

Code Generation for Function Calls and Typing Functions

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¹Slides borrowed from Matthieu Moy and Laure Gonnord

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Code “generation” for function calls

- Function Calls and Return
- Stack, local variables, parameters
- Local Variables
- Register Saving&Restoring
- Parameter Passing
- RiscV Calling Conventions
- Summary

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Typing functions

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Code “generation” for function calls

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Function calls: goal

```
void sub_prog() {  
    /* ... */  
    return; /* back to after call to sub_prog */  
}  
  
void sub_prog2() {  
    /* ... */  
} /* back to after call to sub_prog2 */  
  
int main(void) {  
    sub_prog(); /* jumps to start of sub_prog */  
    sub_prog2(); /* same for sub_prog2 */  
    return 0;  
}
```

First attempt: jump

```
sub_prog:  
    li t1, 42  
    j after_sub_prog  
  
sub_prog2:  
    li t1, 43  
    j after_sub_prog2  
  
.globl main  
main:  
    j sub_prog # Jump  
after_sub_prog:  
  
    j sub_prog2  
after_sub_prog2:  
  
    ret # end of main
```

First attempt: jump

```
sub_prog:  
    li t1, 42  
    j after_sub_prog  
  
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    li t1, 43  
    j after_sub_prog2  
  
.globl main  
main:  
    j sub_prog # Jump  
after_sub_prog:  
  
    j sub_prog2  
after_sub_prog2:  
  
    ret # end of main
```

Question



What's the problem?

Second attempt: a register for the return address

```
sub_prog:  
    li t0, 42  
    jr ra  
  
.globl main  
main:  
    ## la = Load address  
    la ra, after_sub_prog  
    j sub_prog  
after_sub_prog:  
    ## Second call to the  
    ## same sub-program  
    la ra, after_sub_prog2  
    j sub_prog  
after_sub_prog2:  
  
    ret # end of main
```

Second attempt: a register for the return address

```
sub_prog:  
    li t0, 42  
    jr ra  
  
.globl main  
main:  
    ## la = Load address  
    la ra, after_sub_prog  
    j sub_prog  
after_sub_prog:  
    ## Second call to the  
    ## same sub-program  
    la ra, after_sub_prog2  
    j sub_prog  
after_sub_prog2:  
  
    ret # end of main
```

Question



What's the limitation?

Question



What about recursive calls?

Recursive or Nested Calls?

```
nested_sub_prog:  
    li t0, 43  
    jr ra  
  
sub_prog:  
    li t0, 42  
    ## Override ra set in main  
    la ra, after_sub_prog2  
    j nested_sub_prog  
after_sub_prog2:  
    ## return to main... or not.  
    jr ra  
  
.globl main  
main:  
    la ra, after_sub_prog  
    j sub_prog  
after_sub_prog:  
    ret
```

Recursive or Nested Calls?

```
nested_sub_prog:  
    li t0, 43  
    jr ra  
  
sub_prog:  
    li t0, 42  
    ## Override ra set in main  
    la ra, after_sub_prog2  
    j nested_sub_prog  
after_sub_prog2:  
    ## return to main... or not.  
    jr ra  
  
.globl main  
main:  
    la ra, after_sub_prog  
    j sub_prog  
after_sub_prog:  
    ret
```

Warning

It's not sufficient, but before solving the problem let's simplify notations...

Meta-instruction call & ret in RiscV

- Meta-instruction call *label*:

- Equivalent to `la ra, next-addr + j label`
- Loads return address into register `ra`, jumps to *label*
- Return address = address right after the call

- Meta-instruction ret:

- Equivalent to `jalr zero, ra, 0`
- Jumps to the address contained in `ra`

```
sub_prog:  
    li t0, 42  
    call nested_sub_prog  
## return to main?  
    ret  
  
.globl main  
main:  
    call sub_prog  
    ret
```

Meta-instruction call & ret in RiscV

- Meta-instruction call *label*:
 - Equivalent to `la ra, next-addr + j label`
 - Loads return address into register `ra`, jumps to *label*
 - Return address = address right after the call
- Meta-instruction ret:
 - Equivalent to `jalr zero, ra, 0`
 - Jumps to the address contained in `ra`

```
sub_prog:  
    li t0, 42  
    call nested_sub_prog  
## return to main?  
    ret  
  
.globl main  
  
main:  
    call sub_prog  
    ret
```

Question



Nice, but does not change our problem!

Digression

- In some instruction sets (e.g. Intel), call/ret save and restore address on stack. Then, it “works magically”.
- RISCV = Reduced Instruction Set Chip, version V ⇒ we need more work by hand.

Saving return address on stack

```
## Should save/restore too
nested_sub_prog:
    li t0, 43
    ret

sub_prog:
    ## push ra on stack
    addi sp, sp, -8
    sd ra, 0(sp)

    ## Function's body
    li t0, 42
    call nested_sub_prog

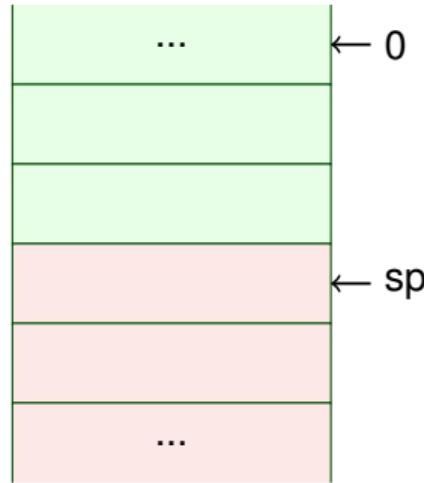
    ## pop ra from stack
    ld ra, 0(sp)
    addi sp, sp, 8
    ret

.glbl main
main:
    addi sp, sp, -8
    sd ra, 0(sp)
    call sub_prog

    ld ra, 0(sp)
    addi sp, sp, 8
    ret
```

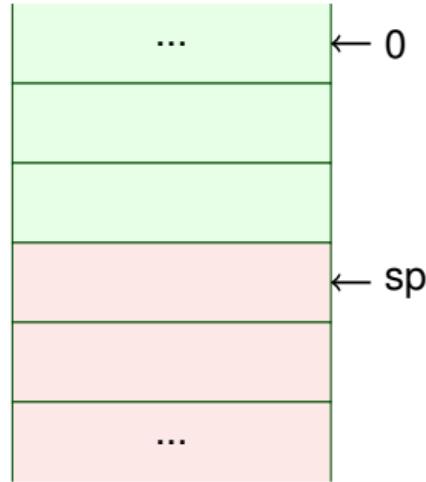
Stack during function calls

Before call + save ra

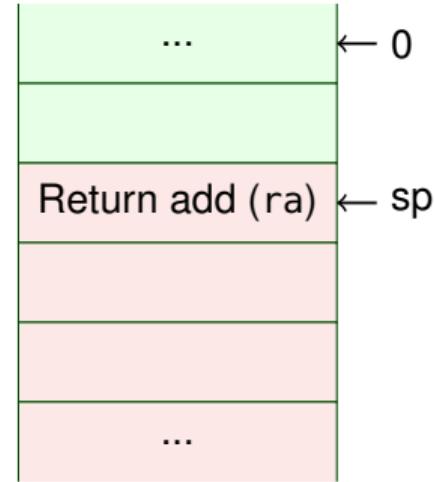


Stack during function calls

Before call + save ra



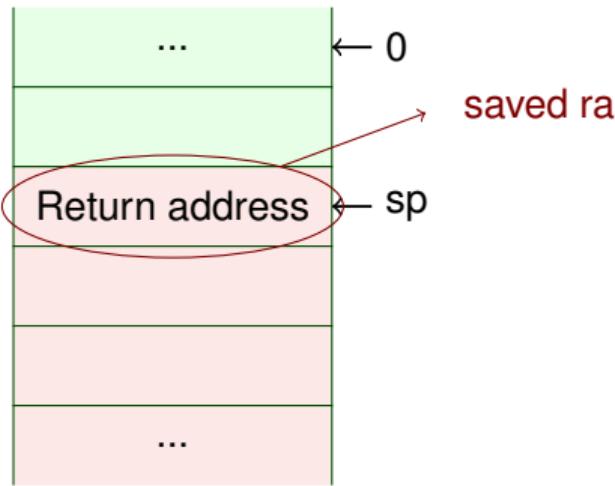
After call + save ra



return address = address following call

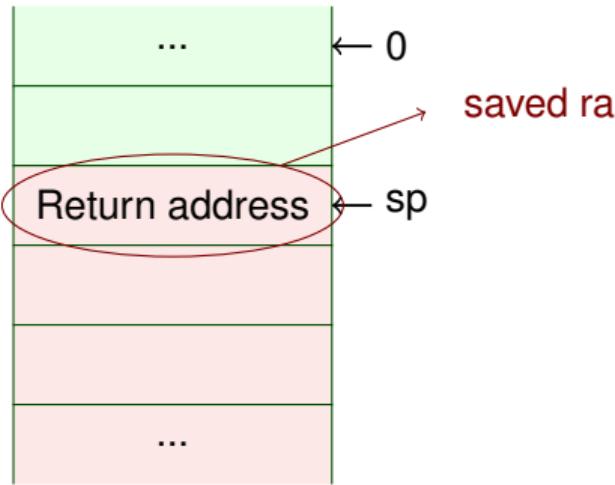
Stack and ret instruction

Before ret + restore ra

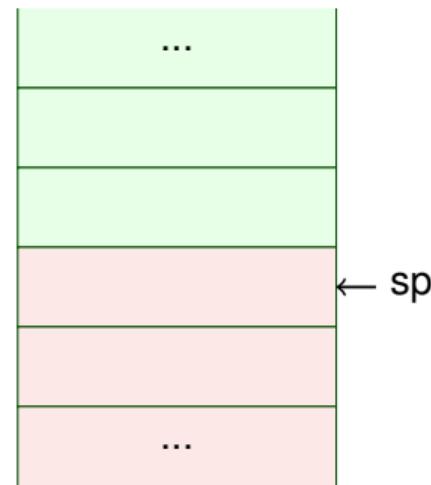


Stack and ret instruction

Before ret + restore ra



After ret + restore ra (\approx "pop ra")



call and ret : Example

```
## Should save/restore too
nested_sub_prog:
    li t0, 43
    ret

sub_prog:
    ## push ra on stack
    addi sp, sp, -8
    sd ra, 0(sp)

    ## Function's body
    li t0, 42
    call nested_sub_prog

    ## pop ra from stack
    ld ra, 0(sp)
    addi sp, sp, 8
    ret
```

```
$ spike -d pk ./a.out
: until pc 0 10162 <- sub_prog
: reg 0 sp
0x000000007f7e9b48
: reg 0 ra
0x0000000000010188
: mem 0 000000007f7e9b48
0x0000000000010106
: mem 0 000000007f7e9b40
0x0000000000000000
core 0: 0x00010162 c.addi sp, -8
core 0: 0x00010164 c.sdsp ra, 0(sp)
: reg 0 sp
0x000000007f7e9b40
: reg 0 ra
0x0000000000010188
: mem 0 000000007f7e9b48
0x0000000000010106
: mem 0 000000007f7e9b40
0x0000000000010188
[...]
```

call and ret : Example

```

## Should save/restore too
nested_sub_prog:
    li t0, 43
    ret

sub_prog:
    ## push ra on stack
    addi sp, sp, -8
    sd ra, 0(sp)

    ## Function's body
    li t0, 42
    call nested_sub_prog

    ## pop ra from stack
    ld ra, 0(sp)
    addi sp, sp, 8
    ret

```

```

$ spike -d pk ./a.out
[...]
: reg 0 ra
0x00000000000010188
[...]
core 0: 0x00010166 li      t0, 42
core 0: 0x0001016a jal      pc -0xe
core 0: 0x0001015c li      t0, 43
core 0: 0x00010160 ret
: reg 0 ra
0x0000000000001016e
core 0: 0x0001016e c.ldsp ra, 0(sp)
core 0: 0x00010170 c.addi sp, 8
: reg 0 ra
0x00000000000010188
core 0: 0x00010172 ret
core 0: 0x00010188 li      a0, 101

```

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Local variables: first (failed) attempt without stack

```
int f() {                                f:  
    a = ...;                            mv ..., t0  
  
    ... a ...;                          ... t0 ...  
}  
  
ret  
  
int g() {                                g:  
    b = ...;                            mv ..., t0  
  
    ... b ...;                          ... t0 ...  
}  
  
ret
```

- What if f calls g?
- What if we have more variables than registers?
- What if we were in real C and have &x operator?
- ⇒ Not viable as-is.

Variables accessible by a function

```
int global;  
int main() {  
    int local;  
    ...  
};
```

- Global variables
- Local variables
- Parameters (\approx local variables set by caller)

Variables accessible by a function

```
int global;  
int main() {  
    int local;  
    ...  
};
```

- Global variables

⇒ Exist in 1 and only 1 sample. Easy management with labels pointing to static data.

- Local variables

- Parameters (≈ local variables set by caller)

Variables accessible by a function

```
int global;  
int main() {  
    int local;  
    ...  
};
```

- Global variables
 - ⇒ Exist in 1 and only 1 sample. Easy management with labels pointing to static data.
- Local variables
- Parameters (≈ local variables set by caller)
 - ⇒ Only exist when function is being called

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Code “generation” for function calls

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- Local Variables**
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Address of Local Variables

Forget about register allocation for now, and assume all variables are stored in memory. Registers are used for temporaries. More on that later.

Local Variables \neq Global Variables

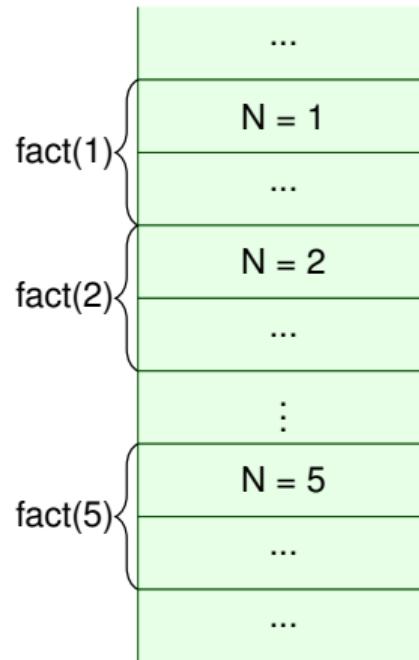
```
int fact(int N) {  
    int res;  
    if (N <= 1) {  
        res = 1;  
    } else {  
        res = N;  
        res = res * fact(N -1);  
    }  
    return res;  
}
```

- fact(5) calls fact(4) which calls
fact(3) ... \Rightarrow several values for N at
the same time in memory.

Local Variables \neq Global Variables

```
int fact(int N) {  
    int res;  
    if (N <= 1) {  
        res = 1;  
    } else {  
        res = N;  
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    }  
    return res;  
}
```

- fact(5) calls fact(4) which calls
fact(3) ... \Rightarrow several values for N at
the same time in memory.



Address of Local Variables

- Absolute address:
⇒ impossible, address isn't constant
- Relative to sp:
⇒ Possible², but painful: sp may change too often.
- Solution: address relative to the frame pointer fp
 - fp is set when entering a function
 - ... and restored before return

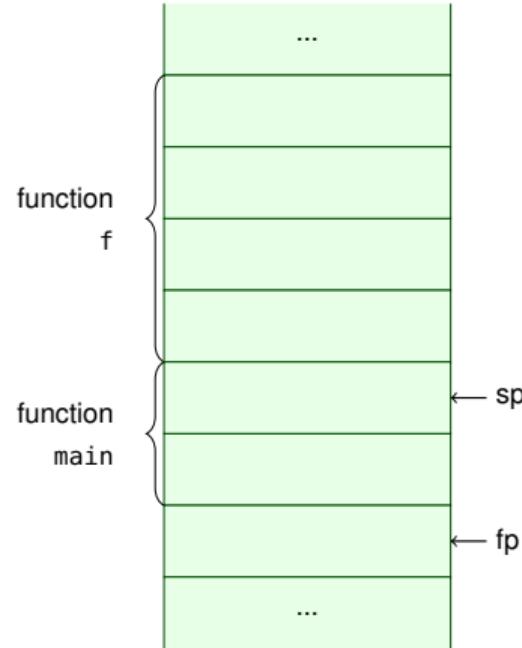
²done by gcc -fomit-frame-pointer for example

Management of sp / fp: Function Calls

```
main: # ...
    call f
    # ...
```

```
f:  addi sp, sp, -32
    sd ra, 0(sp)
    sd fp, 8(sp)
    addi fp, sp, 32
    # Body of f: loc2 = loc1
    ld t0, -8(fp)
    sd t0, -16(fp)

    ld fp, 8(sp)
    ld ra, 0(sp)
    addi sp, sp, 32
    ret
```

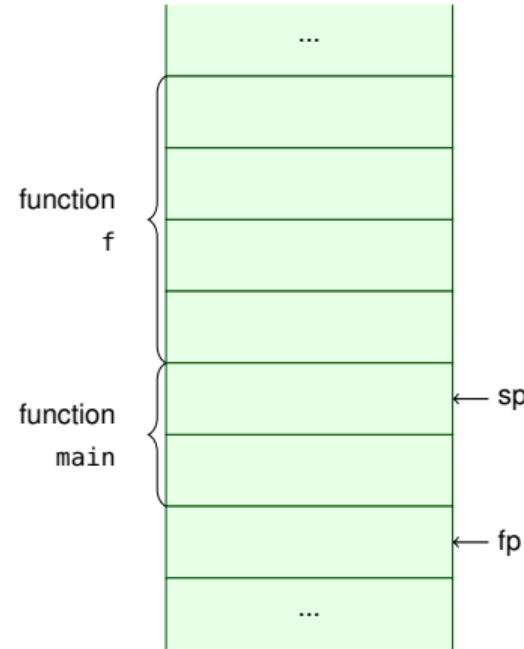


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ret
```

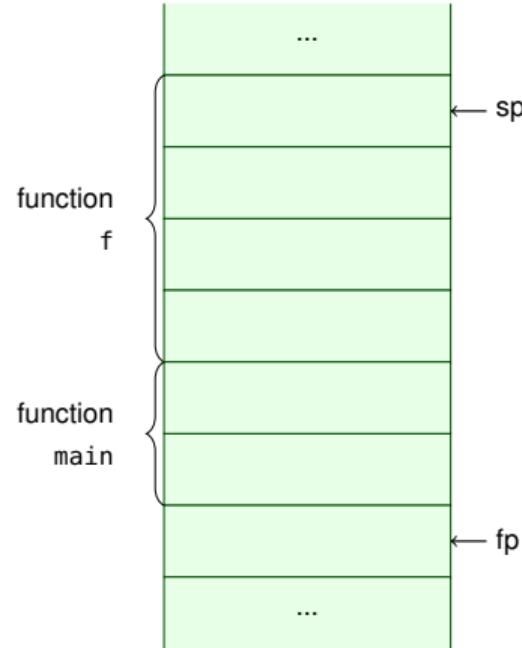


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    addi sp, sp, 32
    ret
```

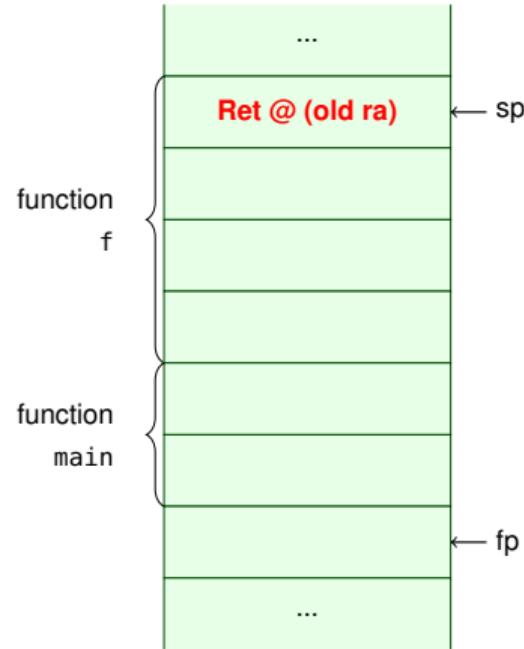


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    # ...

f:  addi sp, sp, -32
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    addi sp, sp, 32
    ret
```



Management of sp / fp: Function Calls

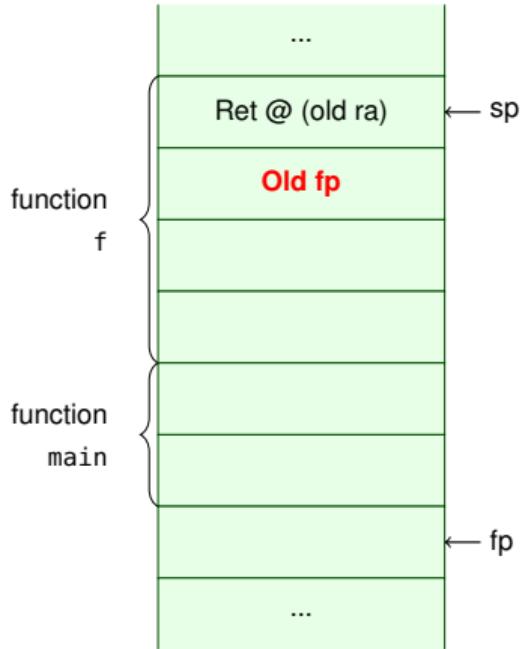
```

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    call f
    # ...

f:  addi sp, sp, -32
    sd ra, 0(sp)
sd fp, 8(sp)
    addi fp, sp, 32
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ld fp, 8(sp)
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    addi sp, sp, 32
    ret

```



Management of sp / fp: Function Calls

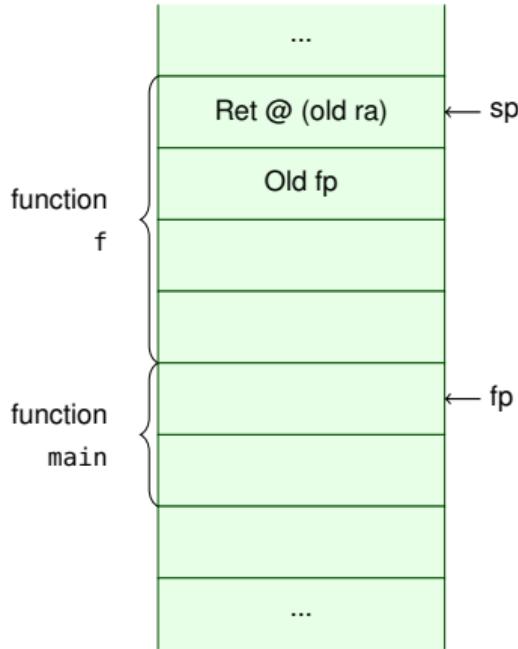
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Management of sp / fp: Function Calls

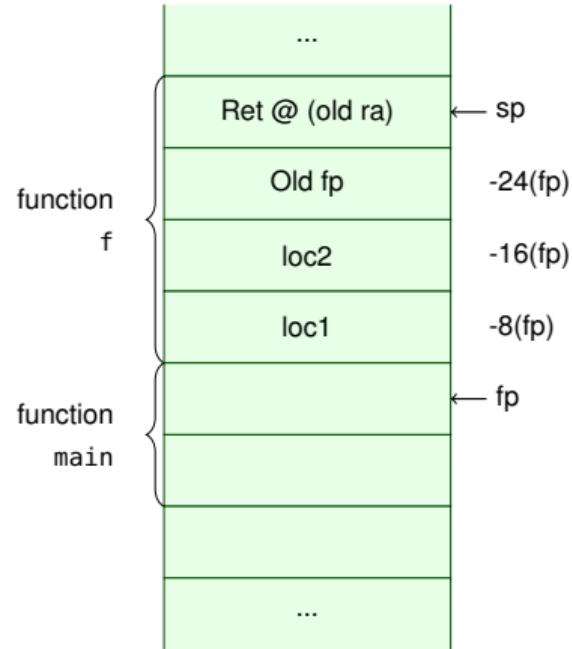
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    # ...

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    ret

```

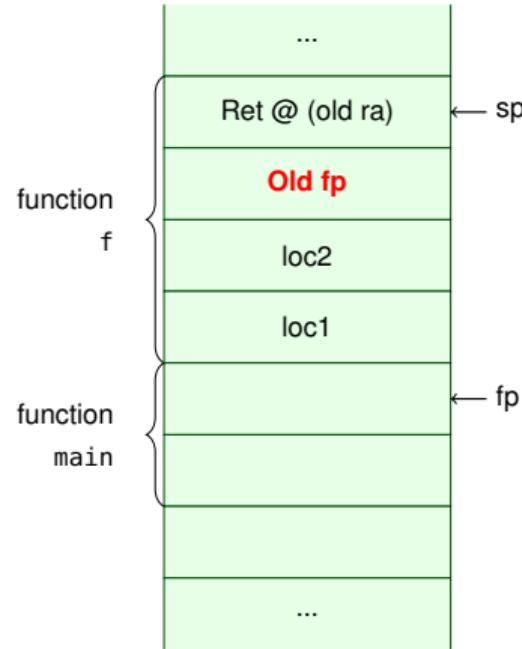


Management of sp / fp: Return from Functions

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    call f
    # ...
```

```
f: addi sp, sp, -32
    sd ra, 0(sp)
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```

```
ld fp, 8(sp)
ld ra, 0(sp)
addi sp, sp, 32
ret
```

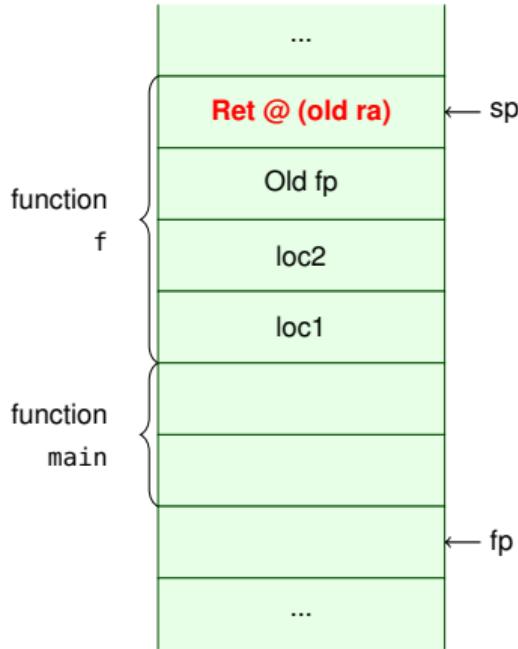


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    ld fp, 8(sp)
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    addi sp, sp, 32
    ret
```

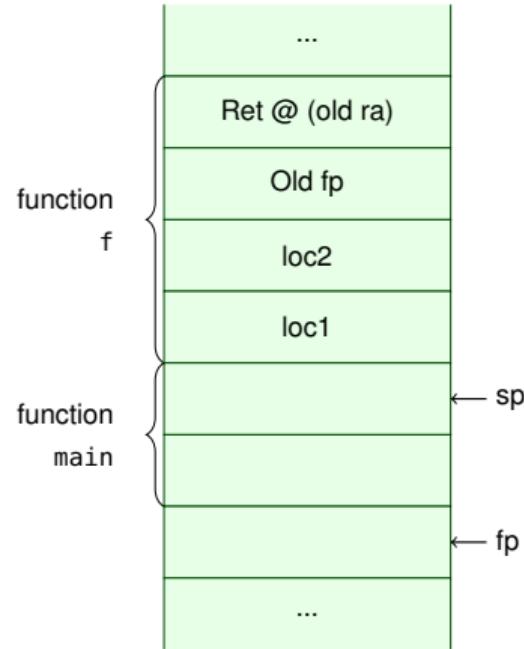


Management of sp / fp: Return from Functions

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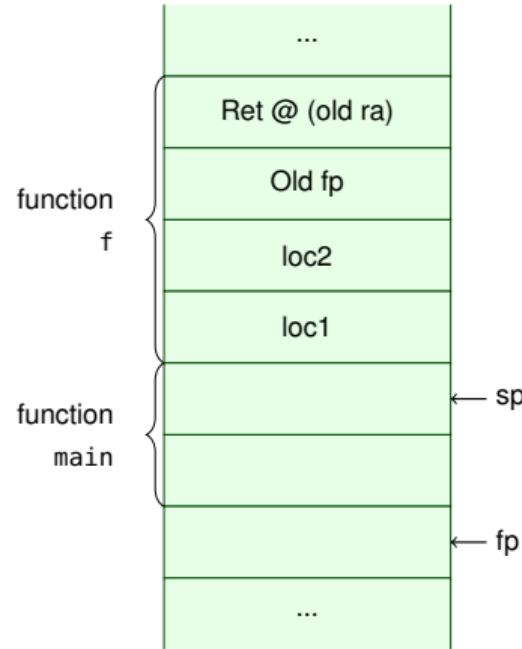


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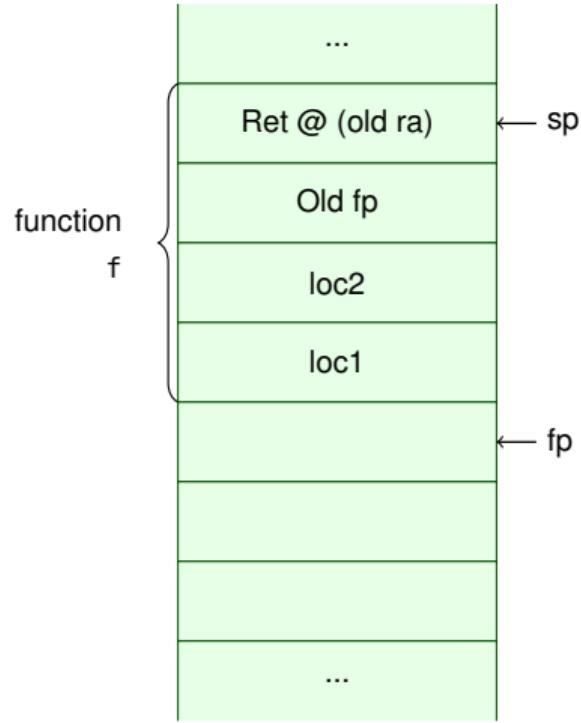
    ld fp, 8(sp)
    ld ra, 0(sp)
    addi sp, sp, 32
ret
```



Stack Frame

Stack frame = set of data accessible by a function

- Created on function call
- “Destroyed” on function return



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Register Saving&Restoring

- Problem: Register = global variable in the CPU

```
li t0, 42
call f # may use t0
sd t0, ... # may not be 42 anymore
```

- When to save?

- By the caller, before the call:
⇒ Restored by caller, after the call.
- By the callee, at the beginning of the function:
⇒ Restored by the callee, before the end of function (ret).

Register Saving&restoring by the caller

```
# Register saving before the call  
sd t0, 16(sp)  
sd t1, 24(sp)
```

```
call f
```

```
# Restoring, after the call  
ld t1, 24(sp)  
ld t0, 16(sp)
```



Save&Restore by the Callee

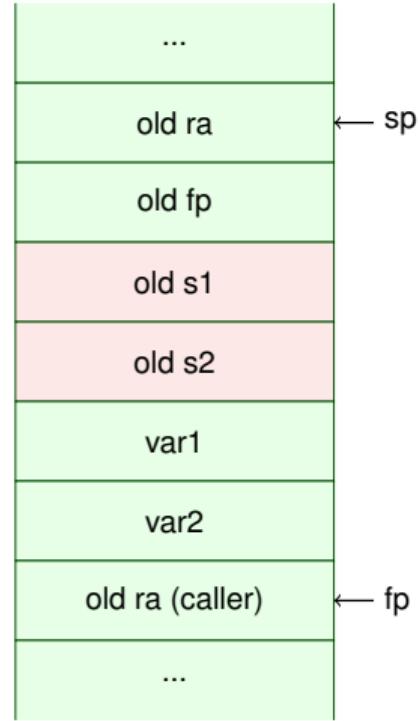
```

f: addi sp, sp, -48
    sd ra, 0(sp)
    sd fp, 8(sp)
    addi fp, sp, 48

                # Restore
# Save          ld s2, 24(sp)
                ld s2, 16(fp)

sd s1, 16(sp)
sd s2, 24(sp)

                # return from f
# Body of f      ld fp, 8(sp)
                ld ra, 0(sp)
                addi sp, sp, 48
                ret
  
```



Register Saving Conventions

Caller/Callee saving: what shall we chose?

- Caller and callee need to follow the same convention!
- Convention can be different for different registers:
 - “**scratch**” (aka volatile, aka caller-saved) ⇒ the callee doesn’t have to save/restore. The caller needs to save/restore if needed.
 - “**non scratch**” (aka callee-saved) ⇒ The callee must save any register it uses.

Register Saving Conventions

Caller/Callee saving: what shall we chose?

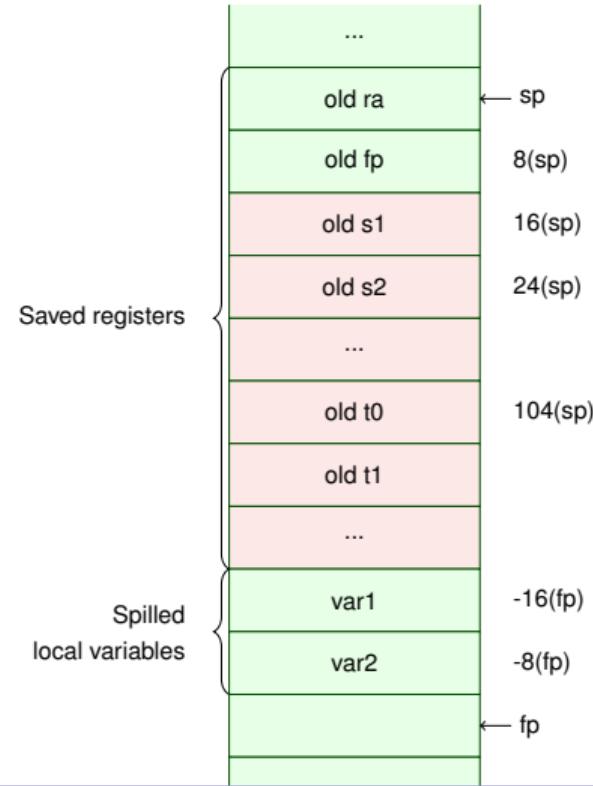
- Caller and callee need to follow the same convention!
- Convention can be different for different registers:
 - “**scratch**” (aka volatile, aka caller-saved) ⇒ the callee doesn’t have to save/restore. The caller needs to save/restore if needed.
In RiscV: ra, $t_i, i \in 0..6$. t = temporary
 - “**non scratch**” (aka callee-saved) ⇒ The callee must save any register it uses.
In RiscV: sp, fp, $s_i, i \in 1..11$ (remember that s0 is another name for fp). s = saved.

Save&Restore: Big Picture

```
f: # ... (room for at least 160 bytes)
sd s1, 16(sp)
sd s2, 24(sp)
# ...
sd s11, 96(sp)

# Call function g
sd t0, 104(sp)
sd t1, 112(sp)
# ...
sd t6, 152(sp)
call g
ld t1, 112(sp)
ld t0, 104(sp)

ld s2, 24(sp)
ld s1, 16(sp)
# ...
```



Hmm, Save&Restore Everything, Really?

- Save&Restore everything: each stack-frame = 160 bytes + actual variables (not counting floating-point registers).
- Easy optimization:
 - Save s_i registers only if used somewhere in the function.
 - Save t_i registers only if live at the call site.
 - Don't save t_i when no function is called.
- In the lab: go for brute-force, save everything!

Local Variables Vs Registers

- Remember register allocation: variables can be (cleverly) allocated to registers, not just in memory...
- ... but we need one instance of variable per stack-frame.

Local Variables Vs Registers

- Remember register allocation: variables can be (cleverly) allocated to registers, not just in memory...
- ... but we need one instance of variable per stack-frame.
- Registers are saved (by caller or callee) ⇒ virtually one register instance per stack frame ⇒ allocate variables just like before for each function, it works.

Local Variables Vs Registers

- Remember register allocation: variables can be (cleverly) allocated to registers, not just in memory...
- ... but we need one instance of variable per stack-frame.
- Registers are saved (by caller or callee) \Rightarrow virtually one register instance per stack frame \Rightarrow allocate variables just like before for each function, it works.
- In real-life, constructs like C's & (address of) operator may also force allocation in the stack.

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Code “generation” for function calls

- Function Calls and Return
- Stack, local variables, parameters
- Local Variables
- Register Saving&Restoring
- **Parameter Passing**
- RiscV Calling Conventions
- Summary

Parameter Passing

- Function parameter = local variable assigned from callee
- Same as local variables: in stack or in register
- RiscV: pass parameters using registers a_i ($i \in 0..7$), use stack only if more than 8 parameters.
- Return value = value in the callee, assigned from caller
- RiscV: return value in a_0

Parameter Passing: Example

```
f: # ...
# x = g(42, 666)
li a0, 42
li a1, 666
call g
ld ``x'', a0
# ...
```

```
g: # ...
# use a0 and a1 to
# access parameters.
```

Note: here and in the next slides we use “variables”. So it is not strictly assembler (needs some register allocation for example).

Parameter Passing + Saving&Restoring

What doesn't work

```
f: # ...
# g(h(), i(), j())
call h
mv a0, a0 # or not
call i
mv a1, a0 # Oops, call i just destroyed a0
call j # may destroy a1 too
mv a2, a0
call g
# ...

g: # ...
# use a0 and a1 to
# access parameters.
```

Parameter Passing + Saving&Restoring

```
# g(h(), i(), j())                                # Then, do pass arguments:  
  
# First, Evaluate args:  
call h                                              mv a0, temp_0  
mv temp_0, a0                                         mv a1, temp_1  
call i                                              mv a2, temp_2  
mv temp_1, a0                                         # Save registers  
call j                                              sd t0, 104(sp)  
mv temp_2, a0                                         sd t1, 112(sp)  
                                                       call g  
                                                       mv temp_3, a0
```

Pass-by-Value, Pass-by-Address

- Pass-by-value: copy the value of the argument to pass it to the callee
 - Original value is unmodified
 - Done for scalar types in C (`void f(int x)`)
- Pass-by-address: give the address of the argument to the callee
 - Modifications done in the callee are visible to the caller
 - Avoids cost of copy for large data
 - Done manually in C (`void f(int *x)`) or by the compiler when using references (`void f(int &x)`)
 - Arrays are always passed by address in C

Example: increment(int &x) {x++;}

```

increment:
    addi sp, sp, -16
    sd ra, 0(sp)
    sd fp, 8(sp)
    addi fp, sp, 16

    # Read args to temporaries
    mv t0, a0

    # Body
    lw t1, (t0)
    addi t1, t1, 1
    sw t1, (t0)

    ld fp, 8(sp)
    ld ra, 0(sp)
    addi sp, sp, 16
    ret

```

```

main:
    addi sp, sp, -32
    sd ra, 0(sp)
    sd fp, 8(sp)
    addi fp, sp, 32
    sd s1, 16(sp)

    # int x = 42; x stored at -8(fp)
    li t0, 42
    sd t0, -8(fp)

    # increment(x)
    addi a0, fp, -8 # Address of x
    call increment

    # return x;
    ld a0, -8(fp)

```

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Calling Conventions, aka Application Binary Interface

- **Calling convention** (ABI, Application Binary Interface) = conventions imposed for data representation and allocation in memory.
- Needed to get the caller and callee to work together (e.g. caller compiled with GCC, callee compiled with LLVM, will it work?³)
- May impose:
 - A number of system calls and how to perform them
 - Memory addresses usable by a program
 - Registers usage convention
 - Stack conventions

³Same question when mixing GCC and your compiler ...

RiscV ABI

- Format of a stack frame as described here.
- Stack pointer always multiple of 16 (add 8 bytes of padding if needed)
- Parameters passed in a_i
- Return value passed through a_0
- $t_i, i \in 0..6$ are caller-saved
- $s_i, i \in 1..11$ are callee-saved ($sp = s_0$)

See “RISC-V User-Level ISA, Chapter 18, Calling Convention”

<https://riscv.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/riscv-calling.pdf>

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Code for a Function Body

```
f: addi sp, sp, -XXX # Adjust XXX to size of stack frame
    sd ra, 0(sp)
    sd fp, 8(sp)
    addi fp, sp, XXX # Adjust                                # Restore s registers
                                                              
# Save s registers
    sd s1, 16(sp)
    sd s2, 24(sp)
# ...
    sd s11, 96(sp)                                         # Evaluate return val
                                                              
# Read args to temporaries
    mv temp_0, a0
    mv temp_1, a1
# ...
                                                              
# Body of f
                                                              
ld s1, 16(sp)
ld s2, 24(sp)
# ...
ld s11, 96(sp)                                           # in temp_41
                                                              
# ...
mv a0, temp_41
                                                              
ld fp, 8(sp)
ld ra, 0(sp)
addi sp, sp, XXX # Adjust
ret
```

Code for a Function Call

```
# Evaluate args:  
# ... save t registers  
call h  
# ... restore t registers  
mv temp_0, a0  
call i # + save and restore registers  
mv temp_1, a0  
call j # + save and restore registers  
mv temp_2, a0  
  
# Do pass arguments  
mv a0, temp_0  
mv a1, temp_1  
mv a2, temp_2  
  
# Save t registers  
sd t0, 104(sp)  
sd t1, 112(sp)  
# ...  
sd t6, 152(sp)  
# Actual call  
call g  
  
# Restore t registers  
ld t0, 104(sp)  
ld t1, 112(sp)  
# ...  
ld t6, 152(sp)  
# Get return value  
mv temp_3, a0
```

- 1 Code “generation” for function calls
- 2 Typing functions

Mini-While Syntax 1/2

Expressions:

$$e ::= c \mid e + e \mid e \times e \mid \dots$$

Mini-while:

$S(Smt)$	$::=$	$x := expr$	assign
		$x := f(e_1, \dots, e_n)$	simple function call
		$skip$	do nothing
		$S_1; S_2$	sequence
		$\text{if } b \text{ then } S_1 \text{ else } S_2$	test
		$\text{while } b \text{ do } S \text{ done}$	loop

Mini-While Syntax 2/2

[NEW] Programs with function definitions and global variables

$Prog ::= D \ FunDef \ Body$	Program
$Body ::= D; S$	Function/main body
$D ::= var \ x : \tau D; D$	Variable declaration
$FunDef ::= \tau \ f(x_1 : \tau_1, \dots, x_n : \tau_n) \ Body; return \ e$	
	Function def

Note/discussion: to simplify syntax and semantics:

- 1) function call is not an expression but a special statement.
- 2) return only appears at the end of the function definition (enforced by syntax).

An example

```
int x
int f(int x, bool b) {
    int y;
    x:=1;
    y:=3;
    if b then x:=x+1 else x:=y;
    return x+1;
}
{
    int y;
    x:=0;
    y:=0;
    y:=f(3, False);
    y:=f(True); // Syntax OK ; we should prevent this by typing
}
```

Typing judgment for statements: reminder

$$\frac{\Gamma_D(D) \vdash S}{\emptyset \vdash D; S}$$

With $\Gamma_D(D) \triangleq \{x \mapsto \tau \text{ s.t. } x : \tau \in D\}$ (undef if multiple defs).

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{int} \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{int}}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 + e_2 : \text{int}}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{skip}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash x : \Gamma(x)$$

$$\frac{c \in \mathbf{Z}}{c : \text{int}}$$

$$\frac{b \in \mathbb{B}}{b : \text{bool}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash S_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash S_2}{\Gamma \vdash S_1; S_2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash x := e}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{bool} \quad \Gamma \vdash S_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash S_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } S_1 \text{ else } S_2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{bool} \quad \Gamma \vdash S}{\Gamma \vdash \text{while } e \text{ do } S \text{ done}}$$

Typing judgement and function table

Typing of statements has now the form : $\Gamma, \Gamma_f \vdash S$

Where Γ : map that defines the variable types, Γ_f : function map, S statement.

We extract the list of function signatures as follows:

$$\Gamma_f(Fundef) \triangleq \{ f \mapsto (\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n \rightarrow \tau) \text{ s.t. } \tau f(x_1 : \tau_1, \dots, x_n : \tau_n) \in Fundef \}$$

Type judgements and typing program

To type a program we type all function bodies and the main block:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \Gamma_D(D) + \Gamma_D(D_m), \Gamma_f(Fundef) \vdash S \\ \forall (\tau f(x_1 : \tau_1, \dots, x_n : \tau_n) D_f; S_f; \text{return } e) \in \text{Fundef}. \\ \quad \Gamma_D(D) + \Gamma_l \vdash e : \tau \wedge \Gamma_D(D) + \Gamma_l, \Gamma_f(Fundef) \vdash S_f \\ \quad \text{with } \Gamma_l = \Gamma_D(x_1 : \tau_1; \dots; x_n : \tau_n; D_f) \end{array}}{\vdash D \text{ Fundef } D_m; S}$$

$\Gamma_g + \Gamma_l$ overrides Γ_g with Γ_l , i.e. $(\Gamma_g + \Gamma_l)(x)$ is $\Gamma_l(x)$ if it is defined and $\Gamma_g(x)$ else.

Typing function call

$$\text{CALL} \quad \frac{\Gamma_f(f) = \tau_1, \dots, \tau_n \rightarrow \tau \quad \forall i \in [1..n]. \Gamma \vdash e_i : \tau_i \quad \Gamma \vdash x : \tau}{\Gamma, \Gamma_f \vdash x := f(e_1, \dots, e_n)}$$

Typing rules for other statement are unchanged (except the additional Γ_f parameter)

An example

Type the following program (or not):

```
int x
int f(int x, bool b) {
    int y;
    x:=1;
    y:=3;
    if b then x:=x+1 else x:=y;
    return x+1;
}
{
    int y;
    x:=0;
    y:=0;
    y:=f(3, False);
    y:=f(True);
}
```

Typing functions in Mini-C

- Typing of function calls should check that parameters are of the good type but also the number of parameters is good
- The table of function types is not pre-populated (single pass), hence the need to have function declaration.
- There is function definition and function declaration without body: if both are present coherence should be checked (same types for parameter and return).
- Do not forget to check return type.
- Typing MiniC is quite easy, producing meaningful error message is harder!

Look at typing rule and suggest a few error messages

Conclusion

We have seen:

- How a function call and return is encoded in assembler
- With stack manipulation, stack pointer and frame pointer
- A simple type system for functions

Next course will be:

- Function semantics (many different versions)
- Type safety.