

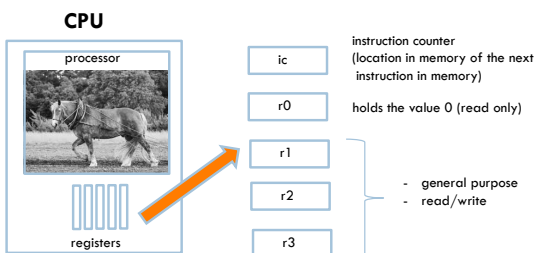
## CS52 CALLING FUNCTIONS

David Kauchak  
CS 52 – Spring 2017

## Examples from this lecture

<http://www.cs.pomona.edu/~dkauchak/classes/cs52/examples/cs52machine/>

## CS52 machine



## CS52 machine execution

A *program* is simply a sequence of instructions stored in a block of contiguous words in the machine's memory. In executing a program, the CS52 Machine follows a simple loop:

- The machine fetches the value at `mem[ic]` for use as an instruction.
- The machine increments the value in `ic` by 2.
- The machine decodes and carries out the instruction.

## Basic structure of CS52 program

```

; great comments at the top!
;
    instruction1    ; comment
    instruction2    ; comment
    ...
label1
    instruction     ; comment
    instruction     ; comment
label2
    ...
    hlt

```

- whitespace before operations/instructions
- labels go here

## More CS52 examples

Look at max\_simple.a52

- Get two values from the user
- Compare them
- Use a branch to distinguish between the two cases
  - Goal is to get largest value in r3
- print largest value

## What does this code do?

```

    bge r3 r0 elif
    add r2 r0 -1
    brs endif
elif
    beq r3 r0 else
    add r2 r0 1
    brs endif
else
    add r2 r0 0
endif
    sto r2 r0
    hlt

```

## What does this code do?

```

    bge r3 r0 elif    if( r3 < 0 ){
    add r2 r0 -1      r2 = -1
    brs endif
elif
    beq r3 r0 else    }else if( r3 != 0 ){
    add r2 r0 1      r2 = 1
    brs endif
else                  }else{
    add r2 r0 0      r2 = 0
endif                 }
    sto r2 r0
    hlt

```

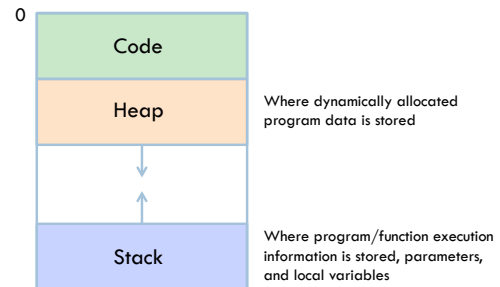
## What does this code do?

```

bge r3 r0 elif      ; if r3 >= 0 go to elif
add r2 r0 -1       ; r3 < 0: r2 = -1
brs endif          ; jump to end of if/elif/else
elif
  beq r3 r0 else    ; if r3 = 0 go to else
  add r2 r0 1       ; r3 > 0: r2 = 1
  brs endif          ; jump to end of if/elif/else
else
  add r2 r0 0       ; r3 = 0: r2 = 0
endif
sto r2 r0          ; print out r2
hit

```

## Memory layout



## Stacks

### Two operations

- push: add a value in the register to the top of the stack
- pop: remove a value from the top of the stack and put it in the register

#### For example:

```

add r3 r0 8
psh r3
add r3 r0 0
pop r3
sto r3 r0

```

What will be printed out?

## Stacks

### Two operations

- push: add a value in the register to the top of the stack
- pop: remove a value from the top of the stack and put it in the register

#### For example:

```

add r3 r0 8      ; r3 = 8
psh r3           ; push r3 (8) onto the stack
add r3 r0 0      ; r3 = 0
pop r3           ; r3 get top value of stack (8)
sto r3 r0        ; print out 8

```

## Stack frame

Key unit for keeping track of a function call

- return address (where to go when we're done executing)
- parameters
- local variables

## Stack frames

```
fun sum 0 = 0
  | sum x = x + sum (x-1);
```

What is sum 2?

Stack

## Stack frames

```
fun sum 0 = 0
  | sum x = x + sum (x-1);
```

- sum 2

When you call a function a new stack frame is created

- return address (where should we go when the function finishes)
- parameters
- any local variables

sum 2

sum:  
 x = 2  
 return: shell

Stack

## Stack frames

```
fun sum 0 = 0
  | sum x = x + sum (x-1);
```

How do we evaluate this?

- sum 2

sum 2

sum:  
 x = 2  
 return: shell

Stack

### Stack frames

```
fun sum 0 = 0
  | sum x = x + sum (x-1);
```

Make another function call

- sum 2

sum: x = 2  
 return: shell

Stack

### Stack frames

```
fun sum 0 = 0
  | sum x = x + sum (x-1);
```

How do we evaluate this?

- sum 2

sum 1  
 sum:  
 x = 1  
 return: sum (2<sup>nd</sup> line)

sum 2  
 sum:  
 x = 2  
 return: shell

Stack

### Stack frames

```
fun sum 0 = 0
  | sum x = x + sum (x-1);
```

Make another function call

- sum 2

sum 1  
 sum:  
 x = 1  
 return: sum (2<sup>nd</sup> line)

sum 2  
 sum:  
 x = 2  
 return: shell

Stack

### Stack frames

```
fun sum 0 = 0
  | sum x = x + sum (x-1);
```

What now?

When a function finishes:  
return to where it was called from  
(return address)

- sum 2

sum 0  
 sum:  
 x = 0  
 return: sum (2<sup>nd</sup> line)

sum 1  
 sum:  
 x = 1  
 return: sum (2<sup>nd</sup> line)

sum 2  
 sum:  
 x = 2  
 return: shell

Stack

### Stack frames

```
fun sum 0 = 0
  | sum x = x + sum (x-1);
```

- sum 2

sum 0

sum 1

sum 2

sum:  
x = 0  
return: sum (2<sup>nd</sup> line)

sum:  
x = 1  
return: sum (2<sup>nd</sup> line)

sum:  
x = 2  
return: shell

Stack

When a function finishes:

- return to where it was called from (return address)
- if substitute the function call with the return value
- pop the stack frame off the stack

### Stack frames

```
fun sum 0 = 0
  | sum x = x + sum (x-1);
```

0

- sum 2

What now?

sum 1

sum 2

sum:  
x = 1  
return: sum (2<sup>nd</sup> line)

sum:  
x = 2  
return: shell

Stack

When a function finishes:

- return to where it was called from (return address)
- if substitute the function call with the return value
- pop the stack frame off the stack

### Stack frames

```
fun sum 0 = 0
  | sum x = x + sum (x-1);
```

0

- sum 2

sum 1

sum 2

sum:  
x = 1  
return: sum (2<sup>nd</sup> line)

sum:  
x = 2  
return: shell

Stack

When a function finishes:

- return to where it was called from (return address)
- if substitute the function call with the return value
- pop the stack frame off the stack

### Stack frames

```
fun sum 0 = 0
  | sum x = x + sum (x-1);
```

1

- sum 2

What now?

sum 2

sum:  
x = 2  
return: shell

Stack

When a function finishes:

- return to where it was called from (return address)
- if substitute the function call with the return value
- pop the stack frame off the stack

### Stack frames

```
fun sum 0 = 0
| sum x = x + sum (x-1);
```

1

- sum 2

When a function finishes:

- return to where it was called from (return address)
- if substitute the function call with the return value
- pop the stack frame off the stack

sum 2

sum:  
x = 2  
return: shell

Stack

### Stack frames

```
fun sum 0 = 0
| sum x = x + sum (x-1);
```

2

- sum 2

Where do we return to?

sum 2

sum:  
x = 2  
return: shell

Stack

### Stack frames

```
fun sum 0 = 0
| sum x = x + sum (x-1);
```

2

- sum 2

val it = 3 : int


Stack

### Function calls in assembly

For high-level languages the stack is managed for you

In assembly **we will manage the stack!**

Stack



## CS52 function call conventions

r1 is reserved for the stack pointer

r2 contains the return address (a memory address in the code portion of where we should come back to when the function is done)

r3 contains the first parameter

additional parameters go on the stack (more on this)

the result should go in r3

## Structure of a single parameter function

```
fname
    psh r2          ; save return address on stack
    ...            ; do work using r3 as argument
                  ; put result in r3
    pop r2         ; restore return address from stack
    jmp r2         ; return to caller
```

What do you think `jmp` does?

conventions:

- r2 has the return address
- argument is in r3
- r1 is off-limits since it's used for the stack pointer
- return value goes in r3

## Structure of a single parameter function

```
fname
    psh r2          ; save return address on stack
    ...            ; do work using r3 as argument
                  ; put result in r3
    pop r2         ; restore return address from stack
    jmp r2         ; return to caller
```

"Jumps" to the line of code at r2

Really: sets `ic = r2`

conventions:

- r2 has the return address
- argument is in r3
- r1 is off-limits since it's used for the stack pointer
- return value goes in r3

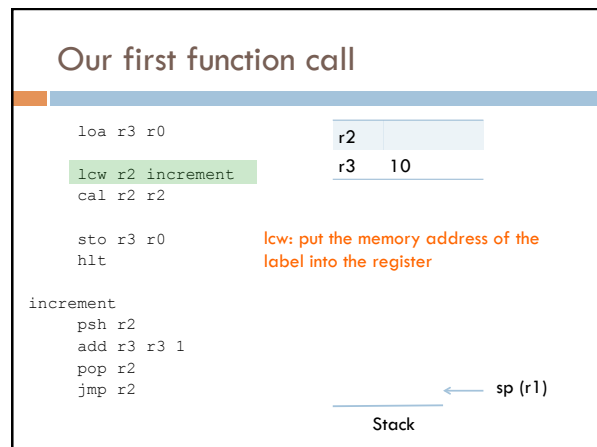
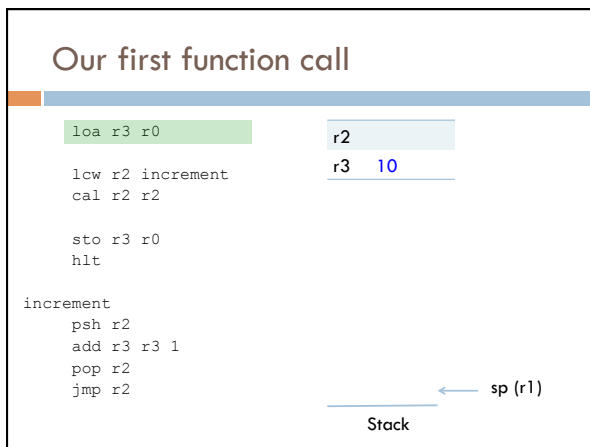
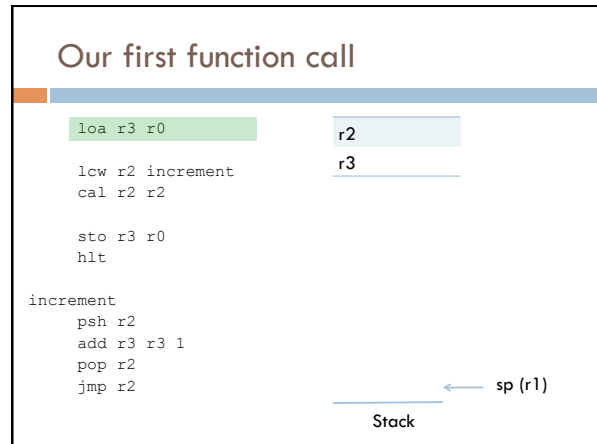
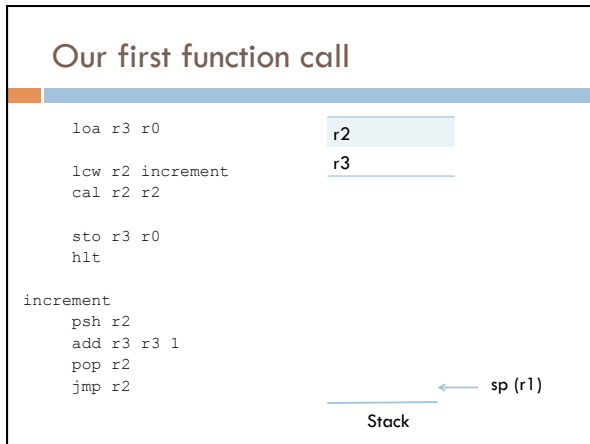
## Our first function call

```
    loa r3 r0      ; get input from user for input parameter
    lcw r2 increment ; call increment
    cal r2 r2

    sto r3 r0      ; write result,
    hlt           ; and halt

increment
    psh r2        ; save the return address on the stack
    add r3 r3 1   ; add 1 to the input parameter
    pop r2        ; get the return address from stack
    jmp r2        ; go back to where we were called from
```





### Our first function call

<pre> loa r3 r0 lw r2 increment cal r2 r2  sto r3 r0 hlt  increment psh r2 add r3 r3 1 pop r2 jmp r2         </pre>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>r2</td><td>increment</td></tr> <tr><td>r3</td><td>10</td></tr> </table>	r2	increment	r3	10
r2	increment				
r3	10				

← sp (r1)  
Stack

### Our first function call

<pre> loa r3 r0 lcw r2 increment cal r2 r2  sto r3 r0 hlt  increment psh r2 add r3 r3 1 pop r2 jmp r2         </pre>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>r2</td><td>increment</td></tr> <tr><td>r3</td><td>10</td></tr> </table>	r2	increment	r3	10
r2	increment				
r3	10				

← sp (r1)  
Stack

cal: call a function  
- which function to call  
- where should the return address go

### Our first function call

<pre> loa r3 r0 lcw r2 increment cal r2 r2  sto r3 r0 hlt  increment psh r2 add r3 r3 1 pop r2 jmp r2         </pre>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>r2</td><td>increment</td></tr> <tr><td>r3</td><td>10</td></tr> </table>	r2	increment	r3	10
r2	increment				
r3	10				

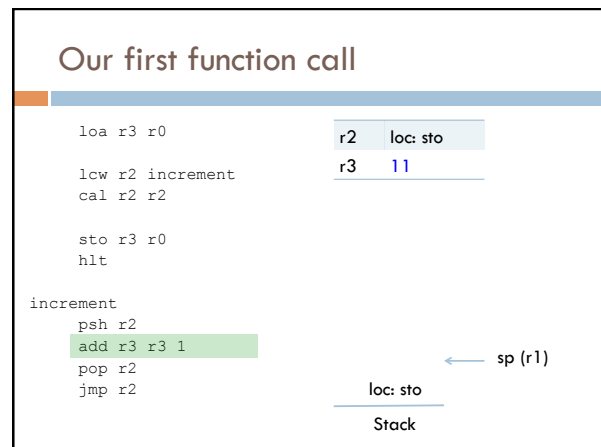
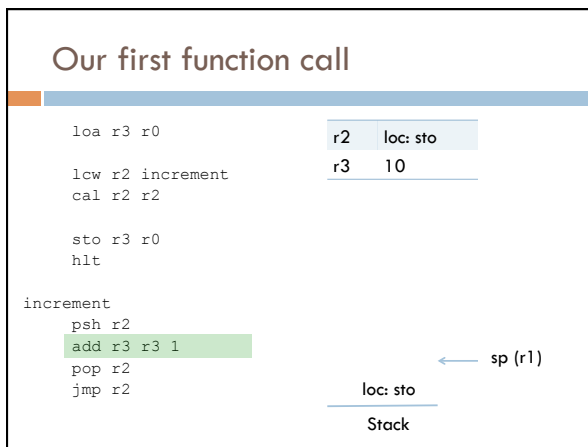
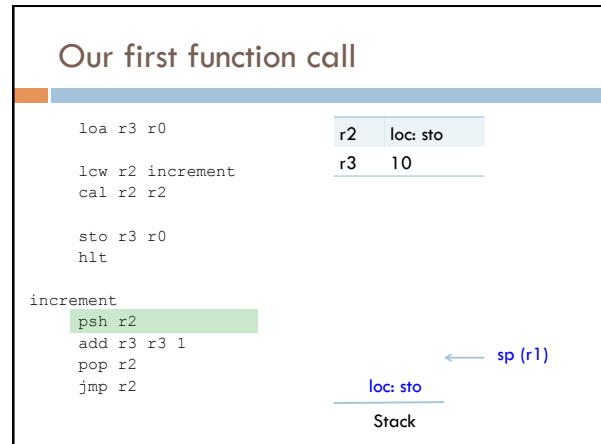
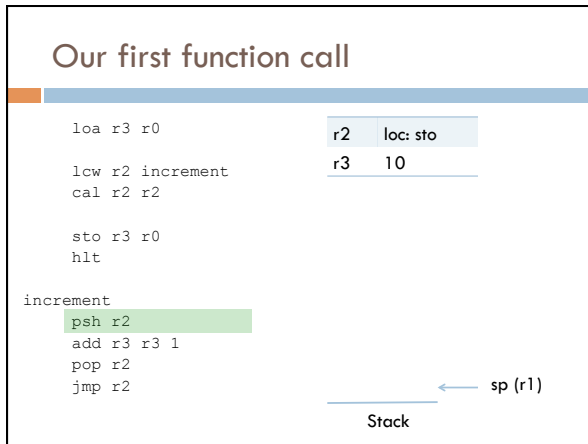
← sp (r1)  
Stack

cal:  
1. Go to instruction address in r2 (2<sup>nd</sup> r2)  
2. Save current ic into r2 (i.e. the address of the next instruction that would have been executed)

### Our first function call

<pre> loa r3 r0 lcw r2 increment cal r2 r2  sto r3 r0 hlt  increment psh r2 add r3 r3 1 pop r2 jmp r2         </pre>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>r2</td><td>loc: sto</td></tr> <tr><td>r3</td><td>10</td></tr> </table>	r2	loc: sto	r3	10
r2	loc: sto				
r3	10				

← sp (r1)  
Stack



### Our first function call

```

loa r3 r0
lcw r2 increment
cal r2 r2

sto r3 r0
hlt

increment
psh r2
add r3 r3 1
pop r2
jmp r2

```

r2	loc: sto
r3	11

← sp (r1)

loc: sto

Stack

### Our first function call

```

loa r3 r0
lcw r2 increment
cal r2 r2

sto r3 r0
hlt

increment
psh r2
add r3 r3 1
pop r2
jmp r2

```

r2	loc: sto
r3	11

← sp (r1)

Stack

### Our first function call

```

loa r3 r0
lcw r2 increment
cal r2 r2

sto r3 r0
hlt

increment
psh r2
add r3 r3 1
pop r2
jmp r2

```

r2	loc: sto
r3	11

← sp (r1)

Stack

### Our first function call

```

loa r3 r0
lcw r2 increment
cal r2 r2

sto r3 r0
hlt

increment
psh r2
add r3 r3 1
pop r2
jmp r2

```

r2	loc: sto
r3	11

← sp (r1)

Stack

### Our first function call

```

loa r3 r0
lcw r2 increment
cal r2 r2
sto r3 r0
hlt

```

r2	loc: sto
r3	11

11 😊

```

increment
psh r2
add r3 r3 1
pop r2
jmp r2

```

Stack ← sp (r1)

### Our first function call

```

loa r3 r0
lcw r2 increment
cal r2 r2
sto r3 r0
hlt

```

r2	loc: sto
r3	11


```

increment
psh r2
add r3 r3 1
pop r2
jmp r2

```

Stack ← sp (r1)

### To the simulator!



look at increment.a52 code

### Sum revisited

```

fun sum x =
  if x <= 0 then
    0
  else
    x + sum (x-1);

```

Note to future Dave from past Dave: write the function up on the board 😊

```

sum
  psh r2          ; save the return address on the stack
  bgt r3 r0 recurse ; check base case
  add r3 r0 0     ; if x <= 0, result is 0
  brs done

recurse
  psh r3          ; save n on the stack
  sub r3 r3 1    ; x = x-1

  lcw r2 sum     ; make recursive call
  cal r2 r2      ; sum (x-1), answer should be in r3

  pop r2         ; get n into r2
  add r3 r3 r2   ; r3 = n + sum (x-1)

done
  pop r2         ; get the return address
  jmp r2         ; go back to where we were called from
  
```

Function startup  
base cases

recursive call

recursive case

answer calculation

Function cleanup and return

```

sum
  psh r2          ; save the return address on the stack
  bgt r3 r0 recurse ; check base case
  add r3 r0 0     ; if n <= 0, result is 0
  brs done

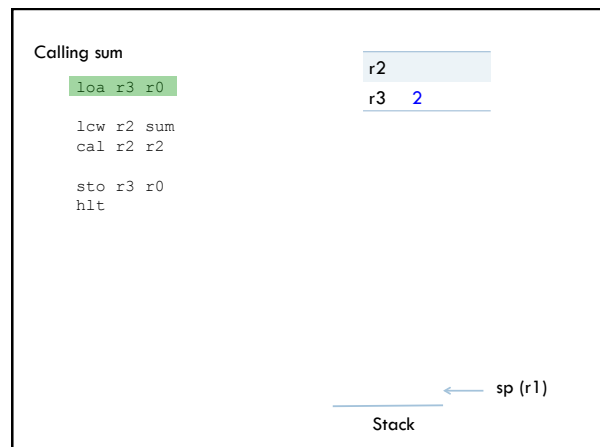
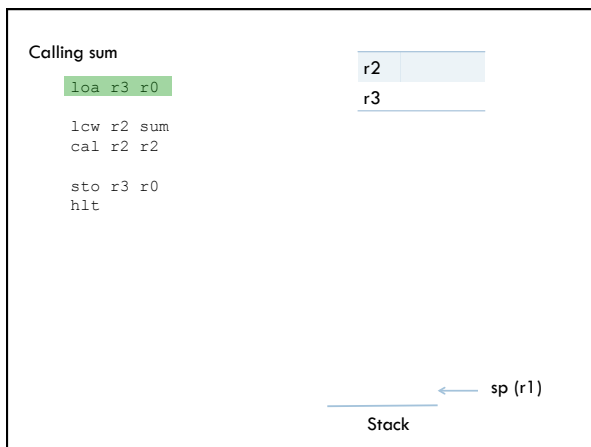
recurse
  psh r3          ; save n on the stack
  sub r3 r3 1    ; n = n-1

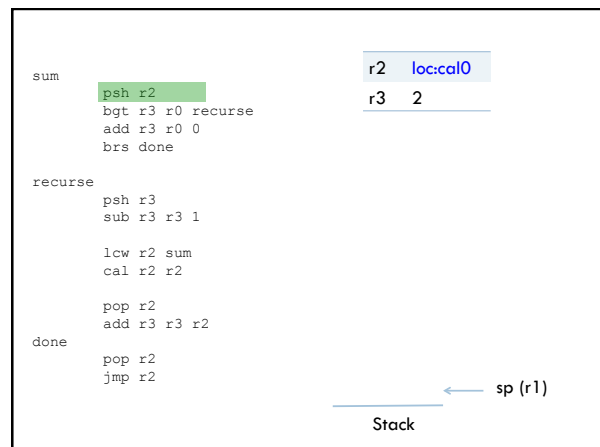
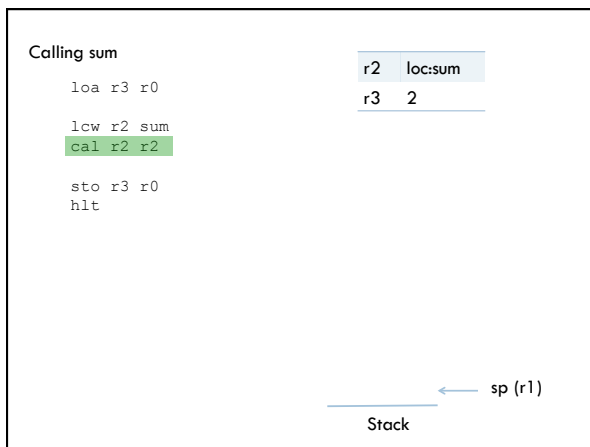
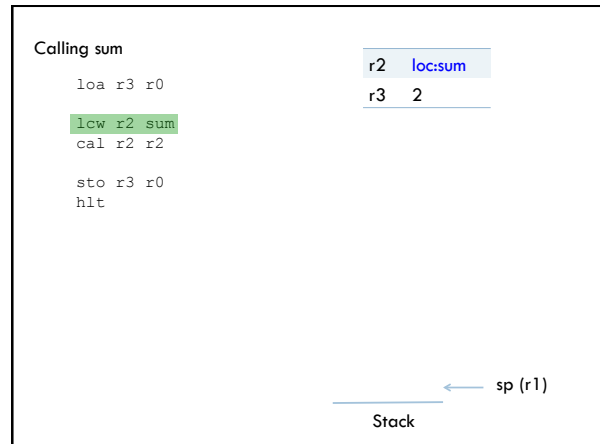
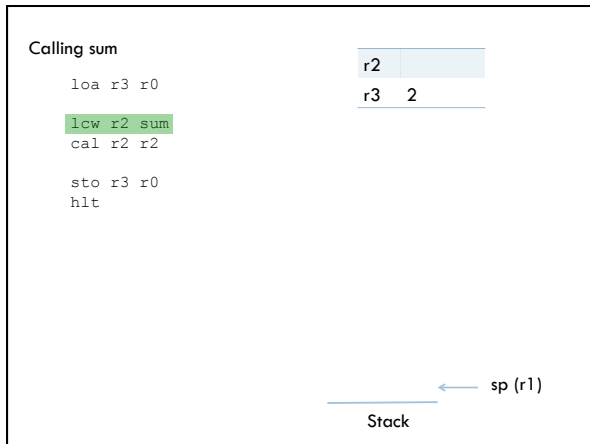
  lcw r2 sum     ; make recursive call
  cal r2 r2      ; sum(n-1), answer should be in r3

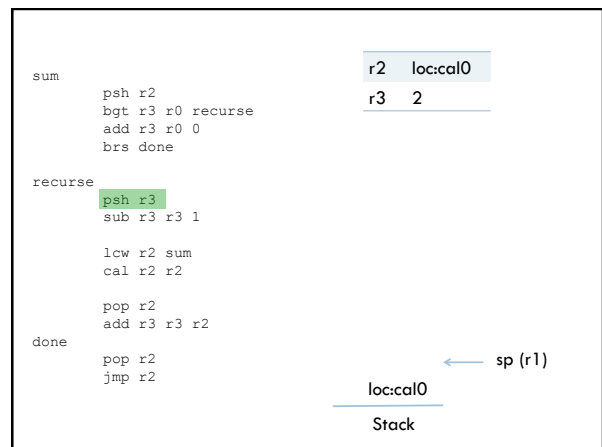
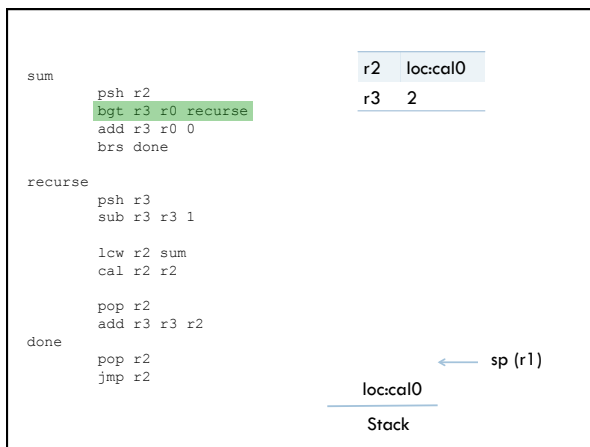
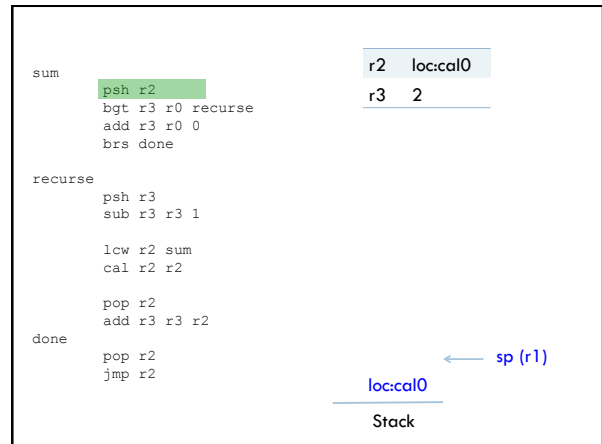
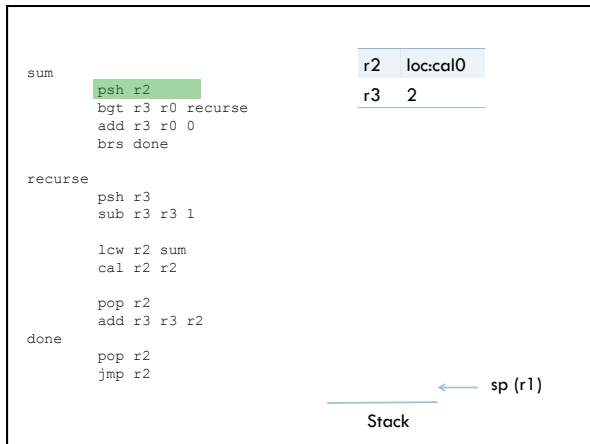
  pop r2         ; get n into r2
  add r3 r3 r2   ; r3 = n + sum(n-1)

done
  pop r2         ; get the return address
  jmp r2         ; go back to where we were called from
  
```

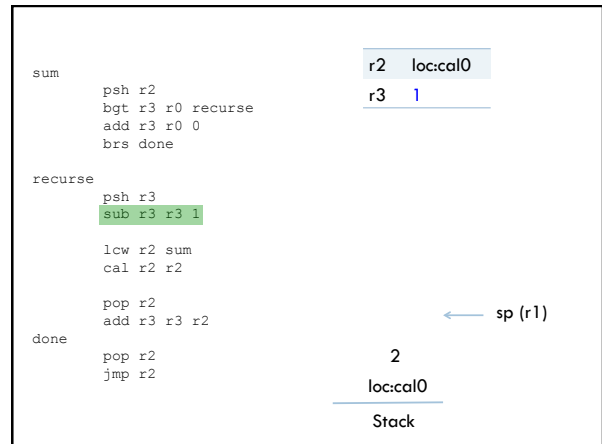
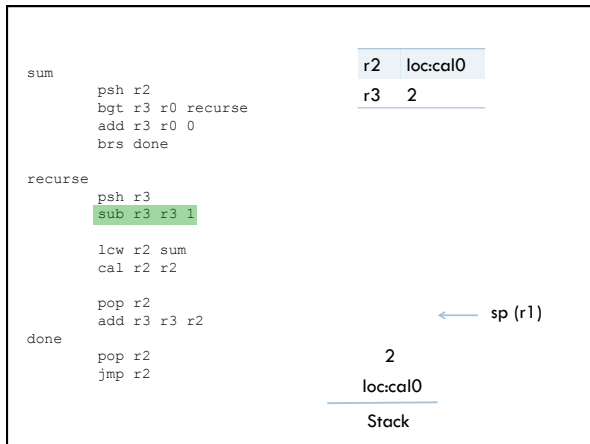
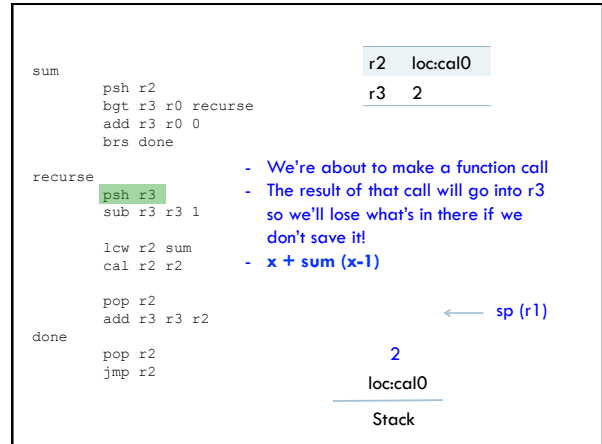
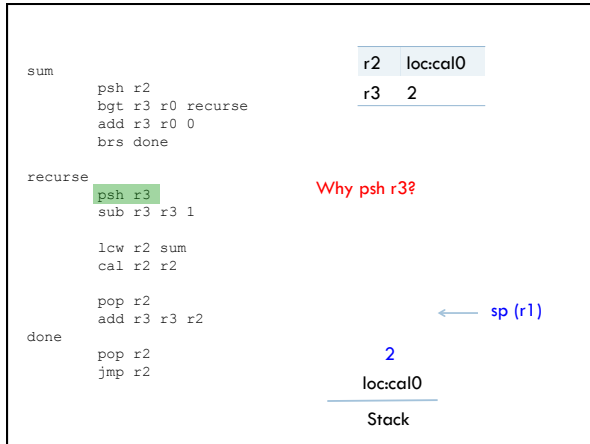
Notice symmetry of psh and pop

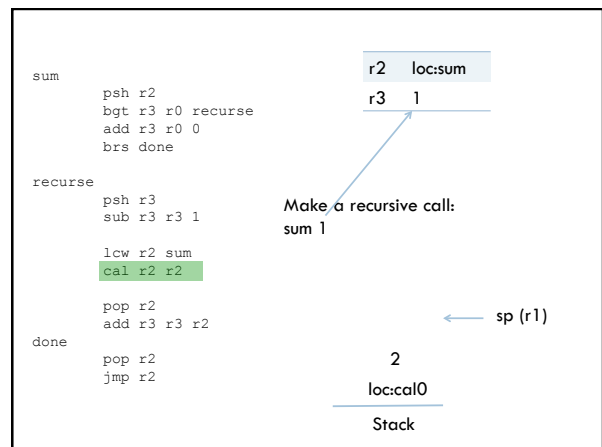
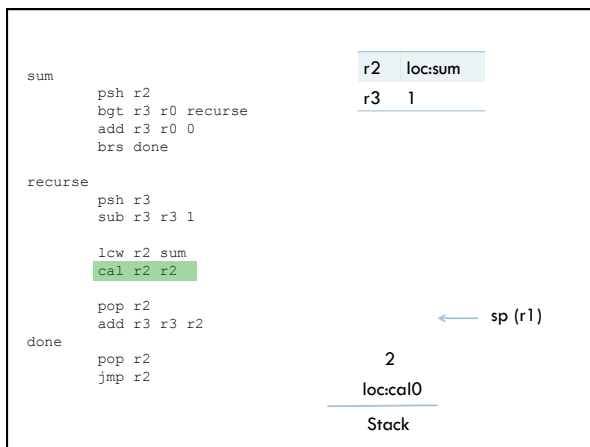
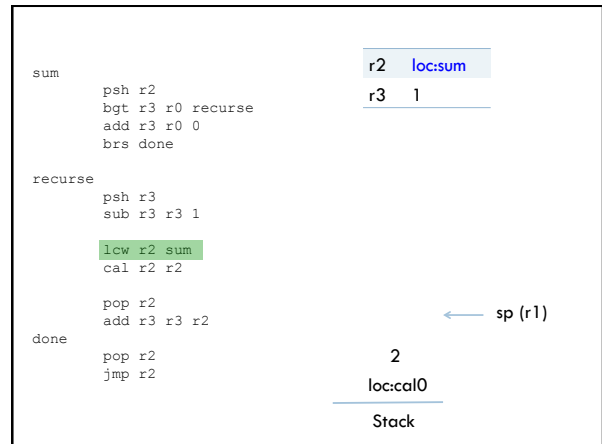
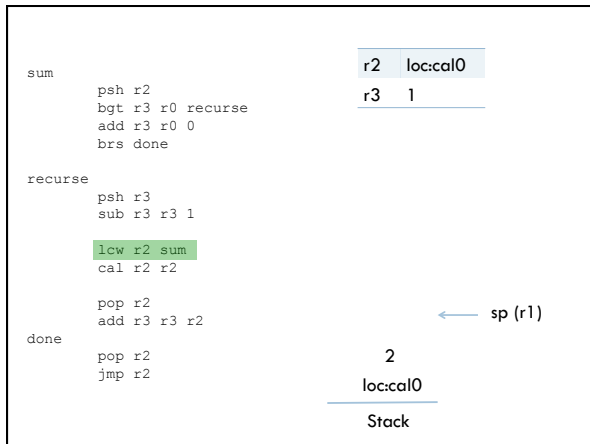


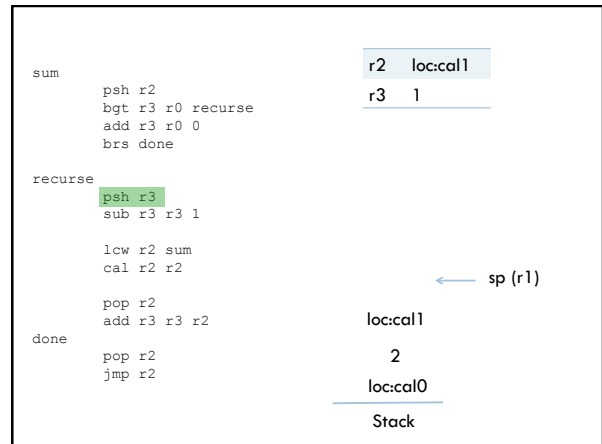
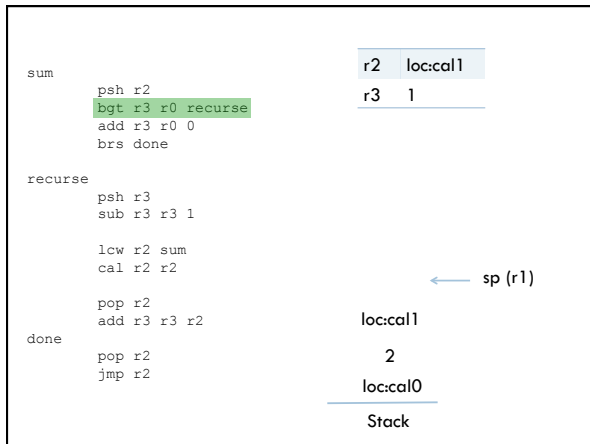
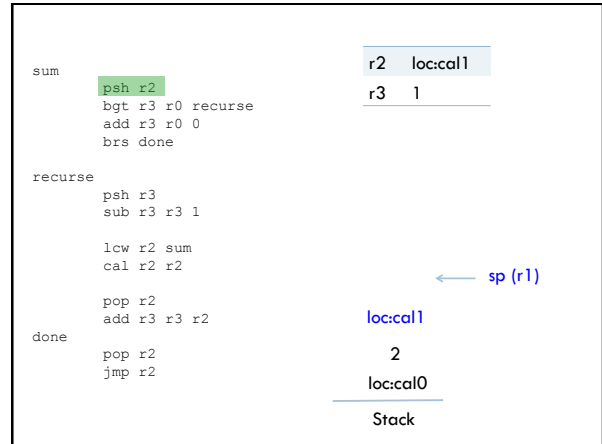
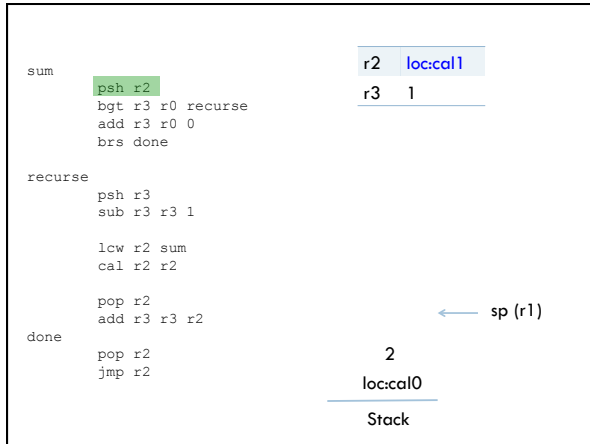


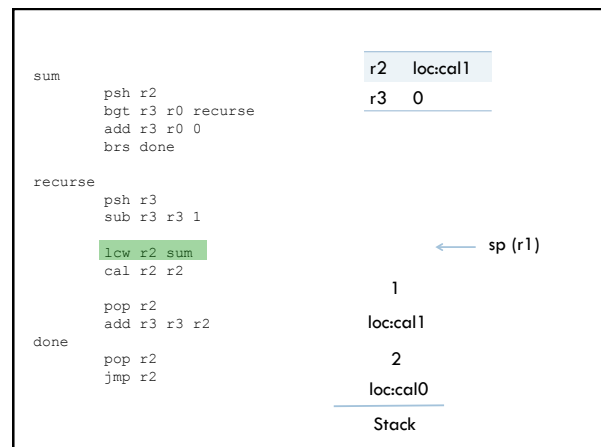
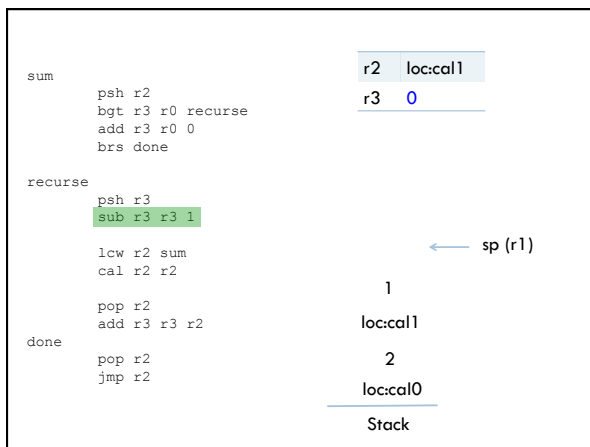
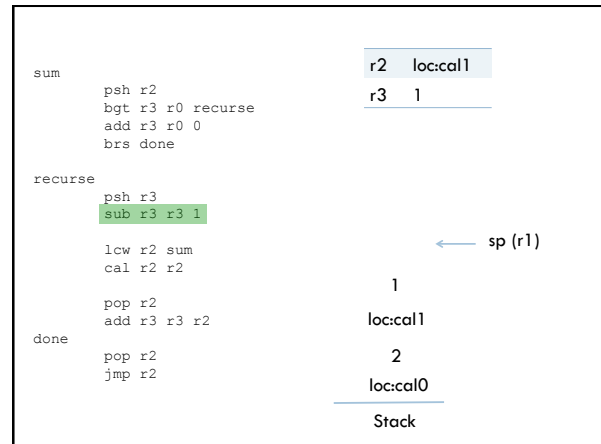
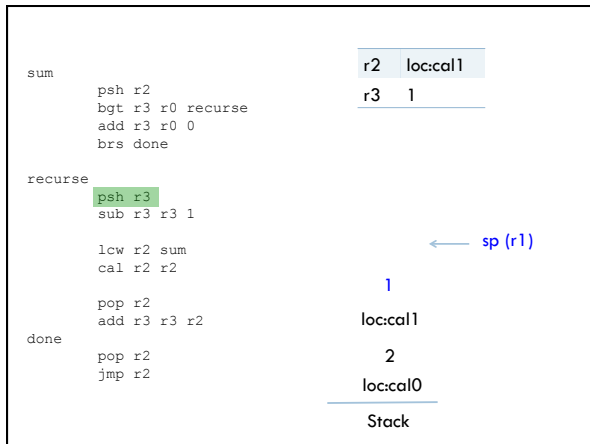


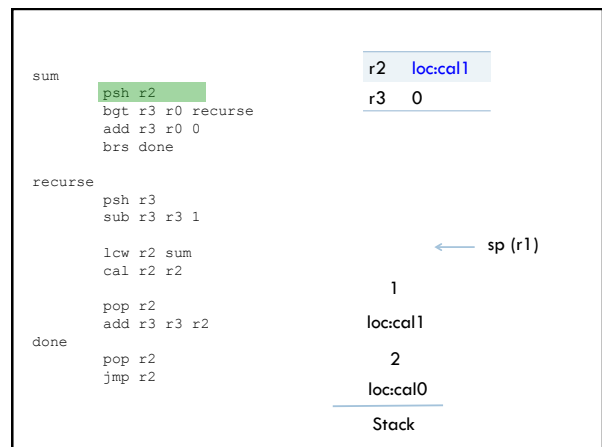
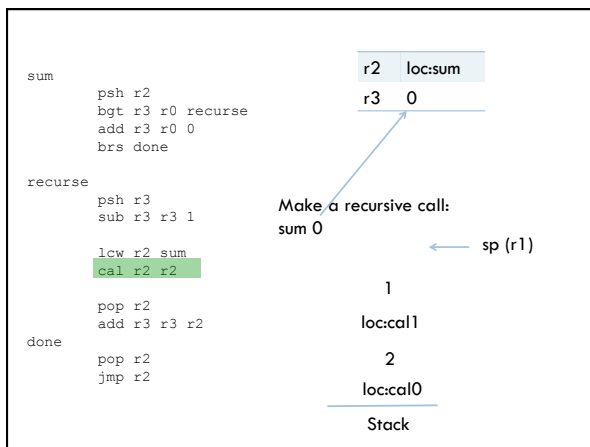
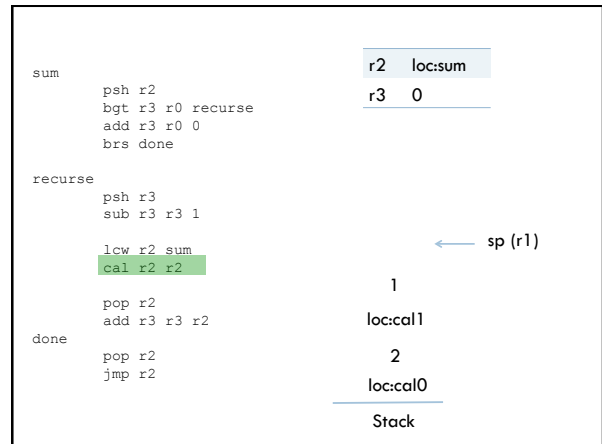
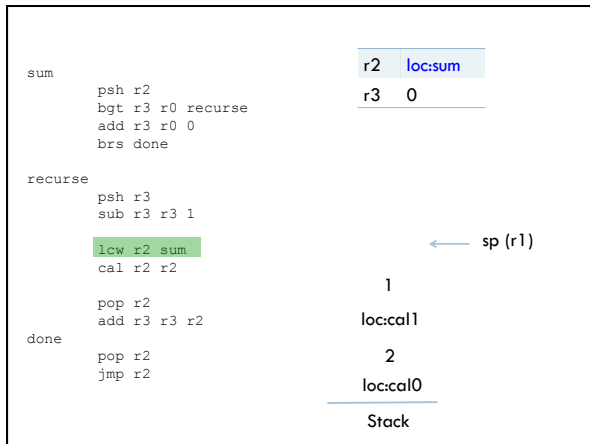


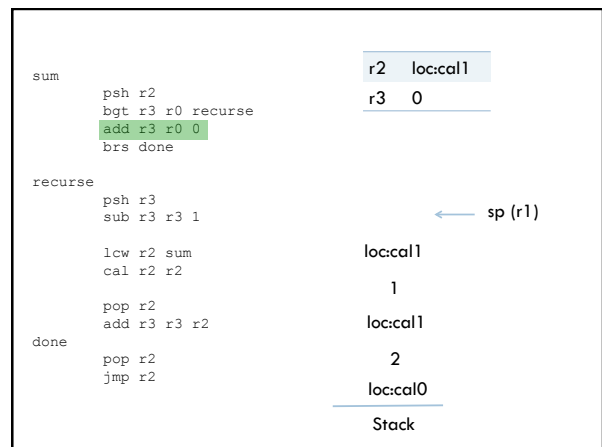
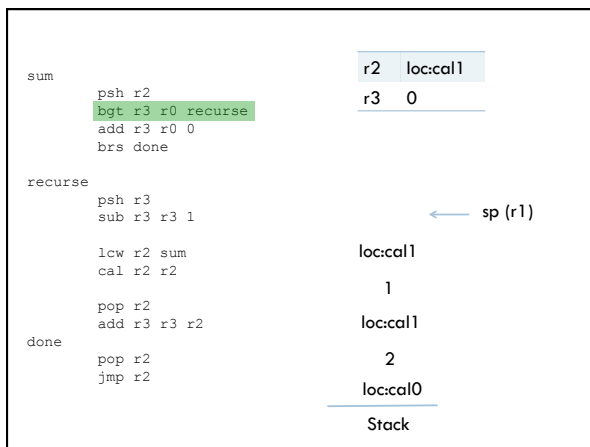
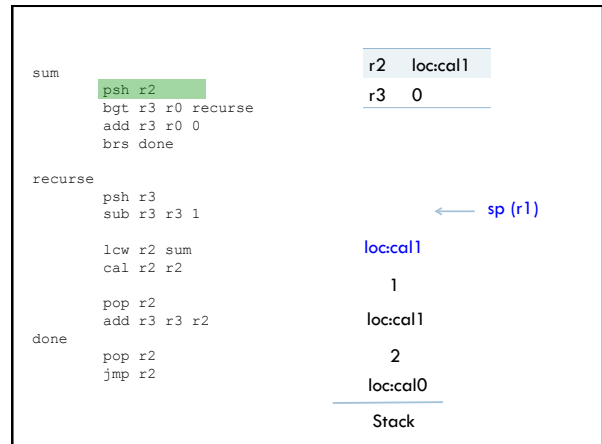
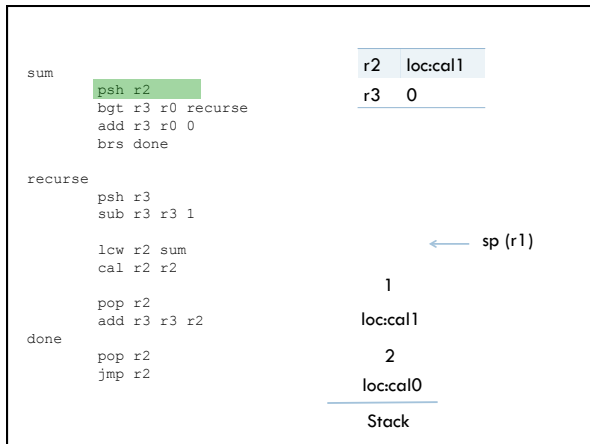


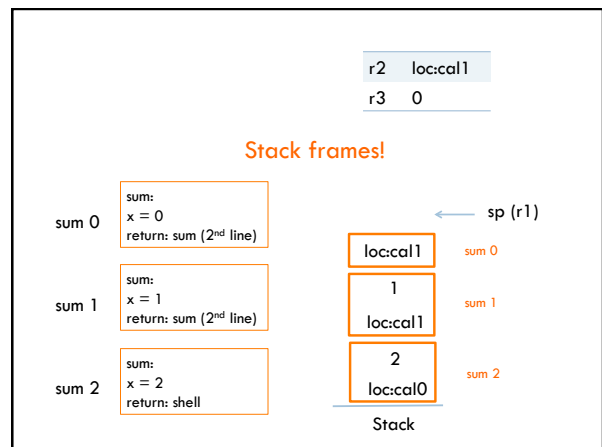
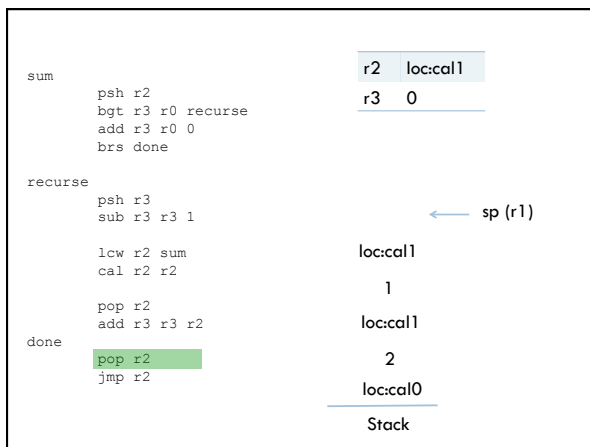
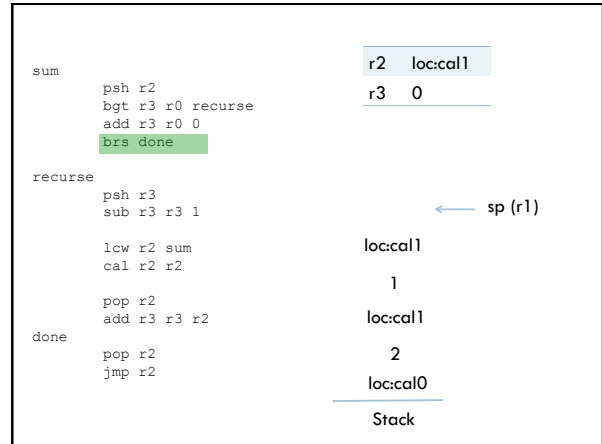
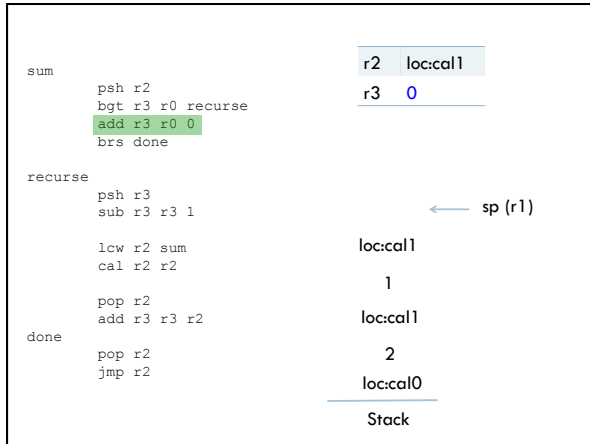


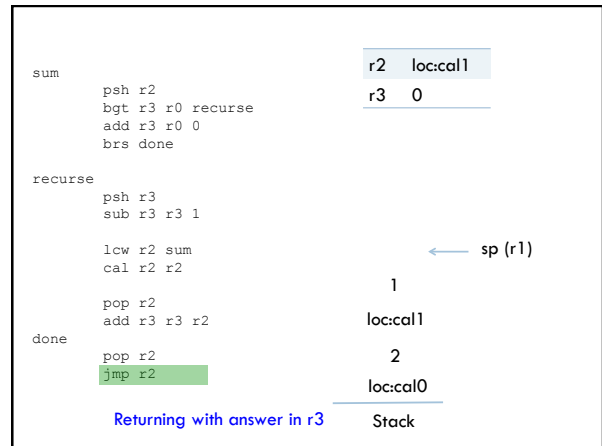
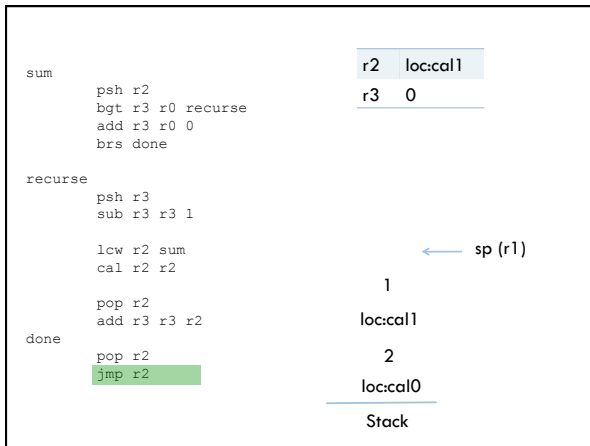
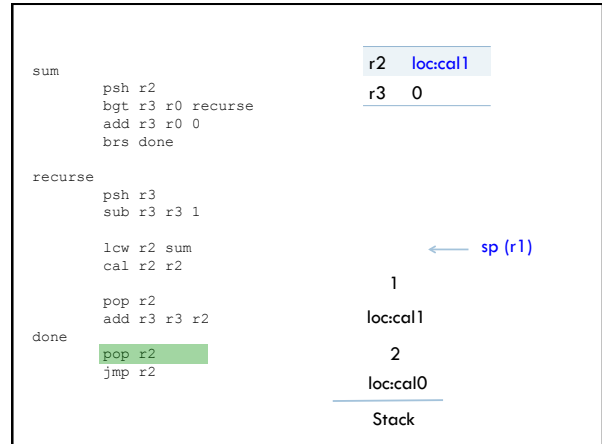
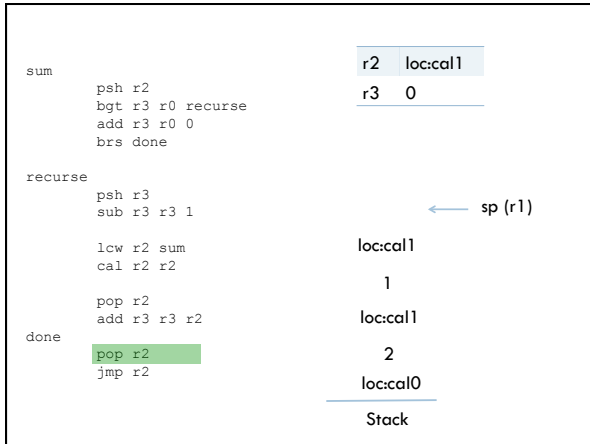




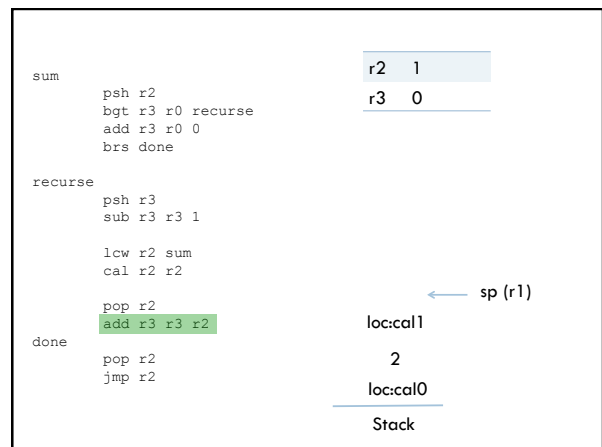
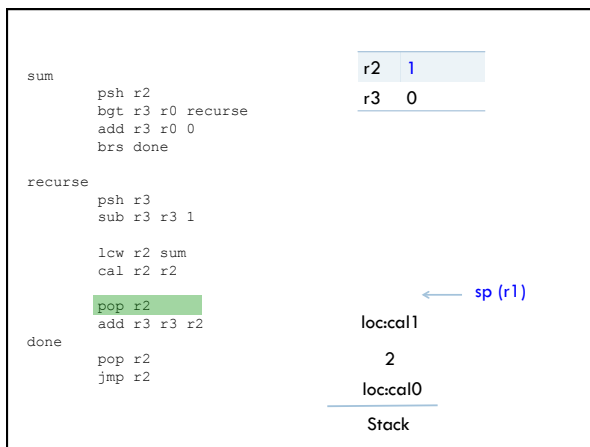
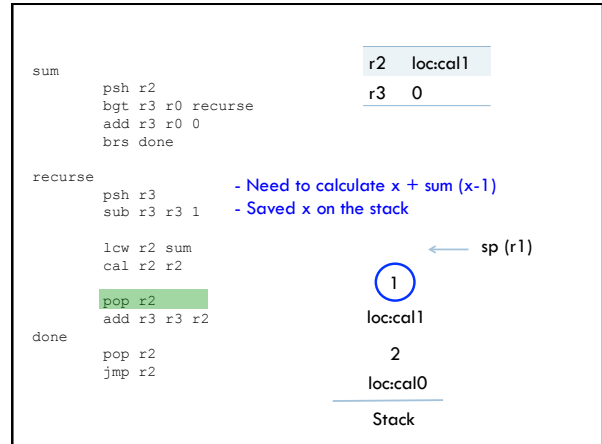
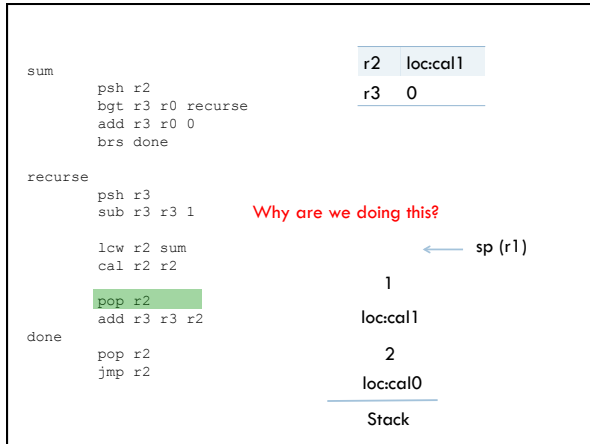


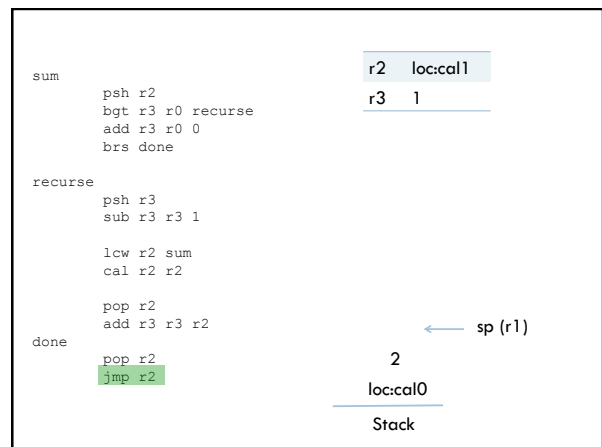
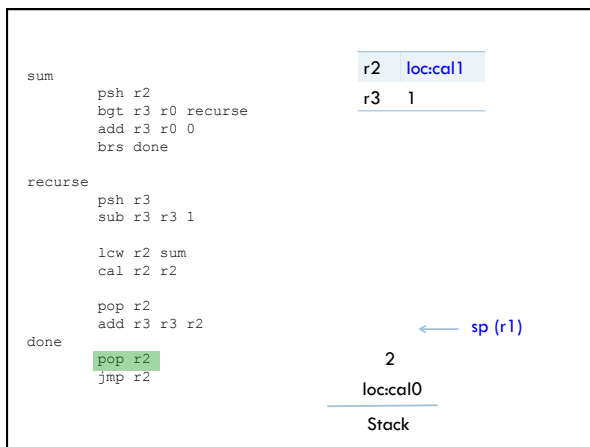
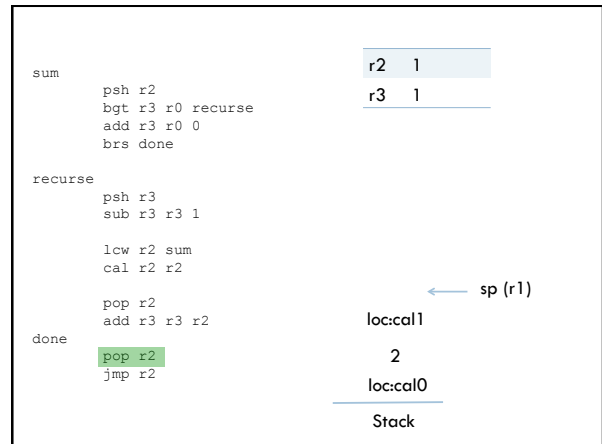
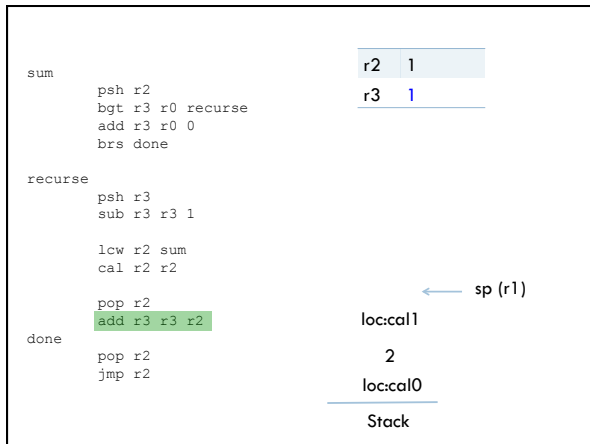


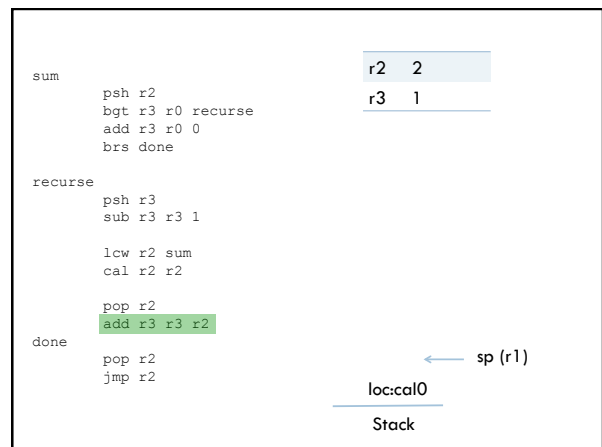
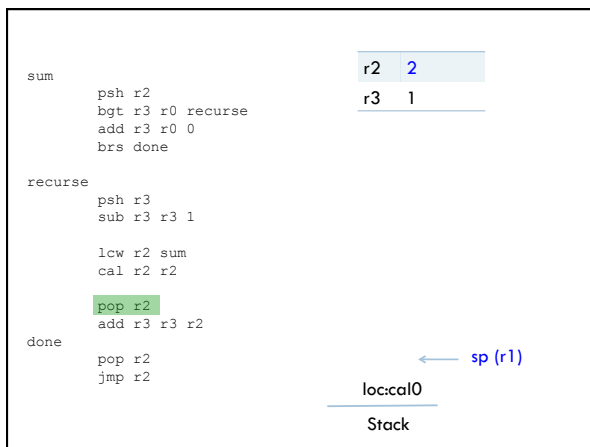
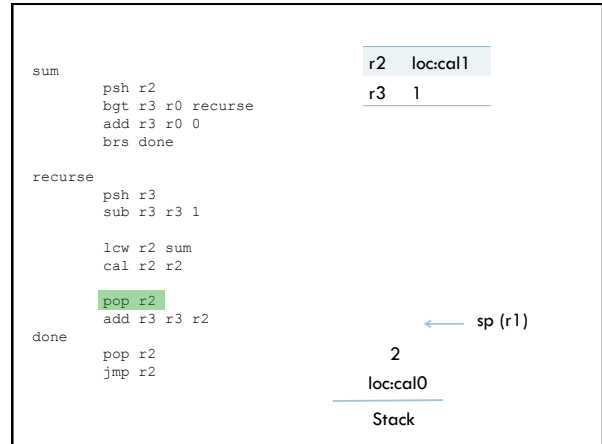
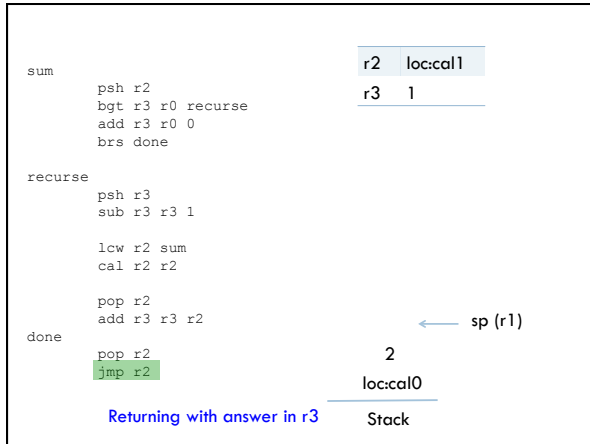


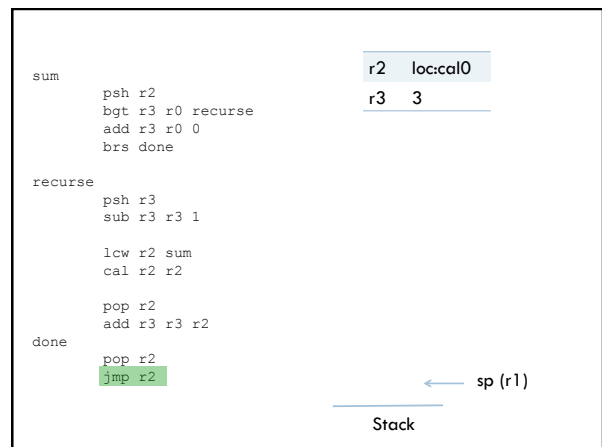
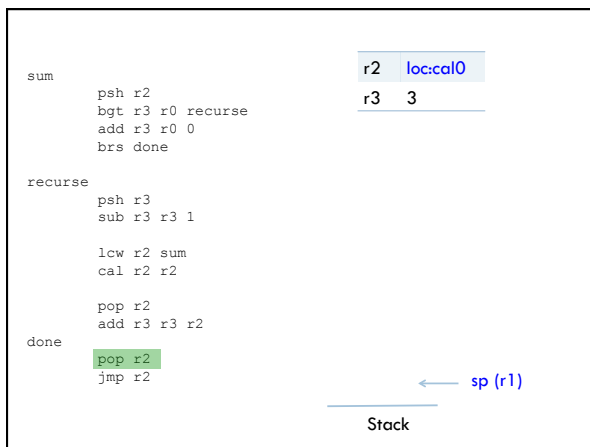
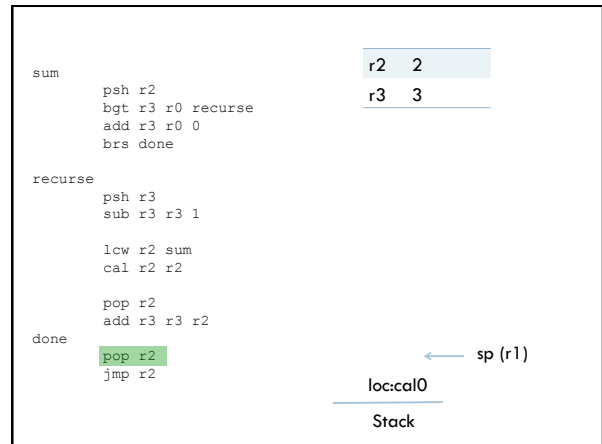
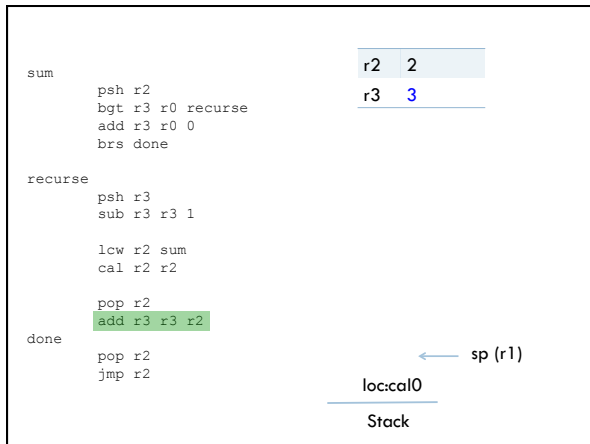












```

sum
  psh r2
  bgt r3 r0 recurse
  add r3 r0 0
  brs done

recurse
  psh r3
  sub r3 r3 1

  lcw r2 sum
  cal r2 r2

  pop r2
  add r3 r3 r2

done
  pop r2
  jmp r2
  
```

r2	loc:cal0
r3	3

← sp (r1)

Stack

Returning with answer in r3

```

Calling sum
  loa r3 r0

  lcw r2 sum
  cal r2 r2

  sto r3 r0
  hlt
  
```

r2	loc:cal0
r3	3

← sp (r1)

Stack

```

Calling sum
  loa r3 r0

  lcw r2 sum
  cal r2 r2

  sto r3 r0
  hlt
  
```

Print the answer: 3!

r2	loc:cal0
r3	3

← sp (r1)

Stack

```

Calling sum
  loa r3 r0

  lcw r2 sum
  cal r2 r2

  sto r3 r0
  hlt
  
```

r2	loc:cal0
r3	3

← sp (r1)

Stack

Calling sum

```

loa r3 r0
lcw r2 sum
cal r2 r2
sto r3 r0
hlt

```

r2	local0
r3	3

Notice that when we're all done, the stack is empty

### Real structure of CS52 program

```

; great comments at the top!
;
    lcw r1 stack
;
    instruction1    ; comment
    instruction2    ; comment
    ...
    hlt
;
; stack area: 50 words
;
    dat 100
stack

```

Save address of highest end (highest address) of the stack in r1

Reserve 50 words for the stack

### Time permitting

Bitwise operators:

- ▣ and
- ▣ orr
- ▣ xor

### Admin

Midterm 1

- ▣ Average: 36.4 (83%)
- ▣ Q1: 32.75 (74%)
- ▣ Q2 (median): 37.5 (85%)
- ▣ Q3: 40.5 (92%)

Assignment 4

## Examples from this lecture

<http://www.cs.pomona.edu/~dkauchak/classes/cs52/examples/cs52machine/>

max\_simple.a52: max (repeated from last time)  
increment.a52: increment example  
sum.a52: sum example