

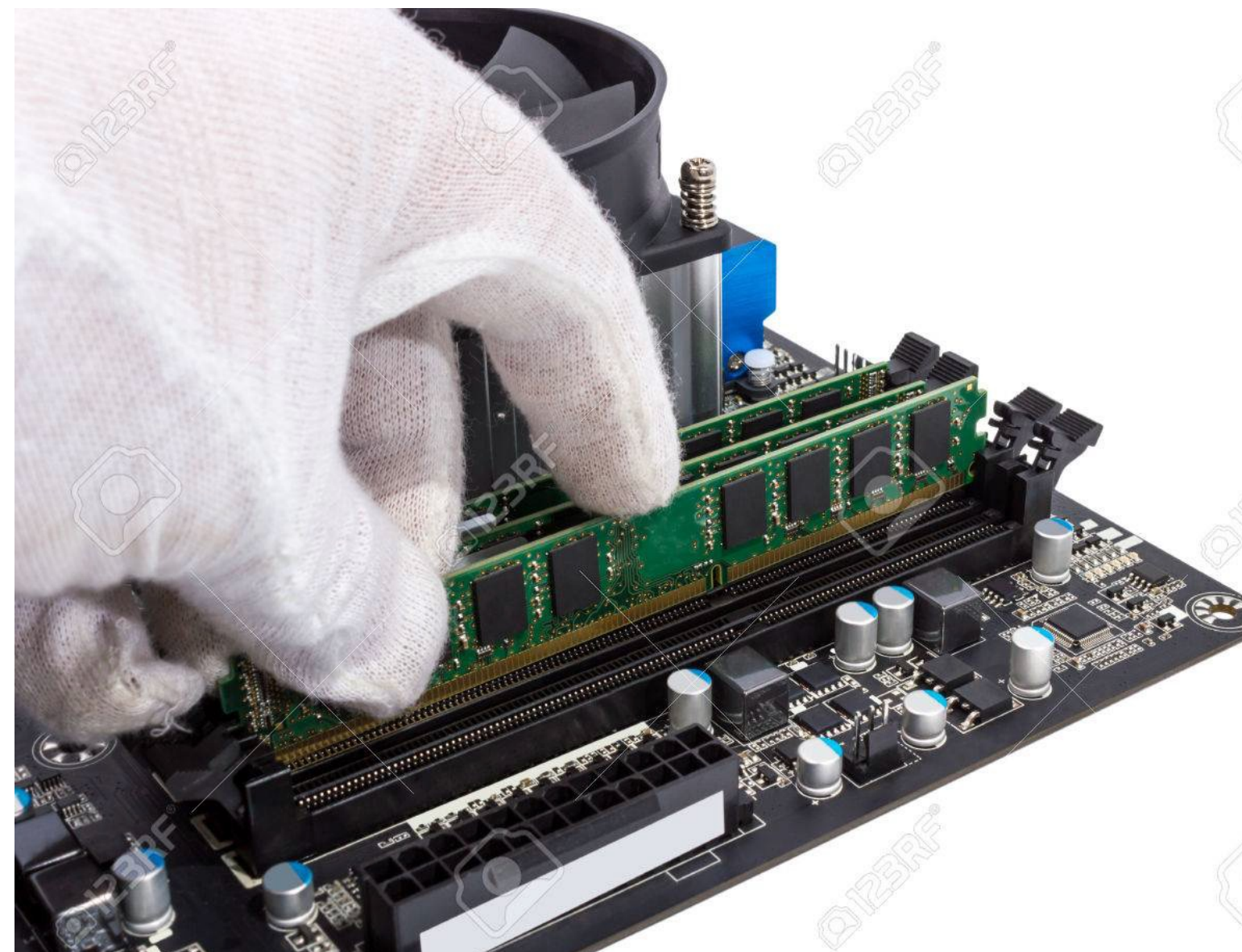
Memory and HelloWorld

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Slides adapted from Yunhao Zhang

Memory

- Memory is an array of bytes
- An index into this array is called an "address"
- **Content** and **Address**



<https://www.123rf.com/>

content	address
h	0x00
e	0x01
l	0x02
l	0x03
o	0x04
Memory	

Memory address space

- content and address
- e.g., 32bit address space can represent up to 2^{32} bytes

Content	1st byte	2nd byte	3rd byte		2^{32} th byte
Address	0x0000 0000	0x0000 0001	0x0000 0002		0xFFFF FFFF


```
int val = 0x19950128; // a global variable in C
```

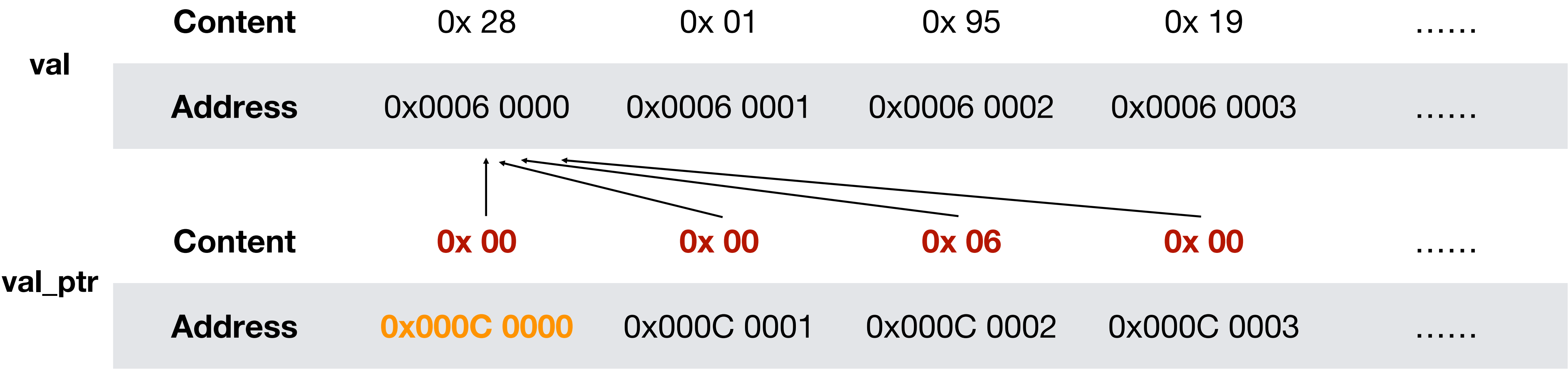
```
// compiler decides where to put val in memory
```

```
// say the compiler decides to put val at 0x0006_0000
```

val	Content	0x 28	0x 01	0x 95	0x 19	
	Address	0x0006 0000	0x0006 0001	0x0006 0002	0x0006 0003	

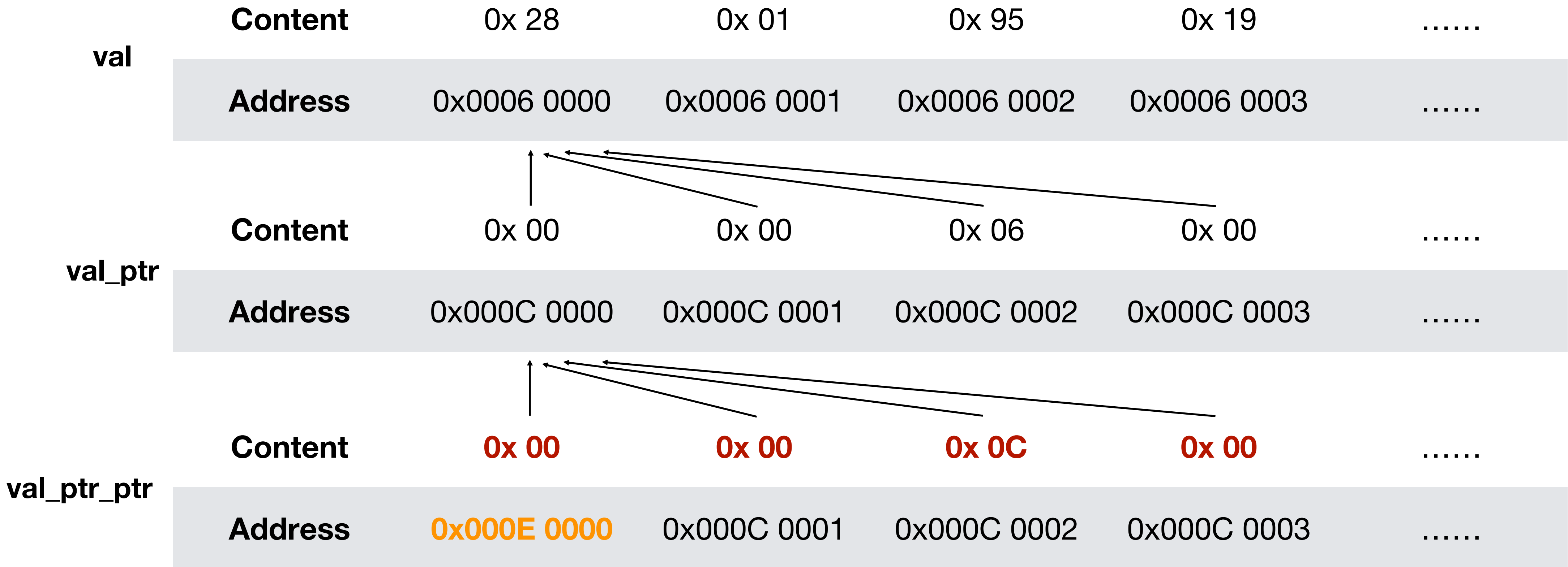
```
int val = 0x19950128;

int* val_ptr;    // another global variable
                 // say val_ptr is put at 0x000C_0000
val_ptr = &val;  // &val=0x0006_0000
```



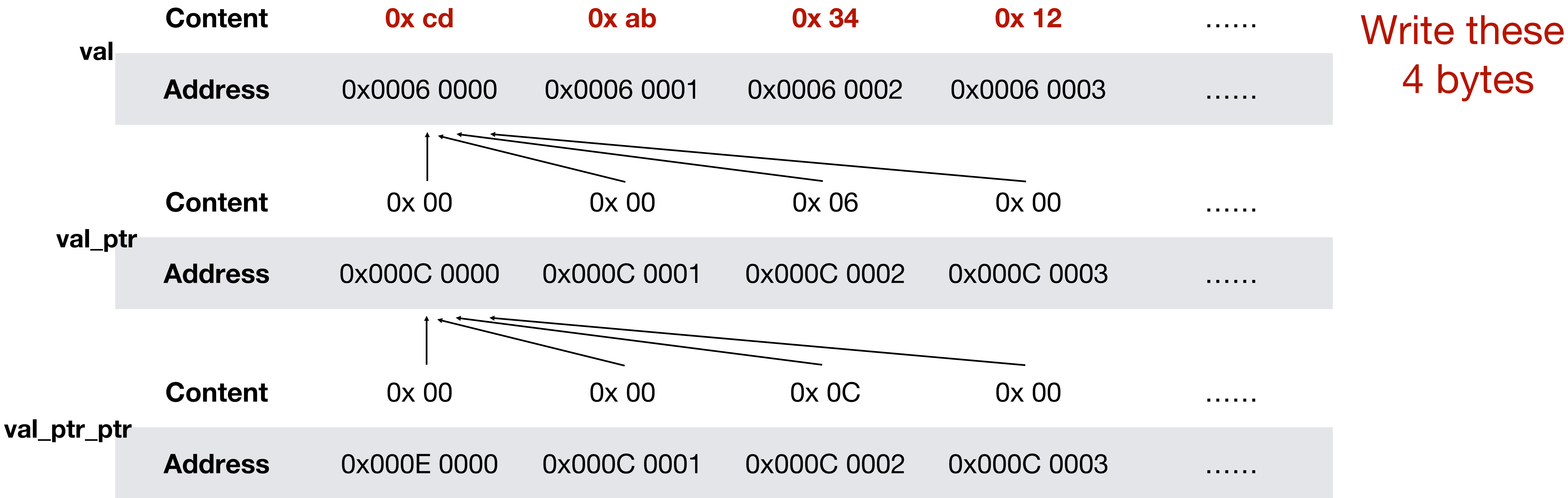
```
int val = 0x19950128;  
int* val_ptr = &val;
```

```
int** val_ptr_ptr = &val_ptr; // a third variable  
// say val_ptr_ptr is put at 0xE0000
```



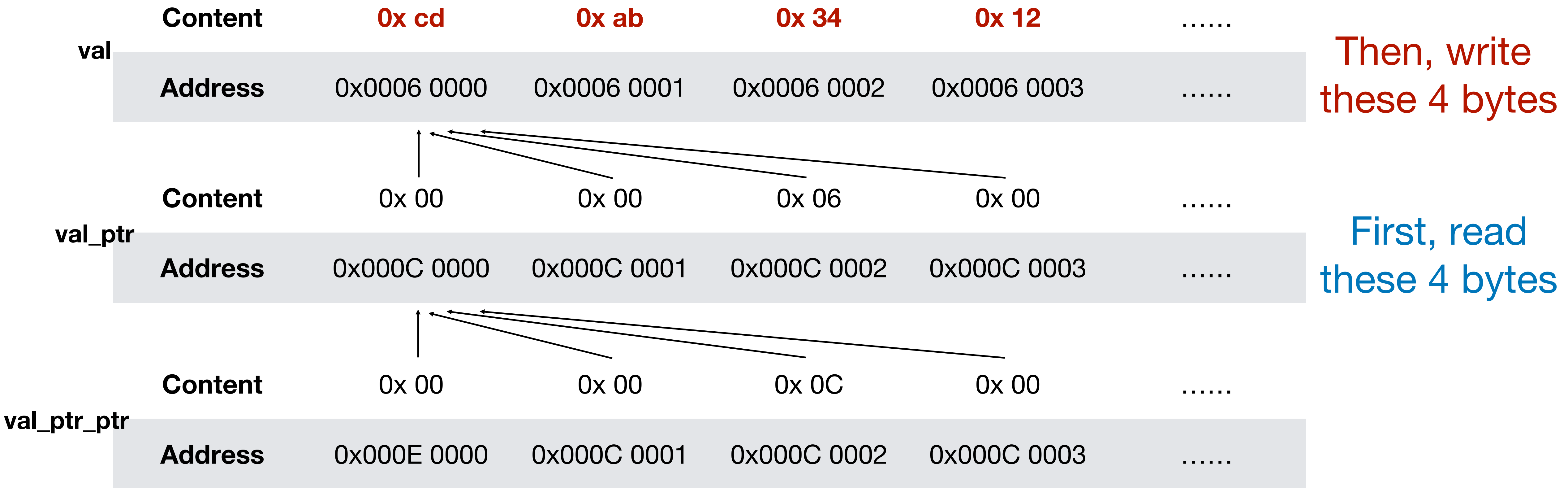

```
int val = 0x19950128;
int* val_ptr = &val;
int** val_ptr_ptr = &val_ptr;

void func_a() { val = 0x1234abcd; }
```



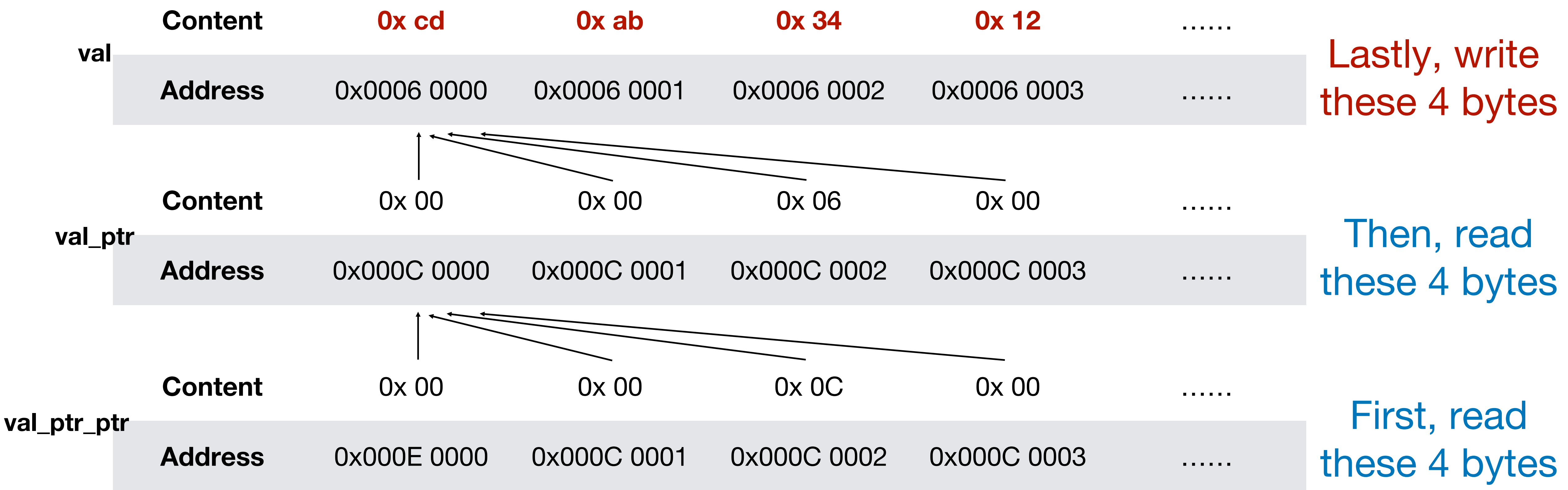
```
int val = 0x19950128;
int* val_ptr = &val;
int** val_ptr_ptr = &val_ptr;

void func_a() { *val_ptr = 0x1234abcd; }
```




```
int val = 0x19950128;
int* val_ptr = &val;
int** val_ptr_ptr = &val_ptr;

void func_a() { **val_ptr_ptr = 0x1234abcd; }
```



More **types** for variables

Type	sizeof(Type)	Type	sizeof(Type) (32bit CPU)	sizeof(Type) (64bit CPU)
char	1	char*	4	8
int	4	int*	4	8
long long	8	long long*	4	8
float	4	float*	4	8
void	cannot define variable of void type	void*	4	8

Type casting

```
int val = 0x19955343;  
int* val_ptr = &val;  
char* char_ptr = (char*) val_ptr  
char c1 = *char_ptr;           // 0x43 -> 'C'  
char c2 = *(char_ptr+1);       // 0x53 -> 'S'
```

Content	0x 43	0x 53	0x 95	0x 19	
---------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Address	0x0006 0000	0x0006 0001	0x0006 0002	0x0006 0003	
---------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------

Content	0x 00	0x 00	0x 06	0x 00	
---------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Address	0x000C 0000	0x000C 0001	0x000C 0002	0x000C 0003	
---------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------

Content	0x 43				
---------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Address	0x000F 0000				
---------	-------------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Then, read
1 byte here

First, read
these 4 bytes

Lastly, write
1 byte here

Why void pointer?

```
char item0 = 'a';  
int item1 = 0x19950128;  
float item2 = 3.14;  
  
queue_t q = queue_new();  
  
// queue is generic  
queue_enqueue(q, &item0);  
queue_enqueue(q, &item1);  
queue_enqueue(q, &item2);
```

```
// It's up to the user of the  
// queue to decide whether  
// the item is char, int or  
// other types
```

```
char item0 = 'a';  
int item1 = 0x19950128;  
float item2 = 3.14;  
  
queue_t q = queue_new();  
  
// queue is generic  
queue_enqueue(q, &item0);  
queue_enqueue(q, &item1);  
queue_enqueue(q, &item2);
```

```
char* item3;  
int* item4;  
float* item5;  
  
queue_dequeue(q, &item3);  
queue_dequeue(q, &item4);  
queue_dequeue(q, &item5);  
  
// now  
// item3 == &item0  
// item4 == &item1  
// item5 == &item2
```

Why pointer of pointer?

```
char* item3;  
int* item4;  
float* item5;  
  
queue_dequeue(q, &item3);  
queue_dequeue(q, &item4);  
queue_dequeue(q, &item5);  
  
// item3 == &item0  
// item4 == &item1  
// item5 == &item2
```

// queue_dequeue needs to
// **modify item3**, so it takes
// the **address of item3**, namely
// &item3, as parameter

// and &item3 is **a pointer to**
// **a pointer** with **type void****


```
// Global variable
char item0 = 'a';

void test() {
    char* item3;
    queue_enqueue(q, &item0);
    queue_dequeue(q, &item3);
    // item3 == &item0
}
```

```
int queue_dequeue(queue_t q,
void** pitem){

    pitem = ... // modifies the local
                // variable pitem

    *pitem = ... // modifies the item3
                // variable in test()

    **pitem = ... // modifies ???

    // only one above is needed

}
```

malloc/free

- Allocate memory on-demand
- Allocate memory when the size is determined during runtime
- If *X* allocates memory, *X* frees it.
 - Queue implementation allocates memory, Queue needs to free it.
 - Queue test allocates memory, test needs to free it.

Let's put it all together

HelloWorld

```
int main() {
    char* msg = "Hello, World!\n\r";
    terminal_write(msg, 15);

    /* Uncomment this line of code
     * when implementing formatted output
     */
    /*
    printf("%d is a number\n", 1234);
    printf("%s is a string\n", "abcd");
    printf("%s-%d is awesome!\n", "egos", 2000);

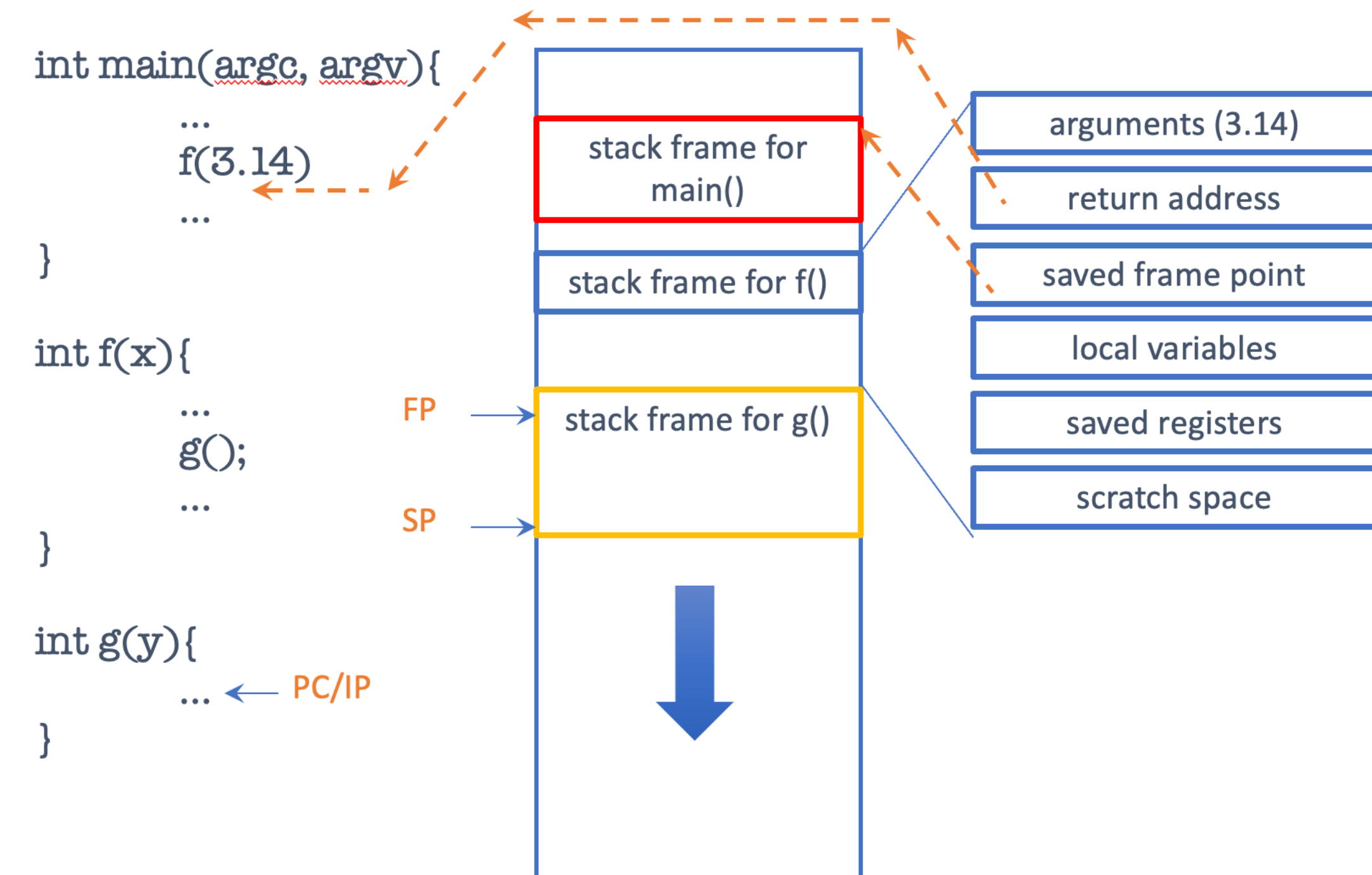
    printf("%c is character $\n", '$');
    printf("%c is character 0\n", (char)48);
    printf("%x is integer 1234 in hexadecimal\n", 1234);
    printf("%u is the maximum of unsigned int\n", (unsigned int)0xFFFFFFFF);
    printf("%p is the hexadecimal address of the hello-world string\n", msg);
    printf("%lu is the maximum of unsigned long long\n", 0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFUL);
    */

    return 0;
}
```

Prolog/Epilog

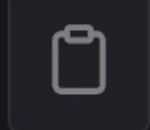
```
1 int main() {  
2     char* msg = "Hello, World!\n\r";  
3     terminal_write(msg, 15);  
4  
5     return 0;  
6 }
```

```
1 80000078 <main>:  
2 main():  
3 80000078: fe010113      addi    sp,sp,-32  
4 8000007c: 00112e23      sw     ra,28(sp)  
5 80000080: 00812c23      sw     s0,24(sp)  
6 80000084: 02010413      addi    s0,sp,32  
7 80000088: 800007b7      lui    a5,0x80000  
8 8000008c: 0b878793      addi    a5,a5,184 # 800000b8 <main+0x40>  
9 80000090: fef42623      sw     a5,-20(s0)  
10 80000094: 00f00593      li     a1,15  
11 80000098: fec42503      lw     a0,-20(s0)  
12 8000009c: f75ff0ef      jal    80000010 <terminal_write>  
13 800000a0: 00000793      li     a5,0  
14 800000a4: 00078513      mv     a0,a5  
15 800000a8: 01c12083      lw     ra,28(sp)  
16 800000ac: 01812403      lw     s0,24(sp)  
17 800000b0: 02010113      addi    sp,sp,32  
18 800000b4: 00008067      ret
```



Loading constant string

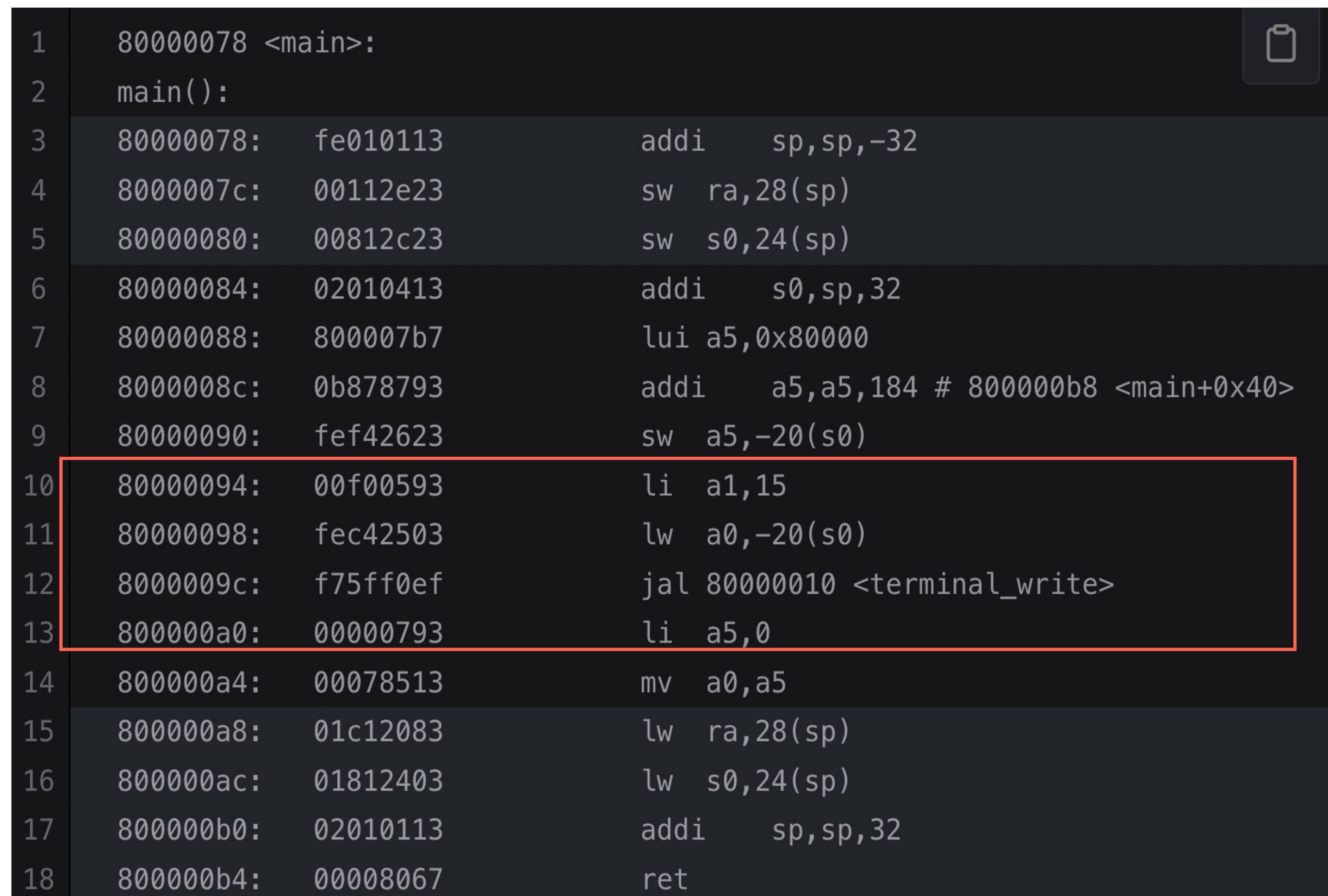
```
1 int main() {  
2     char* msg = "Hello, World!\n\r";  
3     terminal_write(msg, 15);  
4  
5     return 0;  
6 }
```



```
1 80000078 <main>:  
2 main():  
3 80000078: fe010113      addi    sp,sp,-32  
4 8000007c: 00112e23      sw     ra,28(sp)  
5 80000080: 00812c23      sw     s0,24(sp)  
6 80000084: 02010413      addi    s0,sp,32  
7 80000088: 800007b7      lui    a5,0x80000  
8 8000008c: 0b878793      addi    a5,a5,184 # 800000b8 <main+0x40>  
9 80000090: fef42623      sw     a5,-20(s0)  
10 80000094: 00f00593      li     a1,15  
11 80000098: fec42503      lw     a0,-20(s0)  
12 8000009c: f75ff0ef      jal    80000010 <terminal_write>  
13 800000a0: 00000793      li     a5,0  
14 800000a4: 00078513      mv     a0,a5  
15 800000a8: 01c12083      lw     ra,28(sp)  
16 800000ac: 01812403      lw     s0,24(sp)  
17 800000b0: 02010113      addi    sp,sp,32  
18 800000b4: 00008067      ret
```

Function call

```
1  int main() {  
2      char* msg = "Hello, World!\n\r";  
3      terminal_write(msg, 15);  
4  
5      return 0;  
6  }
```



The assembly code for the `main` function is shown. A red box highlights the sequence of instructions that call the `terminal_write` function.

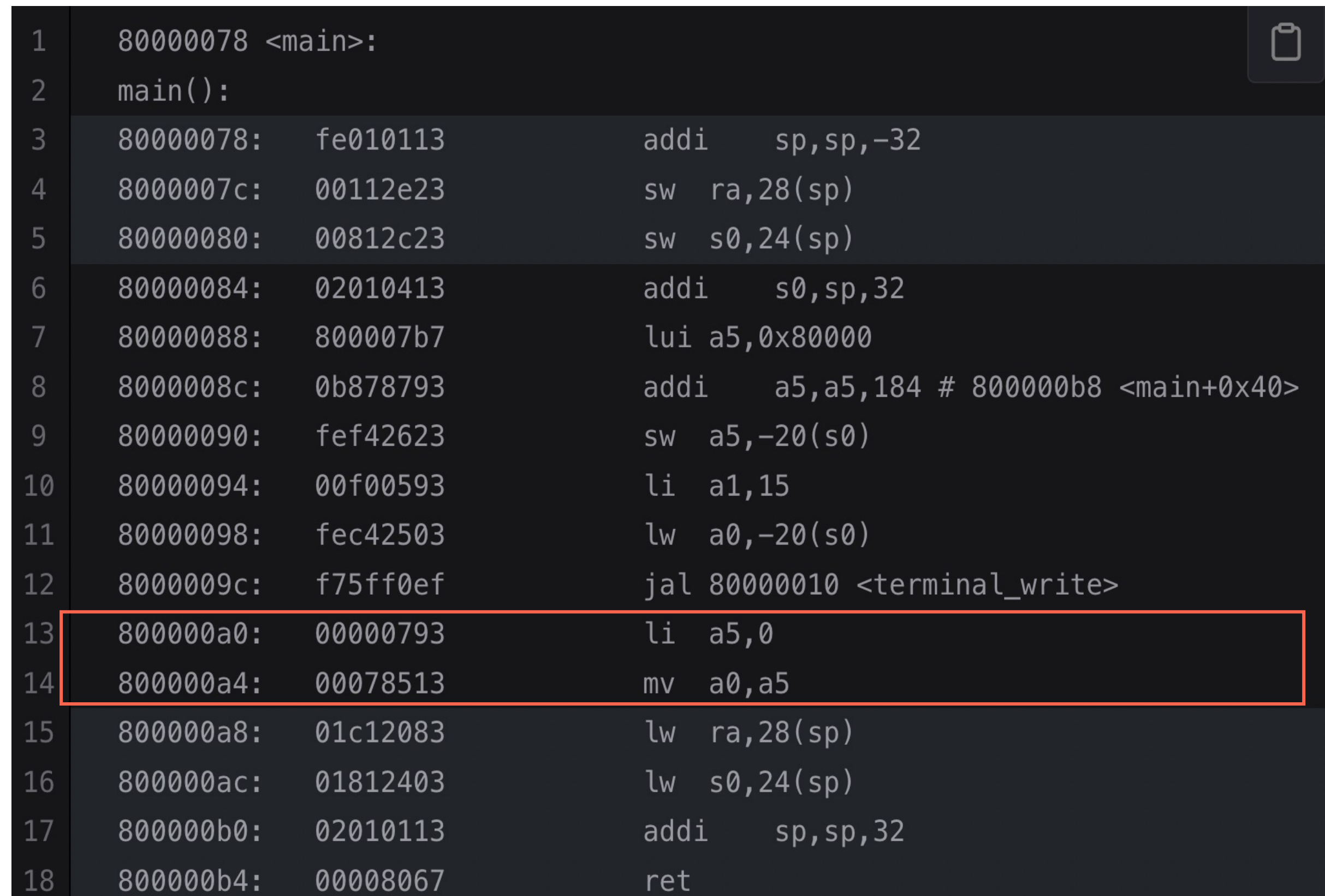
Address	Hex	Assembly
1	80000078	<main>:
2		main():
3	80000078	fe010113 addi sp,sp,-32
4	8000007c	00112e23 sw ra,28(sp)
5	80000080	00812c23 sw s0,24(sp)
6	80000084	02010413 addi s0,sp,32
7	80000088	800007b7 lui a5,0x80000
8	8000008c	0b878793 addi a5,a5,184 # 800000b8 <main+0x40>
9	80000090	fef42623 sw a5,-20(s0)
10	80000094	00f00593 li a1,15
11	80000098	fec42503 lw a0,-20(s0)
12	8000009c	f75ff0ef jal 80000010 <terminal_write>
13	800000a0	00000793 li a5,0
14	800000a4	00078513 mv a0,a5
15	800000a8	01c12083 lw ra,28(sp)
16	800000ac	01812403 lw s0,24(sp)
17	800000b0	02010113 addi sp,sp,32
18	800000b4	00008067 ret

terminal_write

```
1 void terminal_write(const char *str, int len) {  
2     for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {  
3         *(char*)(0x1000000UL) = str[i];  
4     }  
5 }
```

Function return value

```
1  int main() {  
2      char* msg = "Hello, World!\n\r";  
3      terminal_write(msg, 15);  
4  
5      return 0;  
6  }
```



The assembly code for the `main` function is shown below. A red box highlights the instructions that set the return value to 0.

```
1  80000078 <main>:  
2  main():  
3  80000078: fe010113      addi    sp,sp,-32  
4  8000007c: 00112e23      sw     ra,28(sp)  
5  80000080: 00812c23      sw     s0,24(sp)  
6  80000084: 02010413      addi    s0,sp,32  
7  80000088: 800007b7      lui     a5,0x80000  
8  8000008c: 0b878793      addi    a5,a5,184 # 800000b8 <main+0x40>  
9  80000090: fef42623      sw     a5,-20(s0)  
10 80000094: 00f00593      li      a1,15  
11 80000098: fec42503      lw     a0,-20(s0)  
12 8000009c: f75ff0ef      jal     80000010 <terminal_write>  
13 800000a0: 00000793      li      a5,0  
14 800000a4: 00078513      mv     a0,a5  
15 800000a8: 01c12083      lw     ra,28(sp)  
16 800000ac: 01812403      lw     s0,24(sp)  
17 800000b0: 02010113      addi    sp,sp,32  
18 800000b4: 00008067      ret
```

Today

- P0 (Queue) due next week
- P1 (HelloWorld) release today, due in two weeks
 - Find your teammate!
- Next week: user-level thread library