Sparc Architecture

CS 217

Course Outline

- First four weeks
  - C programming
- Second four weeks
  - Machine architecture
- Third four weeks
  - Unix operating system

Compilation Pipeline

- Compiler (`gcc`): `.c` `.s`
  - translates high-level language to assembly language
- Assembler (`as`): `.s` `.o`
  - translates assembly language to machine language
- Archiver (`ar`): `.o` `.a`
  - collects object files into a single library
- Linker (`ld`): `.o` + `.a` `a.out`
  - builds an executable file from a collection of object files
- Execution (`execlp`)
  - loads an executable file into memory and starts it

Example Compilation

- High-level language

```
x = a + b;
```

- Assembly language

```
ld a, %r1
ld b, %r2
add %r1, %r2, %r3
st %r3, x
```

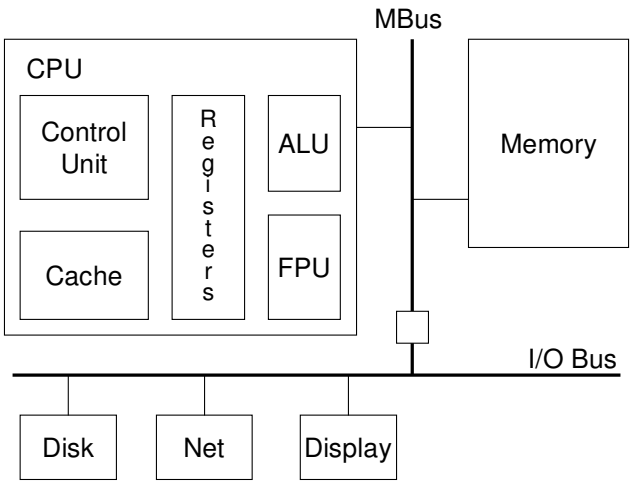
Symbolic Representation

- Machine language

```
110000100000 ...
```

Bit-encoded Representation

Machine Architecture



Storage Hierarchy

- Registers
  - ~128, 1-5ns access time (CPU cycle time)
- Cache
  - 1KB – 4MB, 20-100ns (multiple levels)
- Memory
  - 64MB – 2GB, 200ns
- Disk
  - 1GB – 100GB, 10ms
- Long-term Storage
  - 1TB, 1-10s

Outline

- Instruction execution
- Accessing registers
- Accessing memory
- Instruction formats
- etc.

Instruction Execution

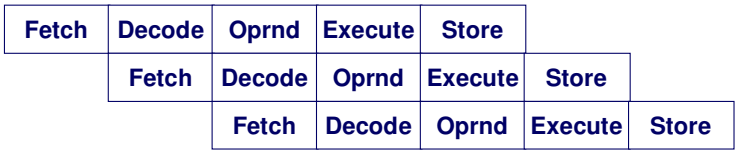
- CPU's control unit executes a program

```
PC      memory location of first instruction
while (PC != last_instr_addr)
    execute(MEM[PC]);
```

- Multiple phases…
  - fetch: instruction fetch; increment PC
  - decode: interpret instruction format
  - operand fetch: load operands into registers
  - execute: perform instruction opcode
  - store: write results to memory

Instruction Pipelining

- Pipeline



- PC is incremented by 4 at the Fetch stage to retrieve the next instruction

Sparc Registers

- 32 x 32-bit general-purpose registers

```
%r0 … %r31
```

- Register map

```
%g0 … %g7    %r0  … %r7     global
%o0 … %o7    %r8  … %r15    output
%l0 … %l7    %r16 … %r23    local
%i0 … %i7    %r24 … %r31    input
```

- Some registers have dedicated uses

```
%sp (%r14, %o6)     stack pointer
%fp (%r30, %i6)     frame pointer
%r15                temporary
%r31                return address
%g0 (%r0)           always 0
```

Sparc Registers (cont)

- Special-purpose registers
  - manipulated by special instructions
- Examples
  - floating point registers **`(%f0 … %f31)`**
  - program counter **`(PC)`**
  - next program counter **`(NPC)`**
  - integer codition codes **`(PSR)`**
  - trap base register **`(TBR)`**
  - window **`(WIM)`**
  - etc.

Instructions

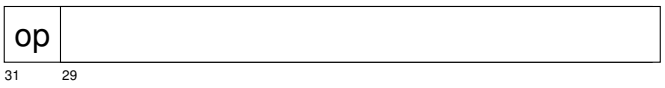
- Each machine instruction is composed of…
  - opcode: operation to be performed
  - operand: data that is operated upon
- Each machine supports a few formats…
  - *opcode*
  - *opcode dst*
  - *opcode src dst*
  - *opcode src1 src2 dst*

Sparc Instruction Set

- Instruction groups
  - integer arithmetic (**`add`**, **`sub`**, ...)
  - bit-wise logical (**`and`**, **`or`**, **`xor`**, ...)
  - bit-wise shift (**`sll`**, **`srl`**, ...)
  - load/store (**`ld`**, **`st`**, ...)
  - integer branch (be, bne, **`bl`**, **`bg`**, ...)
  - Trap (**`ta`**, **`te`**, ...)
  - control transfer (**`call`**, **`save`**, ...)
  - floating point (**`ldf`**, **`stf`**, **`fadds`**, **`fsubs`**, ...)
  - floating point branch (**`f`**be, **`fb`**ne, **`fbl`**, **`fbg`**, ...)

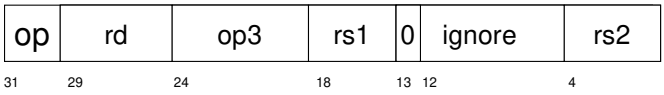
Sparc Instruction Set

- Instruction formats
  - Format 1 (op = 1) -- e.g., call
  - Format 2 (op = 0): -- e.g., branches
  - Format 3 (op = 2 or 3): -- e.g., add



Sparc Instruction Set

- Format 3 (op = 2 or 3):




```
add %i1,%i2,%o2
```

Sparc Instruction Set

- Format 3 (op = 2 or 3):

```
add %i1,360,%o2
```

simm13 is a signed constant within +-4096

Example

- Assembly Language

```
add %i1,360,%o2
```

- Machine language

2	10	0	25	1	360	(decimal)
2	12	0	31	1	550	(octal)
31	29	24	18	13	12	

```
10010100000001100110000101101000
```

Other Sparc Instructions

- Format 1 (op = 1) -- e.g., **`call`**

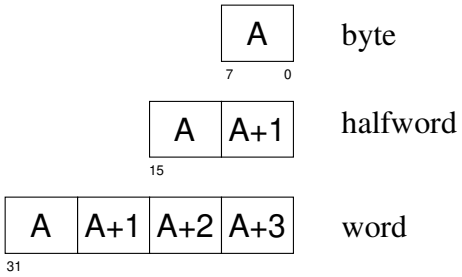
op	disp30
31	29

- Format 2 (op = 0) -- e.g., branches

op	rd		op2	imm22
op	a	cond	op2	disp22
31	29	28	24	21

Addressing Memory

- 8-bit byte is the smallest addressable unit
- 32-bit addresses; thus 32-bit address space
- Can load and store doublewords too
- Sparc is big-endian



Addressing Memory

- Two modes to yield effective address
  - add contents of two registers
    - `ld [%o1],%o2` register indirect
    - `st %o1,[%o2+%o3]` register indexed
  - add contents of register and immediate
    - `ld [%o1+10],%o2` base displacement

Upcoming Lectures ...

- Instruction set
- Number systems
- Branching condition codes
- Procedure calls
- Assembler
- Linker
- etc.