

## Lecture #23: Runtime Support for Functions (contd)

## 4: Allow Nesting of Functions, Up-Level Addressing

- When functions can be nested, there are three classes of variable:

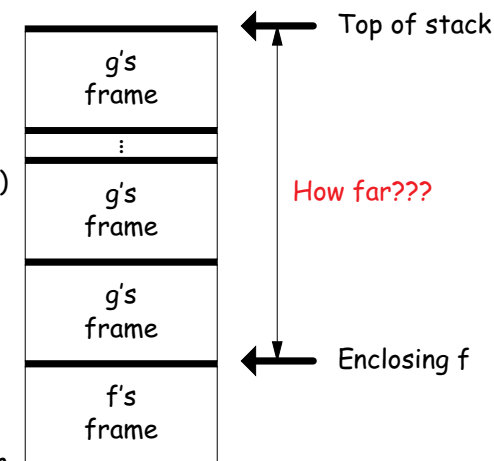
- Local to function.
- Local to enclosing function.
- Global

- Accessing (a) or (c) is easy. It's (b) that's interesting.

- Consider (in Python):

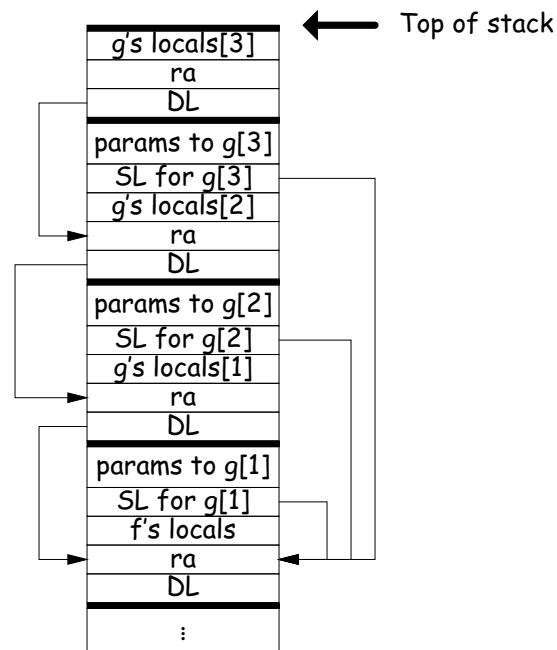
```
def f():
    y = 42 # Local to f
    def g(n, q):
        if n == 0: return q+y
        else: return g(n-1, q*2)
```

- Here, y can be any distance away from top of stack.



## Static Links

- To overcome this problem, go back to environment diagrams!
- Each diagram had a pointer to *lexically enclosing environment*
- In Python example from last slide, each 'g' frame contains a pointer to the 'f' frame where that 'g' was defined: the *static link* (SL)
- To access local variable, use frame-base pointer (or maybe stack pointer).
- To access global, use absolute address.
- To access local of nesting function, follow static link once per difference in levels of nesting.



## Calling sequence for RISC V: f0

### Assembly excerpt for f0:

### C code:

```
int
f0(int n0)
{
    int s = -n0;
    int g1() { return s; }
    int f1(int n1) {
        int f2() {
            return n0 + s
                + n1 + g1();
        }
        return n0 + f2();
    }
    return f1(10);
}
```

### f0:

```
sw fp, 0(sp) # Save old frame pointer
sw ra, -4(sp) # Save return address
addi sp, sp, -12 # Adjust SP to leave room for s, ra, DL
addi fp, sp, 8 # FP now points to ra.
# n0
sub t0, zero, t0 # -n0
sw t0, -4(fp) # Set s
sw fp, 0(sp) # SL to f1
li t0, 10 # argument to f1
sw t0, -4(sp)
addi sp, sp, -8 # Adjust for arguments
jal f1
addi sp, sp, 8
addi sp, fp, 4
lw ra, 0(fp)
lw fp, 4(fp)
jr ra
```

## Calling sequence for RISC V: f1

```

C code:
int
f0 (int n0)
{
    int s = -n0;
    int g1 () { return s; }
    int f1 (int n1) {
        int f2() {
            return n0 + s
                + n1 + g1();
        }
        return n0 + f2();
    }
    return f1(10);
}

f1:    sw fp, 0(sp)      # Save old frame pointer
       sw ra, -4(sp)   # Save return address
       addi sp, sp, -8 # Adjust SP to leave room for ra, DL
       addi fp, sp, 4  # FP now points to ra.
       lw t0, 12(fp)   # Load my static link (to f0)
       lw t2, 8(t0)    # n0
       sw t2, 0(sp)    # Save it for now.
       sw fp, -4(sp)   # Push f2's static link (my fp)
       addi sp, sp, -8 # Adjust sp
       jal f2
       addi sp, sp, 8
       lw t0, 0(sp)    # Saved n0 from before call
       add a0, t0, a0  # n0 + f2()
       addi sp, fp, 4  # Restore sp
       lw ra, 0(fp)    # Restore ra
       lw fp, 4(fp)    # Restore fp
       jr ra
    
```

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## Calling sequence for RISC V: f2

```

C code:
int
f0 (int n0)
{
    int s = -n0;
    int g1 () { return s; }
    int f1 (int n1) {
        int f2() {
            return n0 + s
                + n1 + g1();
        }
        return n0 + f2();
    }
    return f1(10);
}

f2:    sw fp, 0(sp)      # Save old frame pointer
       sw ra, -4(sp)   # Save return address
       addi sp, sp, -8 # Adjust SP to leave room for ra, DL
       addi fp, sp, 4  # FP now points to ra.
       lw t0, 8(fp)    # Load my static link (to f1)
       lw t1, 12(t0)   # Load f1's static link (to f0)
       lw t2, 8(t1)    # n0
       lw t3, -4(t1)   # s
       add t2, t2, t3  # n0 + s
       lw t3, 8(t0)    # n1
       add t2, t2, t3  # n0 + s + n1
       sw t2, 0(sp)    # Save
       sw t1, -4(sp)   # SL for g1 (to f0, same as f1)
       addi sp, sp, -8 # Adjust stack
       jal g1
       addi sp, sp, 8
       lw t0, 0(sp)    # Saved n0 + s + n1
       add a0, t0, a0  # n0 + s + n1 + g1()
       addi sp, fp, 4  # Restore sp
       lw ra, 0(fp)    # Restore ra
       lw fp, 4(fp)    # Restore fp
       jr ra
    
```

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## Calling sequence for the ia32: g1

```

C code:
int
f0 (int n0)
{
    int s = -n0;
    int g1 () { return s; }
    int f1 (int n1) {
        int f2 () {
            return n0 + n1
                + s + g1 ();
        }
        return n0 + f2();
    }
    f1 (10);
}

Assembly g1:
g1: # Leaf procedure (optimized).
    lw t0, 4(sp)    # Load my static link (to f0)
    lw a0, -4(t0)   # s
    jr ra
    
```

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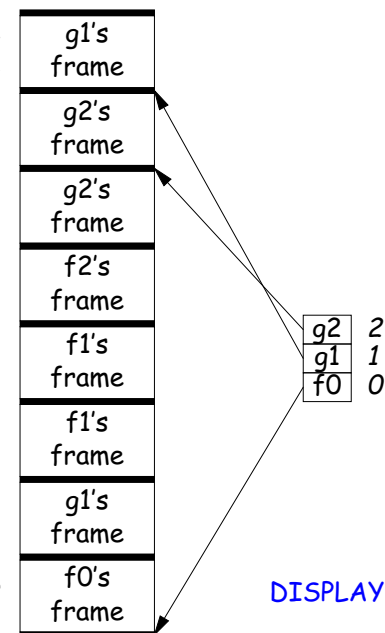
## The Global Display

- Historically, first solution to nested function problem used an array indexed by call level, rather than static links.

```

def f0 ():
    q = 42; g1 ()
    def f1 ():
        def f2 (): ... g2 () ...
        def g2 (): ... g2 () ... g1 () ...
        ... f2 () ... f1 () ...
    def g1 (): ... f1 () ...
    
```

- Each time we enter a function at lexical level  $k$  (i.e., nested inside  $k$  functions), save pointer to its frame base in `DISPLAY[k]`; restore on exit.
- Access variable at lexical level  $k$  through `DISPLAY[k]`.
- Relies heavily on scope rules and proper function-call nesting



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## Using the global display (sketch)

### C code:

```
int
f0 (int n0)
{
  int s = -n0;
  int g1 () { return s; }
  int f1 (int n1) {
    int f2 () {
      return n0 + n1
        + s + g1 ();
    }
  }
  return f2 (s) + f1 (n0)
    + g1 ();
}
f1 (10);
}
```

```
f0:
sw fp, 0(sp)      # Save old frame pointer
sw ra, -4(sp)     # Save return address
addi sp, sp, -16  # Adjust SP for s, ra, DL, old _DISPLAY[0]
addi fp, sp, 12   # FP now points to ra.
lw t0, _DISPLAY+0 # Save old _DISPLAY[0] ...
sw t0, -8(fp)     # ... on stack
sw fp, _DISPLAY+0 # And insert my FP in its place.
...
lw t0, -8(fp)     # Restore old _DISPLAY[0]
sw t0, _DISPLAY+0
addi sp, fp, 4    # Restore sp
etc.
f1: ...
sw fp, 0(sp)     # Save old frame pointer
sw ra, -4(sp)    # Save return address
addi sp, sp, -12 # Adjust SP for ra, DL, old _DISPLAY[1]
addi fp, sp, 8   # FP now points to ra.
lw t0, _DISPLAY+4 # Save old _DISPLAY[1] ...
sw t0, -4(fp)    # ... on stack
sw fp, _DISPLAY+4 # And insert my FP in its place.
...
lw t0, -4(fp)    # Restore old _DISPLAY[0]
sw t0, _DISPLAY+4
addi sp, fp, 4   # Restore sp
etc.
f2 and g1: no extra code, since they have no nested functions.
```

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## Using the global display: accessing nonlocals

### C code:

```
int
f0 (int n0)
{
  int s = -n0;
  int g1 () { return s; }
  int f1 (int n1) {
    int f2 () {
      return n0 + n1
        + s + g1 ();
    }
  }
  return f2 (s) + f1 (n0)
    + g1 ();
}
f1 (10);
}
```

```
f2:
...
lw t0, _DISPLAY+4 # Load my static link (to f1)
lw t1, _DISPLAY+0 # Load f1's static link (to f0)
lw t2, 8(t1)      # n0
lw t3, -4(t1)     # s
add t2, t2, t3    # n0 + s
lw t3, 8(t0)      # n1
add t2, t2, t3    # n0 + s + n1
sw t2, 0(sp)      # Save
# No need to pass static link to g1; it's in _DISPLAY[1]
addi sp, sp, -4   # Adjust stack
jal g1
...
```

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## 5: Allow Function Values, Properly Nested Access

- In C, C++, no function nesting.
- So all non-local variables are global, and have fixed addresses.
- Thus, to represent a variable whose value is a function, need only to store the address of the function's code.
- But when nested functions possible, function value must contain more.
- When function is finally called, must be told what its static link is.
- Assume first that access is properly nested: variables accessed only during lifetime of their frame.
- So can represent function with address of code + the address of the frame that contains that function's definition.
- It's environment diagrams again!!

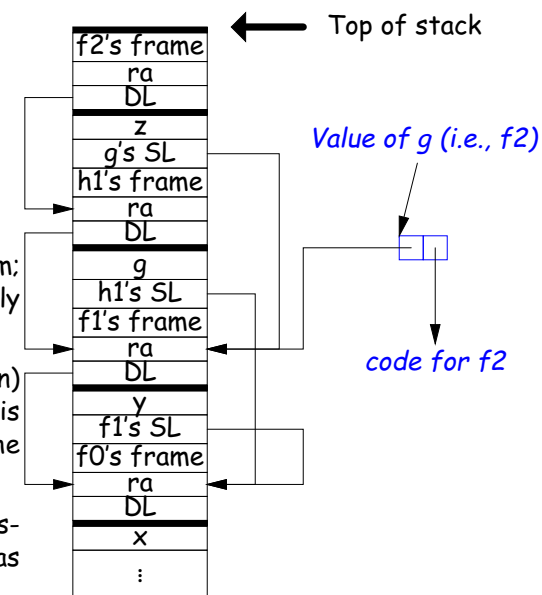
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## Function-Value Representation

```
def f0 (x):
  def f1 (y):
    def f2 (z):
      return x + y + z
    print h1 (f2)
  def h1 (g): g (3)
  f1 (42)
```

- Call f0 from the main program; look at the stack when f2 finally is called (see right).
- When f2's value (as a function) is computed, current frame is that of f1. That is stored in the value passed to h1.
- Easy with static links; global display technique does not fare as well [why?]



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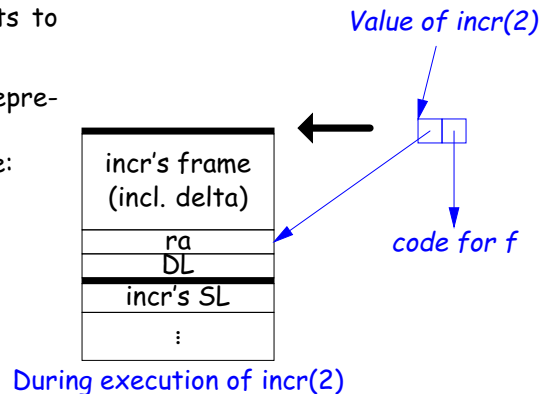
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## 6: General Closures

- What happens when the frame that a function value points to goes away?
- If we used the previous representation (#5), we'd get a **dangling pointer** in this case:

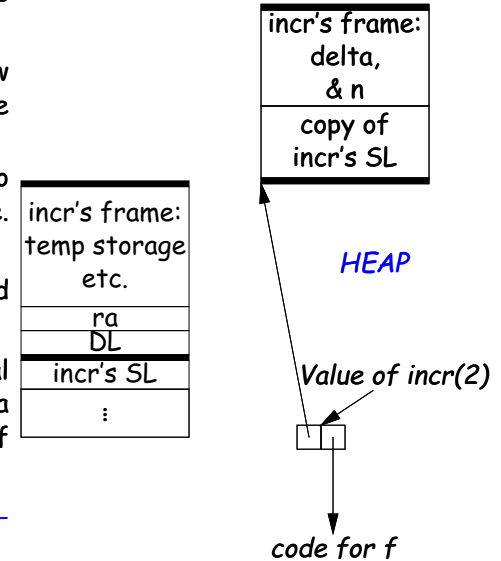
```
def incr (n):
    delta = n
    def f (x):
        return delta + x
    return f
```

```
p2 = incr(2)
print p2(3)
```



## Representing Closures

- Could just forbid this case (as some languages do):
  - Algol 68 would not allow pointer to f (last slide) to be returned from incr.
  - Or, one could allow it, and do something random when f (i.e. via delta) is called.
- Scheme and Python allow it and do the right thing.
- But must in general put local variables (and a static link) in a record on the heap, instead of on the stack.
- Now frame can disappear harmlessly.



## 7: Continuations

- Suppose function return were not the end?

```
def f (cont): return cont
x = 1
def g (n):
    global x, c
    if n == 0:
        print "a", x, n,
        c = call_with_continuation (f)
        print "b", x, n,
    else: g(n-1); print "c", x, n,
    g(2); x += 1; print; c()
```

```
# Prints:
# a 1 0 b 1 0 c 1 1 c 1 2
# b 2 0 c 2 1 c 2 2
# b 3 0 c 3 1 c 3 2
...
```

- The **continuation**, *c*, passed to *f* is "the function that does whatever is supposed to happen after I returns from *f* (and exits program)."
- Can be used to implement exceptions, threads, co-routines.
- Implementation? Nothing much for it but to put all activation frames on the heap.
- **Distributed cost.**
- However, we can do better on special cases like exceptions.

## Summary

Problem	Solution
1. Plain: no recursion, no nesting, fixed-sized data with size known by compiler, first-class function values.	Use inline expansion or use static variables to hold return addresses, locals, etc.
2. #1 + recursion	Need stack.
3. #2 + Add variable-sized unboxed data	Need to keep both stack pointer and frame pointer.
4. #3 - first-class function values + Nested functions, up-level addressing	Add static link or global display.
5. #4 + Function values w/ properly nested accesses: functions passed as parameters only.	Static link, function values contain their link. (Global display doesn't work so well)
6. #5 + General closures: first-class functions returned from functions or stored in variables	Store local variables and static link on heap.
7. #6 + Continuations	Put everything on the heap.