# Functions

### Convention 1

Put the arguments in **a** registers before calling another function using **jal**.

- a0-a3 are the argument registers
- v0-v1 are the return value registers
  - o This is just a **convention**, there's nothing special about them
    - Does the man I can pass values in (e.g.) s-registers?
      - Yessss ss ..????¬.¬
    - Will I lose any points in midterms/labs/projects if I do?
      - Yessssssss!!!!¬.¬
- By convention! We never do that!
  - ALWAYS pass arguments in a-registers
  - ALWAYS return arguments in v-registers

Make sure to load the return value in v0 to another register before you use v0 to make a syscall.

#### Convention 2

functions are required to put these registers back the way they were before they were called.

Saved	Unsaved
s0-s7	v0-v1
sp	a0-a3
ra*	t0-t9

anyone can change these. after you call a function, they might have totally different values from before you called it.

#### Code:

```
func1: push ra
li s0, 10
li s1, 20
jal add
pop ra
```

add: add a0, s0, s1

jr ra

Do the functions follow all the conventions?

#### Code:

```
func1: push ra
    li a0, 10
    li a1, 20
    jal add
    pop ra
```

```
add: push s0
add s0, a0, a1
move v0, s0
pop s0
jr ra
```

Do the functions follow all the conventions?

```
main: li a0, 1
       jal func2
       li v0, 10 #exit code
       syscall
func2: push s0
       push ra
       add s0, a0, 2
       move a0, s0
       jal func3
       pop ra
       pop s0
       jr ra
func3: move v0, a0
       jr ra
```

- What conventions are broken?
- Will this function execute correctly?

```
main: li a0, 1
    li a1, 2
    jal func1
    add s0, v0, s0
    jal func2
    sub s1, v1, s1
    li v0, 10
    syscall
```

```
func1: move v0, a0
move s0, v0
jr ra
```

- What is the final value of s0 and s1?
  - s0 = 2, s1 = 0
- What conventions are broken?

 How big is the activation frame of function add?

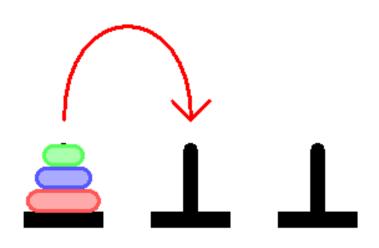
```
add:
   push ra
   push s0
   push s1
   push s2
   # Code Omitted
   pop s2
   pop s1
   pop s0
   pop ra
```

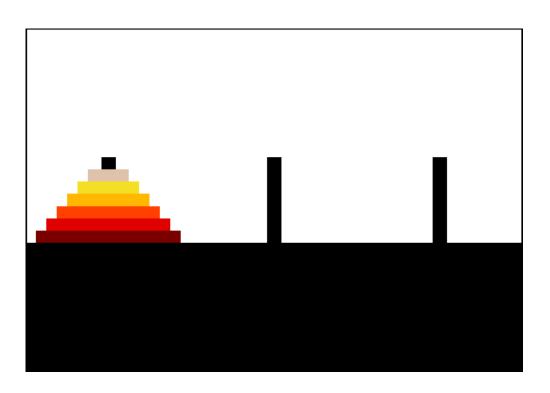
- 8 Bytes
- 12 Bytes
- 16 Bytes
- 4 Bytes

#### Tower of Hanoi

- There are three towers
- N round disks, with decreasing sizes, placed on the first tower
- You need to move all of the disks from the first tower to the last tower
- Larger disks can not be placed on top of smaller disks
- The third tower can be used to temporarily hold disks

## Tower of Hanoi





# What you need to do?

Print the correct sequence using recursion

#### Example sequence

```
Moving disk 1 from src to aux
Moving disk 2 from src to dest
```

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• • •

• • •