Researchers at the University of Pittsburgh have used an atomic force microscope (AFM) to draw tiny, electrically conductive paths (ala wires) on a special material. The lines were as thin as 3 nm, making this one of the most precise techniques for etching devices out of silicon. Rewritable logic circuits? High-density memory? Very cool!

www.technologyreview.com/Nanotech/20362/
Review

- Disassembly is simple and starts by decoding opcode field.
  - Be creative, efficient when authoring C
- Assembler expands real instruction set (TAL) with pseudoinstructions (MAL)
  - Only TAL can be converted to raw binary
  - Assembler’s job to do conversion
  - Assembler uses reserved register $at
  - MAL makes it much easier to write MIPS
Overview

- Interpretation vs Translation
- Translating C Programs
  - Compiler
  - Assembler
  - Linker (next time)
  - Loader (next time)
- An Example (next time)
Language Execution Continuum

- An **Interpreter** is a program that executes other programs.

```
Scheme  Java  C++  C  Assembly  Java bytecode  machine language
Easy to program
Inefficient to interpret
Efficient to interpret
Difficult to program
```

- Language **translation** gives us another option.
- In general, we **interpret** a high level language when efficiency is not critical and **translate** to a lower level language to up performance.
Interpretation vs Translation

- How do we run a program written in a source language?
  - **Interpreter**: Directly executes a program in the source language
  - **Translator**: Converts a program from the source language to an equivalent program in another language

- For example, consider a Scheme program 
  `foo.scm`
Scheme Interpreter is just a program that reads a scheme program and performs the functions of that scheme program.
Translation

- Scheme Compiler is a translator from Scheme to machine language.
- The processor is a hardware interpreter of machine language.

```
Scheme program: foo.scm

Scheme Compiler

Executable (mach lang pgm): a.out

Hardware
```
Interpretation

- Any good reason to interpret machine language in software?
- SPIM – useful for learning / debugging
- Apple Macintosh conversion
  - Switched from Motorola 680x0 instruction architecture to PowerPC.
    - Similar issue with switch to x86.
  - Could require all programs to be re-translated from high level language
  - Instead, let executables contain old and/or new machine code, interpret old code in software if necessary (emulation)
Interpretation vs. Translation? (1/2)

- Generally easier to write interpreter
- Interpreter closer to high-level, so can give better error messages (e.g., SPIM)
  - Translator reaction: add extra information to help debugging (line numbers, names)
- Interpreter slower (10x?), code smaller (2X?)
- Interpreter provides instruction set independence: run on any machine
Interpretation vs. Translation? (2/2)

- Translated/compiled code almost always more efficient and therefore higher performance:
  - Important for many applications, particularly operating systems.

- Translation/compilation helps “hide” the program “source” from the users:
  - One model for creating value in the marketplace (eg. Microsoft keeps all their source code secret)
  - Alternative model, “open source”, creates value by publishing the source code and fostering a community of developers.
Steps to Starting a Program (translation)

1. C program: foo.c
2. Assembly program: foo.s
3. Assembler
4. Object (mach lang module): foo.o
5. Linker
6. Executable (mach lang pgm): a.out
7. Loader
8. Memory

lib.o
Compiler

- **Input**: High-Level Language Code (e.g., C, Java such as `foo.c`)
- **Output**: Assembly Language Code (e.g., `foo.s` for MIPS)
- **Note**: Output *may* contain pseudoinstructions
- **Pseudoinstructions**: instructions that assembler understands but not in machine (last lecture) For example:
  - `mov $s1,$s2 ⇒ or $s1,$s2,$zero`
Administrivia...

- Exam cannot be scheduled on Monday.
  - You’re responsible for all material up through Fri
- You get to bring
  - a single study sheet 8.5”x11”, both sides handwritten
  - Your green sheet
  - Pens & Pencils
- What you don’t need to bring
  - Calculator, cell phone, pagers
Where Are We Now?

C program: foo.c

Assembler

Object (mach lang module): foo.o

Linker

Executable (mach lang pgm): a.out

Loader

Memory

CS164

lib.o
Assembler

- **Input:** Assembly Language Code (e.g., `foo.s` for MIPS)
- **Output:** Object Code, information tables (e.g., `foo.o` for MIPS)
- **Reads and Uses** Directives
- **Replace** Pseudoinstructions
- **Produce** Machine Language
- **Creates** Object File
Assembler Directives (p. A-51 to A-53)

- Give directions to assembler, but do not produce machine instructions

  .text: Subsequent items put in user text segment (machine code)

  .data: Subsequent items put in user data segment (binary rep of data in source file)

  .globl sym: declares sym global and can be referenced from other files

  .asciiz str: Store the string str in memory and null-terminate it

  .word w1...wn: Store the n 32-bit quantities in successive memory words
### Pseudoinstruction Replacement

- Asm. treats convenient variations of machine language instructions as if real instructions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pseudo</th>
<th>Real</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subu $sp,$sp,32</td>
<td>addiu $sp,$sp,-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sd $a0, 32($sp)</td>
<td>sw $a0, 32($sp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mul $t7,$t6,$t5</td>
<td>mul $t6,$t5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addu $t0,$t6,1</td>
<td>addiu $t0,$t6,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ble $t0,100,loop</td>
<td>slti $at,$t0,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la $a0, str</td>
<td>lui $at,left(str)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ori $a0,$at,right(str)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Producing Machine Language (1/3)

- **Simple Case**
  - Arithmetic, Logical, Shifts, and so on.
  - All necessary info is within the instruction already.

- **What about Branches?**
  - PC-Relative
  - So once pseudo-instructions are replaced by real ones, we know by how many instructions to branch.

- So these can be handled.
“Forward Reference” problem

- Branch instructions can refer to labels that are “forward” in the program:

```assembly
or $v0, $0, $0
L1: slt $t0, $0, $a1
beq $t0, $0, L2
addi $a1, $a1, -1
j L1
L2: add $t1, $a0, $a1
```

- Solved by taking 2 passes over the program.
  - First pass remembers position of labels
  - Second pass uses label positions to generate code
What about jumps (j and jal)?

- Jumps require **absolute address**.
- So, forward or not, still can’t generate machine instruction without knowing the position of instructions in memory.

What about references to data?

- la gets broken up into **lui** and ori
- These will require the full 32-bit address of the data.

These can’t be determined yet, so we create two tables...
Symbol Table

- List of "items" in this file that may be used by other files.
- What are they?
  - Labels: function calling
  - Data: anything in the `.data` section; variables which may be accessed across files
Relocation Table

- List of “items” for which this file needs the address.

- What are they?
  - Any label jumped to: \textit{j or jal}
    - internal
    - external (including lib files)
  - Any piece of data
    - such as the \textit{la} instruction
Object File Format

- **object file header**: size and position of the other pieces of the object file
- **text segment**: the machine code
- **data segment**: binary representation of the data in the source file
- **relocation information**: identifies lines of code that need to be “handled”
- **symbol table**: list of this file’s labels and data that can be referenced
- **debugging information**

A standard format is ELF (except MS)

http://www.skyfree.org/linux/references/ELF_Format.pdf
Peer Instruction

1. Assembler **knows where** a module’s data & instructions are in relation to other modules.

2. Assembler will **ignore** the instruction `Loop : nop` because it does nothing.

3. Java designers used a translator AND interpreter (rather than just a translator) **mainly** because of (at least 1 of): ease of writing, better error msgs, smaller object code.
Peer Instruction Answer

1. Assembler only sees one compiled program at a time, that’s why it has to make a symbol & relocation table. It’s the job of the linker to link them all together…F!

2. Assembler keeps track of all labels in symbol table…F!

3. Java designers used an interpreter mainly because of code portability…F!

1. Assembler knows where a module’s data & instructions are in relation to other modules.

2. Assembler will ignore the instruction Loop : nop because it does nothing.

3. Java designers used a translator AND interpreter (rather than just a translator) mainly because of (at least 1 of): ease of writing, better error msgs, smaller object code.
And in conclusion…

1. C program: foo.c
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8. Loader
9. Memory
10. lib.o
Bonus slides

- These are extra slides that used to be included in lecture notes, but have been moved to this, the "bonus" area to serve as a supplement.
- The slides will appear in the order they would have in the normal presentation.
Integer Multiplication (1/3)

- Paper and pencil example (unsigned):

  Multiplicand  1000  8
  Multiplier   x1001  9
               1000
               0000
               0000
               +1000
               01001000

- m bits x n bits = m + n bit product
Integer Multiplication (2/3)

- In MIPS, we multiply registers, so:
  - 32-bit value x 32-bit value = 64-bit value

- Syntax of Multiplication (signed):
  - `mult register1, register2`
  - Multiplies 32-bit values in those registers & puts 64-bit product in special result regs:
    - puts product upper half in `hi`, lower half in `lo`
  - `hi` and `lo` are 2 registers separate from the 32 general purpose registers
  - Use `mfhi register` & `mflo register` to move from `hi`, `lo` to another register
Integer Multiplication (3/3)

- **Example:**
  - in C: `a = b * c;`
  - in MIPS:
    - `let b be $s2; let c be $s3; and let a be $s0 and $s1 (since it may be up to 64 bits)`
    - `multi $s2,$s3  # b*c`
    - `mfhi $s0        # upper half of   # product into $s0`
    - `mflo $s1        # lower half of   # product into $s1`

- **Note:** Often, we only care about the lower half of the product.
Integer Division (1/2)

- Paper and pencil example (unsigned):

```
1001
1000 | 1001010
1000
101
1010
1010
10 Remainder
(or Modulo result)
```

- Dividend = Quotient x Divisor + Remainder
Integer Division (2/2)

- Syntax of Division (signed):
  - `div register1, register2`
  - Divides 32-bit register 1 by 32-bit register 2:
  - puts remainder of division in `hi`, quotient in `lo`

- Implements C division `/` and modulo `%`

- Example in C: `a = c / d; b = c % d;`

- In MIPS: `a←$s0; b←$s1; c←$s2; d←$s3`
  ```
  div $s2,$s3      # lo=c/d, hi=c%d
  mflo $s0        # get quotient
  mfhi $s1        # get remainder
  ```