

# COMP1521 25T1

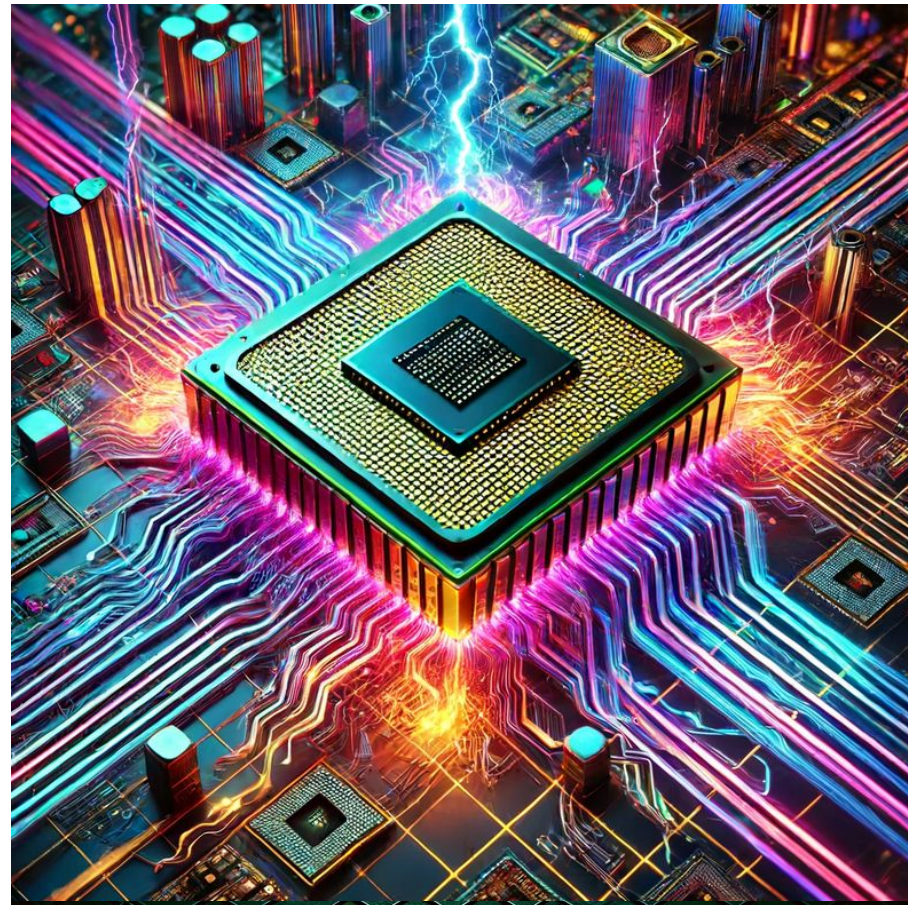
## Week 3 Lecture 2

# MIPS FUNctions and MIPS recap

Adapted from Abiram Nadarajah, Hammond Pearce,  
Andrew Taylor and John Shepherd's slides

# Today's Lecture

- More about Functions
- MIPS application
  - Putting it all together



# Help Sessions

## COMP1521 Help Sessions

Please check the schedule!

Optional, drop in help!

BYOD

They will get busy around assignment 1 deadline!

Get in now!

# First Weekly Tests Out Tomorrow

**Released:** Thursday 3pm

**Time limit:** 1 hour

**Due:** Thursday Week 4 at 3pm. (And then another test comes out)

Submitted via **give**

**You can get 50% max for questions submitted after the hour is up**

**Topic for week 3 test:** MIPS basics, control.

Can use mips documentation

# Functions

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  - Which you can call
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# Register Usage

Can use the other 30 registers however we want, technically, but:  
There are conventions to prevent utter chaos and madness

Number	Names	Conventional Usage
0	zero	Constant 0
1	at	Reserved for assembler
2,3	v0,v1	Expression evaluation and results of a function
4..7	a0..a3	Arguments 1-4
8..16	t0..t7	Temporary (not preserved across function calls)
16..23	s0..s7	Saved temporary (preserved across function calls)
24,25	t8,t9	Temporary (not preserved across function calls)
26,27	k0,k1	Reserved for Kernel use
28	gp	Global Pointer
29	sp	Stack Pointer
30	fp	Frame Pointer
31	ra	Return Address (used by function call instructions)

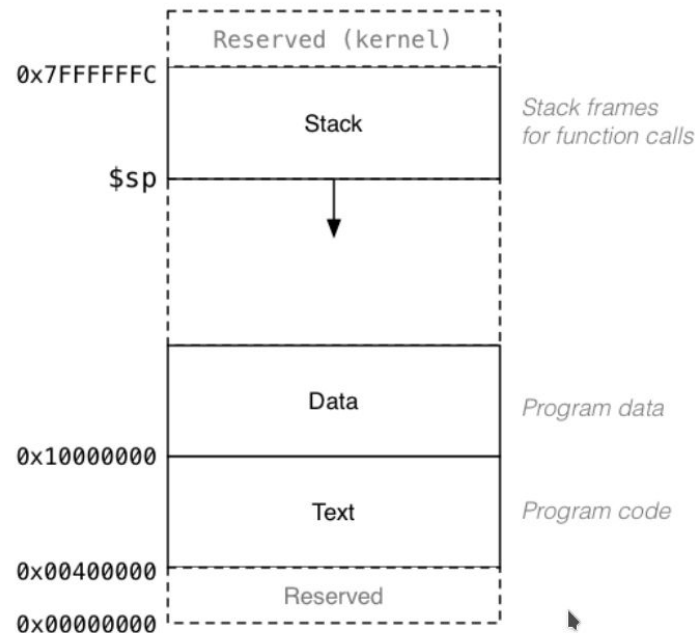
# MIPS function rules: Summary

- **\$t** registers are free real estate
  - So we must assume that other functions destroy them
- A function must restore the original values of **\$sp**, **\$fp**, **\$s0..\$s7**
  - So we can assume that any function we call leaves these registers unchanged
- Functions need to preserve **\$ra** if they overwrite it
  - Otherwise, our function will lose track of where to return to
- **\$a0..\$a3** contain arguments -
  - these are also not preserved by callees (like \$t)
- **\$v0** contains the return value

# Saving to the Stack

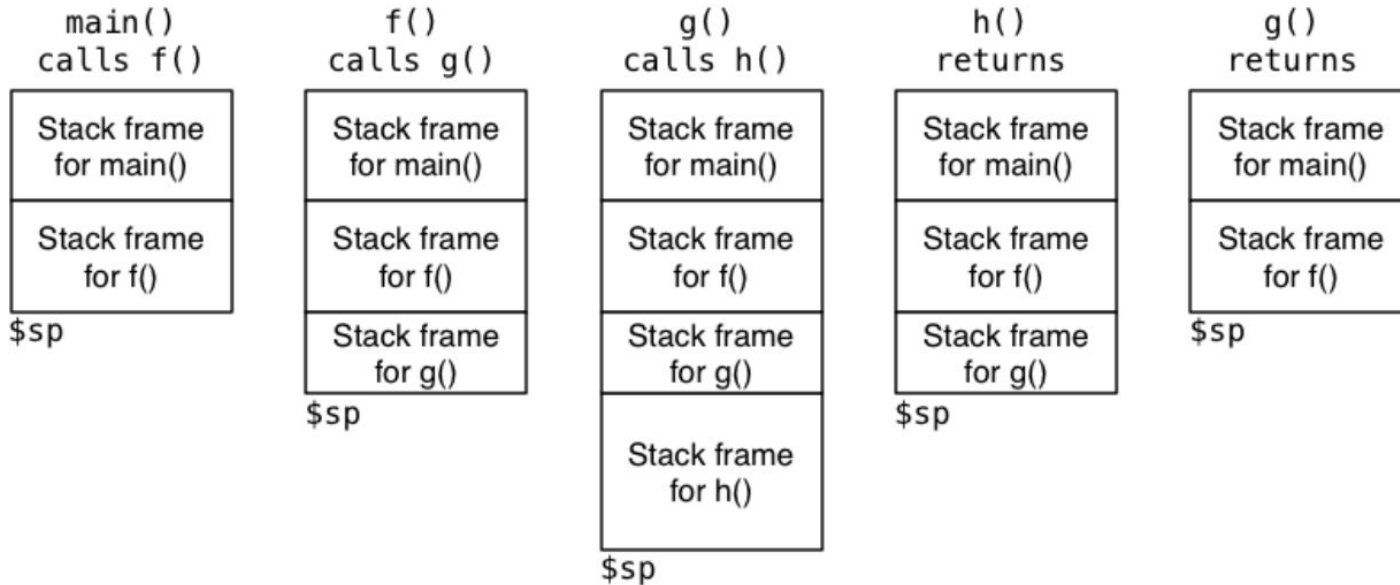
## The stack

- is a region of memory which we can grow and expand
- uses the `$sp` (**stack pointer**) register to keep track of the top of the stack
- We can modify the stack pointer to allocate more room on the stack for us to store values



# The stack: growing and shrinking

This is how the stack changes as functions are called and return:



# Example - \$sp and the stack (the easy way)

- For convenience, we provide you with two pseudo-instructions to interact with the stack: **push** and **pop**
- **push**  $R_t$ 
  - 'allocates' 4 bytes on the stack ( $\$sp = \$sp - 4$ )
  - stores the value of  $R_t$  to the stack
- **pop**  $R_t$ 
  - restores the value on the top of the stack into  $R_t$
  - 'deallocates' 4 bytes on the stack ( $\$sp = \$sp + 4$ )

# Prologues and Epilogues

Prologues: the start of a function's story

- We use the **begin** instruction (more on this soon)
- We need to **push** \$ra onto the stack
- We **push** the values of any \$s registers we want to use

Epilogues: the end of a function's story

- We restore (**pop**) any \$s registers we saved to the stack, in reverse order
- We **pop** \$ra
- We use the **end** instruction (more on this soon)
- We then return to the caller with **jr \$ra**

# Function Skeleton

```
func:
    # [header comment]
func__prologue:
    begin
    push    $ra
    push    $s0
    push    $s1

func__body:
    # do stuff

    li     $a0, 42
    jal    foo        # foo(42)

    # foo return val in $v0

# at the end of the function
func__epilogue:
    pop    $s1
    pop    $s0
    pop    $ra
    end

    jr     $ra
```



# Recap Exercises

function\_example\_broken.s

sum\_to.c

sum\_to\_r.c

# MIPS Pizzeria Application

# MIPS Pizzeria: Data Types

```
// Written by Hammond Pearce
#include <stdio.h>

struct pizza_t {
    char size[10];
    int price_cents;
};

struct pizza_t pizza_options[3] = {
    {"small", 300},
    {"medium", 550},
    {"large", 800}
};
```

# MIPS Pizzeria: Main

```
int main(void) {  
    printf("The available pizza options are:\n");  
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {  
        increase_price(&pizza_options[i], 100);  
        print_pizza_t(&pizza_options[i]);  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

# MIPS Pizzeria: Functions

```
void print_pizza_t(struct pizza_t *pizza) {  
    printf("Size: %s, ", pizza->size);  
    printf("price: %d cents\n", pizza->price_cents);  
}
```

```
void increase_price(struct pizza_t *pizza, int increase_cents) {  
    pizza->price_cents += increase_cents;  
}
```

# Don't forget before jumping into MIPS

- For each function
  - Simplify function in C
  - Compile and rerun the program to check it still works
- Don't change everything at once without testing!

# Writing Code in MIPS

- Plan register usage
- Style - consistent naming of labels
- Indentation
- Comments - equivalent line of C Code for MIPS code.

# Revision

If time:

array\_words\_pointer.c

array\_bytes\_pointer.c

modify\_2d.c



# Feedback Please!

Your feedback is valuable!

If you have any feedback from today's lecture, please follow the link below or use the QR Code.

Please remember to keep your feedback constructive, so I can action it and improve your learning experience.



<https://forms.office.com/r/iqq1fDbMK5>

# Reach Out

Content Related Questions:  
Forum

Admin related Questions email:  
[cs1521@cse.unsw.edu.au](mailto:cs1521@cse.unsw.edu.au)



# Student Support | I Need Help With...

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Managing Low Mood, Unusual Feelings & Depression



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**In Australia Call Afterhours  
UNSW Mental Health Support  
Line**

1300 787 026  
5pm-9am



**Mind HUB**

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