

Signature _____

Quiz 5
CSE 131B
Spring 2004

Name _____

Login name _____

Student ID _____

1. State which calling convention / parameter passing mode is being used and what gets printed:

Oberon

```
VAR x : INTEGER;  
VAR y : INTEGER;
```

```
PROCEDURE fool ( a : INTEGER; VAR b : INTEGER );
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
  a := 69;
```

Parameter passing mode for **a** _____

```
  b := 420;
```

```
END fool;
```

Parameter passing mode for **b** _____

```
BEGIN
```

```
  x := 911; y := 404;
```

```
  fool( x, y );
```

```
  OUTPUT "x = ", x, "; y = ", y, "\n";
```

Output: x = _____; y = _____

```
END.
```

Fill in the blanks of the equivalent C program to simulate the above Oberon parameter passing modes (that exposes what the compiler is actually doing to implement these parameter passing modes):

```
int x, y;
```

```
void fool( _____ a, _____ b ) {
```

```
  _____ = 69;
```

```
  _____ = 420;
```

```
}
```

```
int main( void ) {
```

```
  x = 911; y = 404;
```

```
  fool( _____ , _____ );
```

```
  printf( "x = %d; y = %d\n", x, y );
```

```
  return 0;
```

```
}
```

2. What kind of information is potentially dangerous to store in unprotected Stack Frames on the Runtime Stack, especially in languages like C/C++?

3. Given the following code for foo(), write an equivalent more highly optimized version in SPARC assembly.

Assume: x is mapped to local register %11

y is mapped to local register %12

z is mapped to local register %13

b is a global variable allocated in the Data segment and NOT mapped to a register

Oberon

```
VAR b : INTEGER;

PROCEDURE foo( i : INTEGER );
  VAR x, y, z : INTEGER;

BEGIN
  x := 29;
  y := x - 5;
  z := i + y;

  b := z;
  b := b * 256;

END foo;

BEGIN
  foo( 10 );
END.
```

SPARC Assembly

```
.global main, foo

.section ".data"
.align 4
b: .word 0

.section ".text"
foo:
save    %sp, -96, %sp    ! mapping local vars
                        ! to local regs

mov     29, %11          ! r1 = 29
sub     %11, 5, %12      ! r2 = r1 - 5
add     %i0, %12, %13    ! r3 = param1 + r2

set     b, %14
st      %13, [%14]      ! b = r3
set     b, %14
ld      [%14], %o0      ! out param1 = b
set     256, %o1        ! out param2 = 256
call    .mul            ! b * 256
nop
st      %o0, [%14]      ! b = b * 256

ret
restore

main:
/* Code for main() not important */
```

Rewrite only code that is in the bounds of the rectangle.

What question would you most like to see on the Final?