~88~~ 44 ← 44

\$a0 ~~2~~ ~~2~~ ~~0~~ ~~2~~

\$t0 0

\$v0 1*1*2



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Character Data

- Byte-encoded character sets
 - ASCII: 128 characters
 - 95 graphic, 33 control
 - Latin-1: 256 characters
 - ASCII, +96 more graphic characters
- Unicode: 32-bit character set
 - Used in Java, C++ wide characters, ...
 - Most of the world's alphabets, plus symbols
 - UTF-8, UTF-16: variable-length encodings

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Byte/Halfword Operations

*char a = 'A';
cout << (int) a;*

- Could use bitwise operations
 - MIPS byte/halfword load/store
 - String processing is a common case
- ```
lb rt, offset(rs) lh rt, offset(rs)
 Sign extend to 32 bits in rt
lbu rt, offset(rs) lhu rt, offset(rs)
 Zero extend to 32 bits in rt
sb rt, offset(rs) sh rt, offset(rs)
 Store just rightmost byte/halfword
```

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## String Copy Example

- C code (naïve):
    - Null-terminated string
- ```
void strcpy (char x[], char y[]) {
    int i;
    i = 0;
    while ((x[i]=y[i])!='\0')
        i += 1;
}
```
- Addresses of x, y in \$a0, \$a1
 - i in \$s0

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String Copy Example

```

strcpy:
    addi $sp, $sp, -4      # adjust stack for 1 item
    sw   $s0, 0($sp)      # save $s0
    add  $s0, $zero, $zero # i = 0
L1:    add $t1, $s0, $a1    # addr of y[i] in $t1
        lbu $t2, 0($t1)    # $t2 = y[i]
        add $t3, $s0, $a0  # addr of x[i] in $t3
        sb  $t2, 0($t3)    # x[i] = y[i]
        beq $t2, $zero, L2 # exit loop if y[i] == 0
        addi $s0, $s0, 1   # i = i + 1
        j   L1            # next iteration of loop
L2:    lw   $s0, 0($sp)    # restore saved $s0
        addi $sp, $sp, 4   # pop 1 item from stack
        jr  $ra           # and return

```

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