

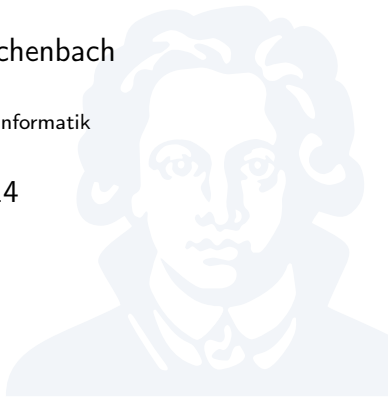
Foundations of Programming Languages

2OPM Assembly (3/3): Subroutines

Prof. Dr. Christoph Reichenbach

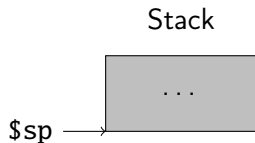
Fachbereich 12 / Institut für Informatik

17. Oktober 2014



Stack Movement

Special operations **push**, **pop** for stack access:



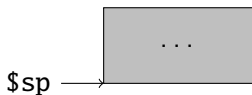
```
⇒ li    $t0, 17  
push  $t0  
push  $t0  
pop   $t1  
...
```

Processor
\$t0 = 00000064
\$t1 = 00000000
\$sp = 7f...f28

Stack Movement

Special operations **push**, **pop** for stack access:

Stack



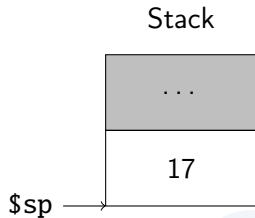
```
⇒ li    $t0, 17  
push  $t0  
push  $t0  
pop   $t1  
...
```

Processor
\$t0 = 00000017
\$t1 = 00000000
\$sp = 7f...f28

Stack Movement

Special operations **push**, **pop** for stack access:

```
⇒ li    $t0, 17  
push  $t0  
push  $t0  
pop   $t1  
...
```

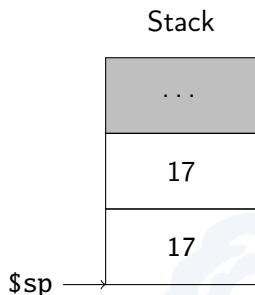


Processor
\$t0 = 00000017
\$t1 = 00000000
\$sp = 7f...f20

Stack Movement

Special operations **push**, **pop** for stack access:

```
li    $t0, 17
push  $t0
push  $t0
=> pop  $t1
...
```



Processor
\$t0 = 00000017
\$t1 = 00000000
\$sp = 7f...f18

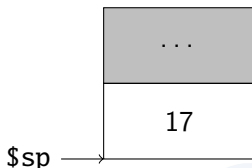
Stack Movement

Special operations **push**, **pop** for stack access:

```
li    $t0, 17
push  $t0
push  $t0
pop   $t1
```

⇒ ...

Stack



Processor

```
$t0 = 00000017
$t1 = 00000017
$sp = 7f...f20
```

Stack Movement

Special operations **push**, **pop** for stack access:

Pushing

```
push $r
```

same as:

```
subi $sp, 8  
sd $r, $sp(0)
```

Popping

```
pop $r
```

same as:

```
ld $r, $sp(0)  
addi $sp, 8
```

Stack Movement

Special operations **push**, **pop** for stack access:

Pushing

```
push $r
```

same as:

```
subi $sp, 8  
sd    $r, $sp(0)
```

Popping

```
pop $r
```

same as:

```
ld   $r, $sp(0)  
addi $sp, 8
```

Frequent operations, very compact machine code

Re-use through Subroutines

Let's recall our factorial code:

```
    li    $t0, 0x1  
label:  
    mul   $t0, $t1  
    subi  $t1, 0x1  
    bnez  $t1, label
```



Re-use through Subroutines

Let's recall our factorial code:

```
    li    $t0, 0x1  
label:  
    mul   $t0, $t1  
    subi  $t1, 0x1  
    bnez  $t1, label
```

Using subroutines avoids copy-and-paste



Calling and Returning

Call subroutine

`jals l`

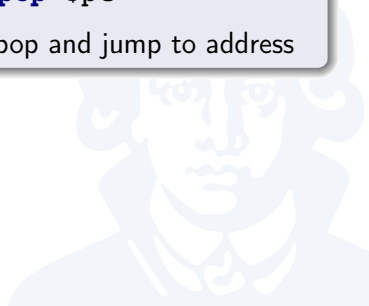
- ▶ **push** address of next instruction
- ▶ **j** *l*

Return from subroutine

`jreturn`

- ▶ **pop** `$pc`

I.e., pop and jump to address



Subroutine invocation

Definition: factorial

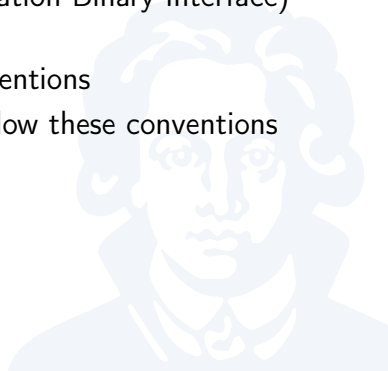
```
factorial:
    li        $v0, 0x1
loop:
    mul       $v0, $a0
    subi     $a0, 0x1
    bnez     $a0, loop
    jreturn
```

Invoking factorial

```
li    $a0, 10        # Load parameter
jals  factorial
      # Result in $v0
```

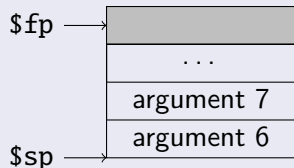
Using subroutines

- ▶ First parameter in `$a0`
- ▶ Return value in `$v0`
- ▶ Follows x86-64/Linux ABI (Application Binary Interface) *calling conventions*
- ▶ Existing libraries follow these conventions
- ▶ Existing libraries expect *you* to follow these conventions



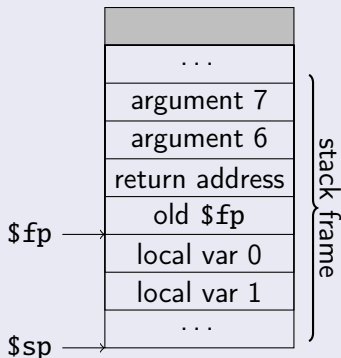
Stack and Invocations

Before Call



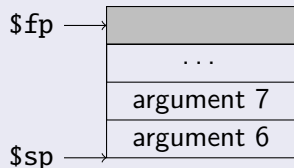
- ▶ $\$sp \bmod 16 = 8$
- ▶ Arguments 0-5 in `$a0-$a5`

During Call



Stack and Invocations

Before Call

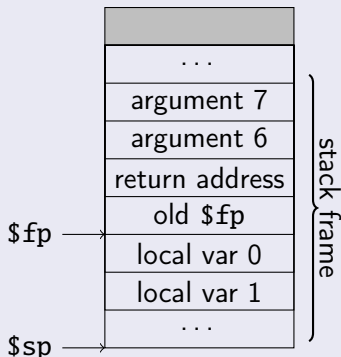


- ▶ $\$sp \bmod 16 = 8$
- ▶ Arguments 0-5 in $\$a0-\$a5$

After Call

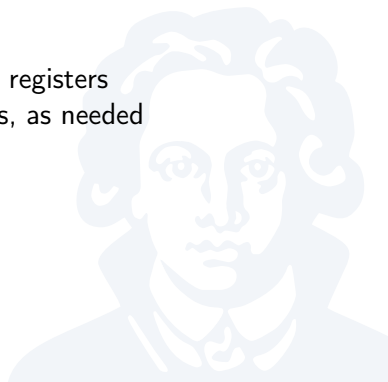
- ▶ $\$v0$ contains result
- ▶ $\$sp, \$fp, \$gp, \$s0-\$s3$ same as before call

During Call



Stack frame

- ▶ All data associated with a single function invocation:
Stack frame
- ▶ Contains:
 - ▶ Return address
 - ▶ Parameters 6, 7, ...
 - ▶ Any local variables not stored in registers
 - ▶ Backups of callee-saved variables, as needed
(\$fp, \$s0–\$s3)
 - ▶ Other storage



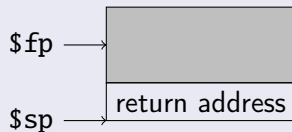
Recursive factorial

Definition: factorial

```
factorial:
    bnez    $a0, recurse
    li     $v0, 0x1
    jreturn

recurse:
    push   $fp
    move   $fp, $sp
    subi   $sp, 16
    sd     $a0, -8($fp)
    subi   $a0, 0x1
    jals   factorial
    ld     $a0, -8($fp)
    mul    $v0, $a0
    move   $sp, $fp
    pop    $fp
    jreturn
```

During Call

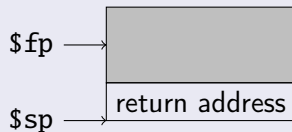


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```

During Call



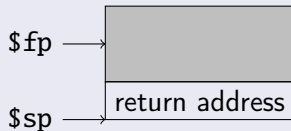
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```

During Call



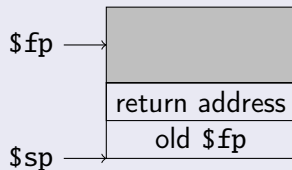
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    ld    $a0, -8($fp)
    mul   $v0, $a0
    move  $sp, $fp
    pop   $fp
    jreturn
```

During Call



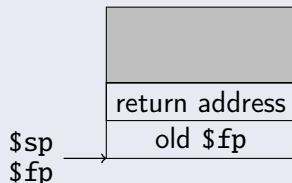
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During Call



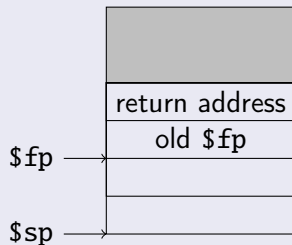
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    mul   $v0, $a0
    move  $sp, $fp
    pop   $fp
    jreturn
```

During Call



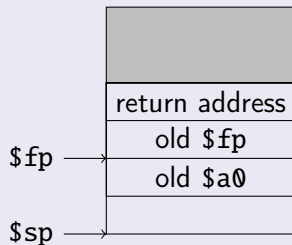
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During Call



Recursive factorial

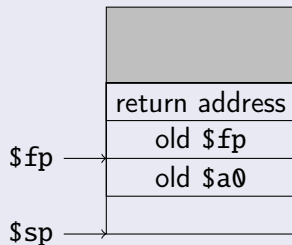
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```

⇒

During Call



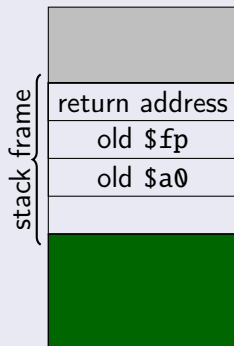
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```

During Call



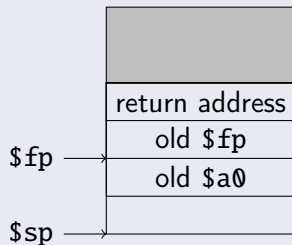
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    mul   $v0, $a0
    move  $sp, $fp
    pop   $fp
    jreturn
```

During Call



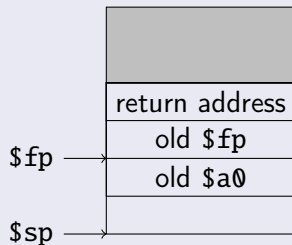
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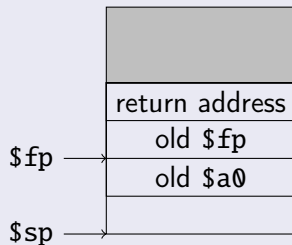
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```

During Call



Recursive factorial

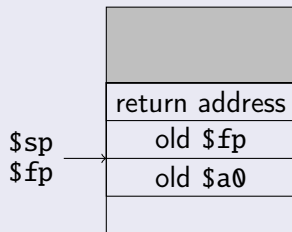
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```

⇒

During Call



Recursive factorial

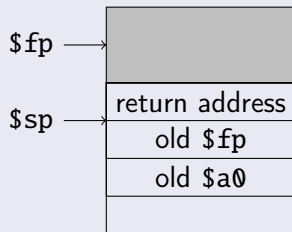
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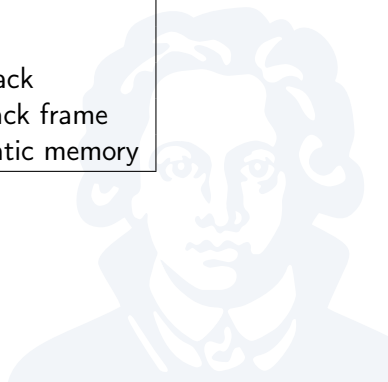
⇒

During Call



20PM Registers

Name	Purpose
\$v0	Return V alue
\$a0–\$a5	A rguments
\$s0–\$s3	S aved registers: Callee-saved
\$t0, \$t1	T emporary registers
\$sp	S tack P ointer: bottom of stack
\$fp	F rame P ointer: access to stack frame
\$gp	G lobal P ointer: access to static memory



Summary

- ▶ Subroutines allow re-using assembly instructions
- ▶ Means for implementing functions, methods, procedures, ...
- ▶ **jals**: call subroutine, store return address on stack
- ▶ **jreturn**: return from subroutine, load return address from stack
- ▶ Follow ABI conventions:
 - ▶ Routine arguments passed in \$a0–\$a5 and stack
 - ▶ Return value in \$v0
 - ▶ \$sp, \$fp, \$gp, \$s0–\$s3 preserved
 - ▶ All other registers may be altered
 - ▶ Function entry: \$sp 16-byte aligned

Full list of operations in documentation