

CS 107 lecture 10 Assembly

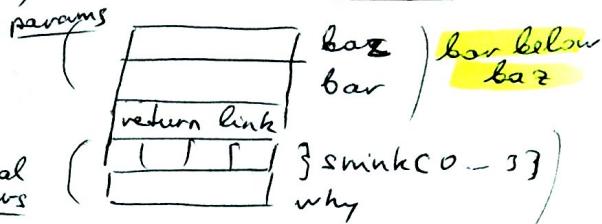
```
void foo (int bar, int *baz)
{
    char smink[4];
    short *why;
    why += (short *) (smink + 2);
    *why = 50;
}
```

8 bytes

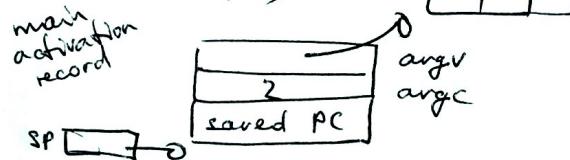
```
int main (int argc, char **argv)
```

```
{
    int i = 4;
    foo (i, &i);
    return 0;
}
```

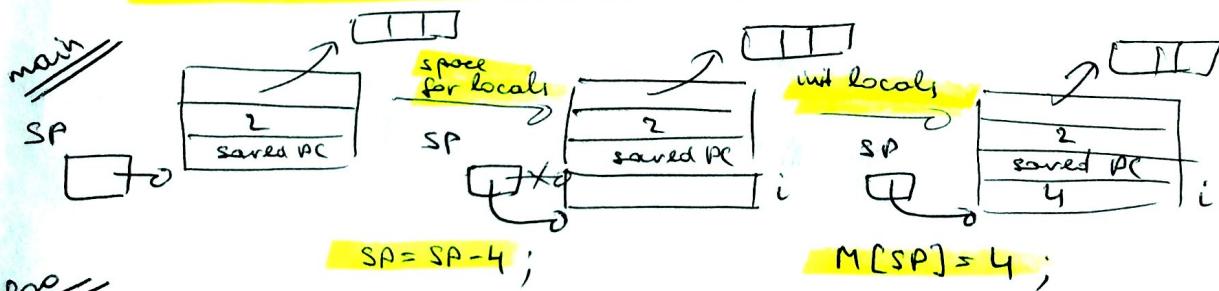
Activation record of foo



return link
what PC value would
have been, if main was not
interrupted by foo.
in
order
of appearance

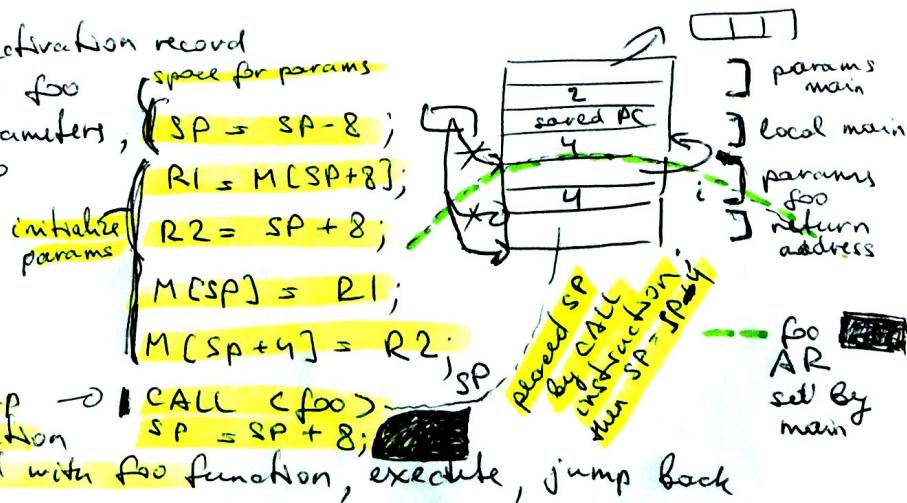


SP (stack pointer) points to the lowest address on stack
that is relevant to execution. (R1 in previous examples).



next:

- set a partial activation record for `foo` (space for params)
- look at parameters, of `foo` ($SP = SP - 8$); $R1 = M[SP+8]$, $R2 = SP + 8$, $M[SP] = R1$, $M[SP+4] = R2$



transfer control
to foo

a JMP

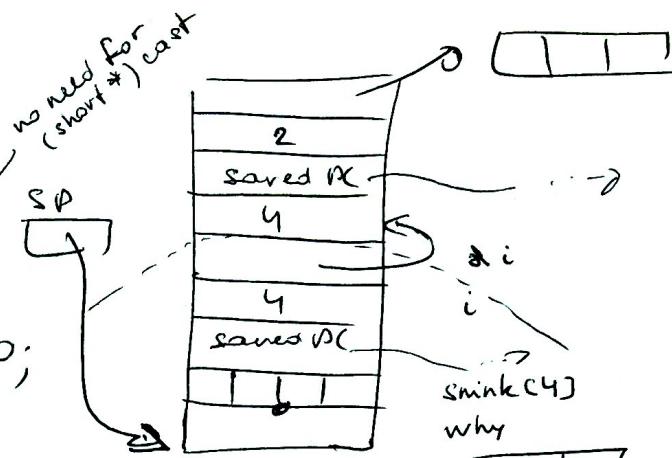
instruction to jump →

to the first instruction

associated with `foo` function, execute, jump back

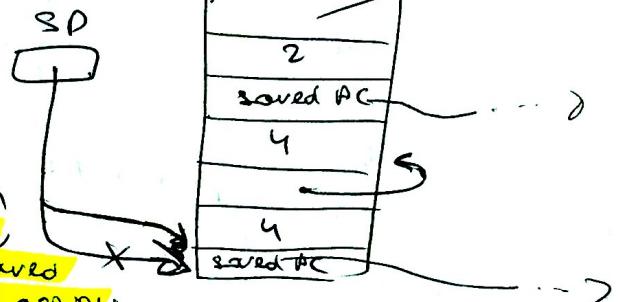
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<foo>: SP = SP - 8;
 R1 = SP + 6;
~~for control~~ M[SP] = R1;
 R1 = M(SP);
 M[R1] = .2 50;
 SP = SP + 8;
 RET;



RV not used in foo but in main
 dedicated to communicating return values

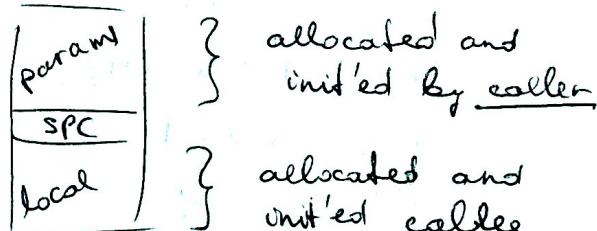
RET
 gets saved
 PC and assigns
 the true PC to it;
 then sets
 SP = SP + 4



add to main:

RV = 0;

RET;



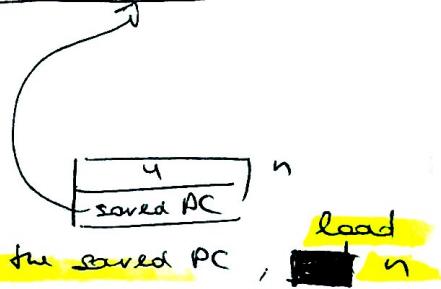
allocated and init'ed by caller

allocated and init'ed callee

int fact (int n)

```
{ if (n == 0)
    return 1;
  return n * fact (n - 1);
}
```

Recursive function



<fact>: R1 = M[SP + 4]; // push the saved PC, [] + n

BNE R1, 0, PC + 12

RV = 1; } base case

RET;

R1 = M[SP + 4]; n

R1 = R1 - 1; n - 1

SP = SP - 4; } activation records

M[SP] = R1; } continue to be

for recursive call

CALL <fact>;

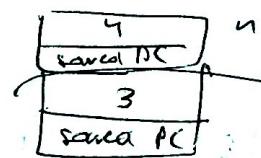
SP = SP + 4; } clean up local of call

R1 = M[SP + 4]; } get deallocated.

RV = RV * R1;) had to reload because

RET;) <fact> could reuse

R1 is in another way



my comment

In tail recursion
we could put multiplication
info the parameter

→ loop instead of recursion
instructions by compiler

→ prevent stack growth