Lecture 6: Subroutines I

- Introduction to subroutines
- The stack
- BRS/JSR and RTS instructions
- An example: compute the statistical average
- Parameter passing to subroutines
 - Passing by value
 - Passing by reference

Introduction to subroutines

What is a subroutine?

- A subroutine is a coherent sequence of instructions that carries out a welldefined function
- Conceptually, a subroutine is similar to a function call in a high-level language

Why subroutines?

- The same sequence of instructions can be used many times without the need to rewrite them over and over
- Subroutines make programs easier to write (in a top-down fashion) and maintain

Examples of subroutines

 Print a message to the display, compute an average value, initialize an I/O port, any more?

Subroutines made easy

When a program calls a subroutine

- The address n of the next instruction in the program is saved in a special memory location called the STACK
- The PC is loaded with the starting address of the subroutine
- The CPU performs another "fetch-execute" cycle... this time at the first instruction of the subroutine!

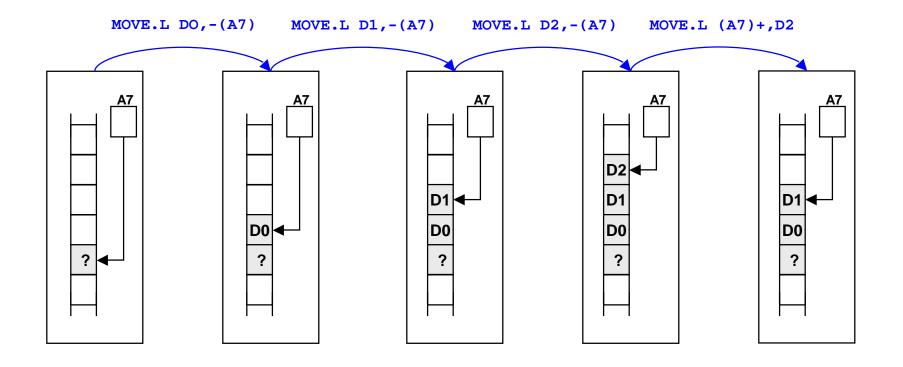
When a subroutine is done

- The old address N is recovered from the STACK
- The program counter is loaded with N
- The CPU performs another "fetch-execute" cycle... this time at the next instruction in the program after the subroutine call!

The stack

- The stack is a special area in memory reserved for reading and writing special data items
 - The stack is a LIFO structure (LAST IN, FIRST OUT) since the last item pushed is always the first item popped
 - The address of the last item pushed on the stack is stored in A7, also referred to as the Stack Pointer (SP)
- Data is pushed (saved) on the stack with MOVE.L
 - MOVE.L DO,-(A7)
- Data is popped off (recovered from) the stack with MOVE.L
 - MOVE.L (A7)+,D0
- Always move long-words to the stack!!!

The stack (an example)



BSR/JSR instruction: calling a subroutine

- BSR/JSR used to <u>Branch(Jump)</u> to a <u>SubRoutine</u>
- BSR/JSR performs three operations
 - Decrement the stack pointer
 - Push the program counter on the stack
 - Load the program counter with the target address
- For example, in RTL "BSR AVG" is equivalent to

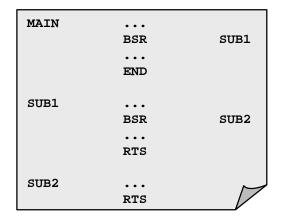
```
[A7] \leftarrow [A7]-4
[M([A7])] \leftarrow [PC]
[PC] \leftarrow AVG
```

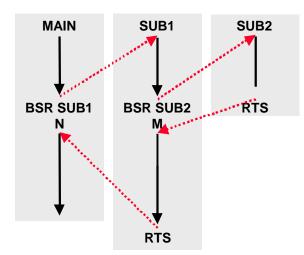
RTS instruction: returning from a subroutine

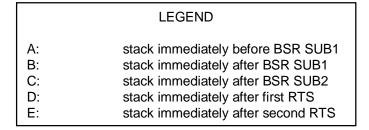
- RTS used to ReTurn from a Subroutine
- RTS performs two operations
 - Pull the return address from the stack
 - Post-increment the stack pointer
- For example, in RTL "RTS" is equivalent to

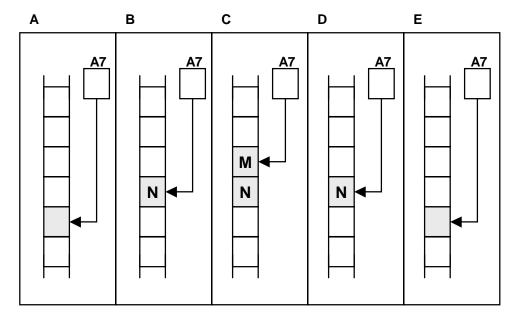
```
[PC] \leftarrow [M([A7])][A7] \leftarrow [A7] + 4
```

Subroutines and the stack







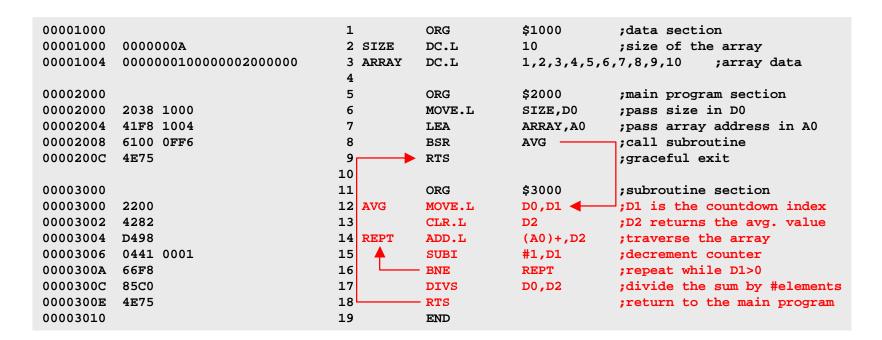


A simple example

Compute the average of an array of numbers

In our case

$$avg(1,...,10) = \frac{1+..+10}{10} = 5.5$$



Run on sim68k

MC68000/ECB Simulator. Copyright (C) Livadas and Ward, 1992. Author Wayne Wolf Version 2.3 SIM68000 2.3 > LO L6.S SIM68000 2.3 > PC 2000 SIM68000 2.3 > DF PC=00002000 SR=0000=.0 US=00007000 SS=00007E00 D0=F9315AE6 D1=390E2E5F D2=8E0FB027 D3=B78A9DAA A0=718D7B96 A1=8C93757E A2=713179ED A3=6439C3E7	SIM68000 2.3 > PC=00003006 SR=8000=T.0 US=00006FFC SS=00007E00 D0=00000000A D1=0000000A D2=00000001 D3=B78A9DAA A0=00001008 A1=8C93757E A2=713179ED A3=6439C3E7	SIM68000 2.3 > PC=0000300A SR=8000=T.0 US=00006FFC SS=00007E00 D0=00000000 D1=00000007 D2=00000006 D3=B78A9DAA A0=00001010 A1=8C93757E A2=713179ED A3=6439C3E7
PC=00003004 SR=8004=T.0Z US=00006FFC SS=00007E00		0000300E 4E75 RTS



A look at the STACK on sim68k

```
MC68000/ECB Simulator.
                                                                       SIM68000 2.3 > GO
Copyright (C) Livadas and Ward, 1992. Author Wayne Wolf
Version 2.3
                                                                       AT BREAKPOINT
                                                                       SIM68000 2.3 > LO L6.S
SIM68000 2.3 > BR 2008
                                                                       D4=17878BD5 D5=47886B47 D6=2B9E229F D7=402E85E6
                                                                       A0=0000102C A1=C2B6AEC4 A2=B78BD3A6 A3=7FDC3CCC
BREAKPOINTS
002008 002008
                                                                       A4=9E3FBED4 A5=B244AB91 A6=AD715F12 A7=00006FFC
                                                                       -----0000300E 4E75
                                                                                               RTS
SIM68000 2.3 > BR 300E
                                                                       SIM68000 2.3 > MD 6FF0 20
BREAKPOINTS
002008 002008
                                                                       006FF0 00 00 00 00 00 00 0<del>00 00 00 00 00</del> 00 00 20 00 ......
00300E 00300E
                                                                       SIM68000 2.3 > GO 2000
                                                                       SIM68000 2.3 > T
AT BREAKPOINT
PC=00002008 SR=8000=T.0.... US=00007000 SS=00007E00
                                                                      PC=0000200C SR=8000=T.0.... US=00007000 SS=00007E00
D0=0000000A D1=AEFBC1E5 D2=5612A2AA D3=862C6564
                                                                       D0=0000000A D1=00000000 D2=00050005 D3=DFB2B4F7
A0=00001004 A1=47466DA7 A2=340641B8 A3=299A886F
                                                                       D4=17878BD5 D5=47886B47 D6=2B9E229F D7=402E85E6
                          BSR $003000
                                                                       A0=0000102C A1=C2B6AEC4 A2=B78ED3A6 A3=7FDC3CCC
-----00002008 6100 0FF6
                                                                       A4=9E3FBED4 A5=B244AB91 A6=AD7 5F12 A7=00007000
                                                                       -----0000200C 4E75
                                                                                                RTS
SIM68000 2.3 > MD 6FF0 20
SIM68000 2.3 > MD 6FF0 20
SIM68000 2.3 > T
                                                                       PC=00003000 SR=8000=T.0.... US=00006FFC SS=00007E00
                                                                       SIM68000 2.3 > T
D0=0000000A D1=AEFBC1E5 D2=5612A2AA D3=862C6564
A0=00001004 A1=47466DA7 A2=34064 B8 A3=299A886F
                                                                       PC=0000200C SR=8000=T.0.... US=00007000 SS=00007E00
-----00003000 2200
                         MOVE.L D0 D1
                                                                       D0=0000000A D1=00000000 D2=00050005 D3=DFB2B4F7
                                                                       D4=17878BD5 D5=47886B47 D6=2B9E229F D7=402E85E6
SIM68000 2.3 > MD 6FF0 20
                                                                       A0=0000102C A1=C2B6AEC4 A2=B78BD3A6 A3=7FDC3CCC
                                                                       A4=9E3FBED4 A5=B244AB91 A6=AD715F12 A7=00007000
-----0000200C 4E75
                                                                                                RTS
```



Parameter passing

Two ways to pass parameters to a subroutine

- By value: the actual data is passed in a register
- By reference: the address in memory of the parameter is passed in a register
- In the previous example (BSR AVG)
 - The number of items in the array (SIZE) was passed by value since it was loaded on D0 (MOVE.L SIZE,D0)
 - The items (ARRAY) were passed by reference since their starting address was loaded on A0 (LEA ARRAY, A0)

These parameter passing methods are limiting

- They do not allow re-entrant code
- Using the stack is the preferred method (next lecture)