

# **CS 211: Intro to Computer Architecture**

## ***10.2: RISC-V Function Calls and Memory***

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# Announcements

- Assignments
  - **Extra Credit:** replaces WA6, due **Next Friday (April 11) @ 11:59 pm**
- Upcoming
  - **WA7:** released last night, due **Next Wednesday (April 9) @ 11:59 pm**
  - **PA4:** TBA today

# Useful Resources: Specs and Reference Sheets



The RISC-V Instruction Set Manual Volume I

Unprivileged Architecture  
Version 20240411



Is Specification

Version 1.0: Ratified

<https://github.com/riscv/riscv-isa-manual/>

RV64i Base Integer Instructions					
Opcodes	Instruction	Fmt	Example	Description	Notes
ll	load immediate	* l1	a0, 2	addi a0, zero, 2	<i>pseudo</i>
la	load address	* l1	a0, symbol	addi a0, symbol, 0	<i>pseudo</i> , 2 instr
add	add	R	add a0, a1, a2	a0 = a1 + a2	
sub	subtract	R	sub a0, a1, a2	a0 = a1 - a2	
xor	bitwise exclusive or	R	xor a0, a1, a2	a0 = a1 ^ a2	
or	bitwise or	R	or a0, a1, a2	a0 = a1   a2	
and	bitwise and	R	and a0, a1, a2	a0 = a1 & a2	
sll	shift left logical	R	sll a0, a1, a2	a0 = a1 << a2	
srl	shift right logical	R	srl a0, a1, a2	a0 = a1 >> a2	
sra	shift right arith*	R	sra a0, a1, a2	a0 = a1 >> a2	sign-extends
slt	set less than	R	slt a0, a1, a2	a0 = (a1 < a2) ? 1 : 0	unsigned
sltu	set less than (u)	R	sltu a0, a1, a2	a0 = (a1 < a2) ? 1 : 0	unsigned
addi	add immediate	I	addi a0, a1, 2	a0 = a1 + 2	
xori	xor immediate	I	xori a0, a1, 2	a0 = a1 ^ 2	
ori	or immediate	I	ori a0, a1, 2	a0 = a1   2	
andi	and immediate	I	andi a0, a1, 2	a0 = a1 & 2	
slli	shift left logical imm	I	slli a0, a1, 2	a0 = a1 << 2	
srl	shift right logical imm	I	srl a0, a1, 2	a0 = a1 >> 2	
sra	shift right arith imm	I	sra a0, a1, 2	a0 = a1 >> 2	sign-extends
slli	set less than imm	I	slli a0, a1, 2	a0 = (a1 < 2) ? 1 : 0	unsigned
sltiu	set less than imm (u)	I	sltiu a0, a1, 2	a0 = (a1 < 2) ? 1 : 0	unsigned
mv	move (copy)	* mv	a0, a1	addi a0, a1, 0	<i>pseudo</i>
neg	2s-complement negation	* neg	a0, a1	sub a0, zero, a1	<i>pseudo</i>
not	bitwise not	* not	a0, a1	xori a0, a1, -1	<i>pseudo</i>
lb	load byte	I	lb a0, 1(a1)	a0 = M[a1+1] (8 bits)	
lh	load half	I	lh a0, 2(a1)	a0 = M[a1+2] (16 bits)	
lw	load word	I	lw a0, 4(a1)	a0 = M[a1+4] (32 bits)	
ld	load double word	I	ld a0, 8(a1)	a0 = M[a1+8] (64 bits)	
lbu	load byte (u)	I	lbu a0, 1(a1)	a0 = M[a1+1] (8 bits)	zero-extends
lhu	load half (u)	I	lhu a0, 2(a1)	a0 = M[a1+2] (16 bits)	zero-extends
lwu	load word (u)	I	lwu a0, 4(a1)	a0 = M[a1+4] (32 bits)	zero-extends
lbu	load global	* ld	a0, symbol	a0 = M[symbol]	<i>pseudo</i> , 2 instr
sb	store byte	S	sb a0, 1(a1)	M[a1+1] = a0 (8 bits)	
sh	store half	S	sh a0, 2(a1)	M[a1+2] = a0 (16 bits)	
sw	store word	S	sw a0, 4(a1)	M[a1+4] = a0 (32 bits)	
sd	store double word	S	sd a0, 8(a1)	M[a1+8] = a0 (64 bits)	
sb	store global	* sd	a0, symbol, 10	M[symbol] = a0 (uses 10)	<i>pseudo</i> , 2 instr
beq	branch if =	B	beq a0, a1, 2f	if (a0 == a1) goto 2f	
bne	branch if ≠	B	bne a0, a1, 2f	if (a0 != a1) goto 2f	
blt	branch if <	B	blt a0, a1, 2f	if (a0 < a1) goto 2f	<i>pseudo</i>
bltu	branch if < (u)	B	bltu a0, a1, 2f	if (a0 < a1) goto 2f	unsigned
bgt	branch if >	B	bgt a0, a1, 2f	if (a0 > a1) goto 2f	<i>pseudo</i>
bgtu	branch if > (u)	B	bgtu a0, a1, 2f	if (a0 > a1) goto 2f	unsigned
ble	branch if ≤	B	ble a0, a1, 2f	if (a0 ≤ a1) goto 2f	<i>pseudo</i>
bleu	branch if ≤ (u)	B	bleu a0, a1, 2f	if (a0 ≤ a1) goto 2f	unsigned
bge	branch if ≥	B	bge a0, a1, 2f	if (a0 ≥ a1) goto 2f	<i>pseudo</i>
bgeu	branch if ≥ (u)	B	bgeu a0, a1, 2f	if (a0 ≥ a1) goto 2f	unsigned
bneq	branch if ≠ 0	B	bneq a0, 2f	if (a0 != 0) goto 2f	<i>pseudo</i>
bnez	branch if ≠ 0	B	bnez a0, 2f	if (a0 != 0) goto 2f	<i>pseudo</i>
bltz	branch if < 0	B	bltz a0, 2f	if (a0 < 0) goto 2f	<i>pseudo</i>
bltz	branch if ≤ 0	B	bltz a0, 2f	if (a0 ≤ 0) goto 2f	<i>pseudo</i>
bgtz	branch if > 0	B	bgtz a0, 2f	if (a0 > 0) goto 2f	<i>pseudo</i>
bgtz	branch if ≥ 0	B	bgtz a0, 2f	if (a0 ≥ 0) goto 2f	<i>pseudo</i>
jal	jump and link	J	jal ra, label	ra = pc+4; jump to label	
jalr	jump and link reg	J	jalr ra, a1	ra = pc+4; jump to a1	
call	call subroutine	I	call label	ra = pc+4; jump to label	
j	jump	* j	label	jump to label	
lui	load upper imm	U	lui a0, 1234	a0 = 1234 << 12	
auipc	add upper imm to pc	U	auipc a0, 1234	a0 = pc = (1234 << 12)	
ecall	environment call	I	ecall	system call (calls the OS)	
ebreak	environment break	I	ebreak	break to debugger	

Free & Open RISC-V Reference Card					
Base Integer Instructions: RV32I, RV64I, and RV128I			RV Privileged Instructions		
Category	Name	Fmt	RV32I Base	+RV(64,128)	RV equivalent
<b>Loads</b>	Load Byte	I	LB rd, rs1, imm		CSRRW rd, csr, rs1
	Load Halfword	I	LH rd, rs1, imm		CSRRS rd, csr, rs1
	Load Word	I	LW rd, rs1, imm	L{D}0 rd, rs1, imm	CSRRC rd, csr, rs1
	Load Byte Unsigned	I	LBU rd, rs1, imm	L{W}DU rd, rs1, imm	CSRRWI rd, csr, imm
<b>Stores</b>	Store Byte	S	SB rs1, rs2, imm		CSRRSI rd, csr, imm
	Store Word	S	SW rs1, rs2, imm		Change Level Env Call EBBREAK
<b>Shifts</b>	Shift Left	R	SLL rd, rs1, rs2	S{D}0 rd, rs1, rs2	Environment Return ERET
	Shift Left Immediate	I	SLLI rd, rs1, shamt	SLLI{W}D rd, rs1, shamt	Trap Redirect to Supervisor MRRS
<b>Arithmetic</b>	ADD	R	ADD rd, rs1, rs2	ADD{W}D rd, rs1, rs2	Redirect Trap to Hypervisor MRRH
	ADD Immediate	I	ADDI rd, rs1, imm	ADDI{W}D rd, rs1, imm	Hypervisor Trap to Supervisor MRRS
<b>Logical</b>	XOR	R	XOR rd, rs1, rs2	XOR{W}D rd, rs1, rs2	Interrupt Wait for Interrupt MFI
	XOR Immediate	I	XORI rd, rs1, imm	XORI{W}D rd, rs1, imm	MMU Supervisor FENCE SFENCE.VM rs1
<b>Compare</b>	Set < Immediate	R	SLTI rd, rs1, imm		
	Set < Unsigned	R	SLTU rd, rs1, rs2		
<b>Branches</b>	Branch =	SB	BEGU rs1, rs2, imm		
	Branch >	SB	BGTU rs1, rs2, imm		
<b>Jump &amp; Link</b>	Jump & Link Register	UJ	JALR rd, rs1, imm		
	System Instr CALL	I	FENCE.I		
<b>Counters</b>	Read CYCLE	I	RDNCYCLEH rd		
	Read TIME	I	RDRTIME rd		

<https://github.com/riscv-non-isa/riscv-elf-psabi-doc>

<https://www.cs.utah.edu/cs/2810/riscv-card.pdf>

<https://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/teaching/1617/ECAD+Arch/files/docs/RISCVGreenCardv8-20151013.pdf>

# Agenda

- **Function Calls**

- Caller-save and Callee-save
- Hello, World

- Loads and Stores

- Call Stack

# Unconditional Branches

- Unconditional branches are called **jumps**

func.c

```
void func(void)
{
    while(1) {}
}
```

func.S

```
func:
.loop:
    j .loop // pseudo for: jal x0, .loop
           // (we'll come back to this)
```

- Most interesting use case: **function calls**

func.c

```
void func(void)
{
    func();
}
```

func.S

```
func:
    call func // pseudo for something complex
           // (we'll come back to this)
```

# Function Calls

- Four required components:

**Now**

**1. goto** the right place

**2. return** safely

3. Pass arguments to the function

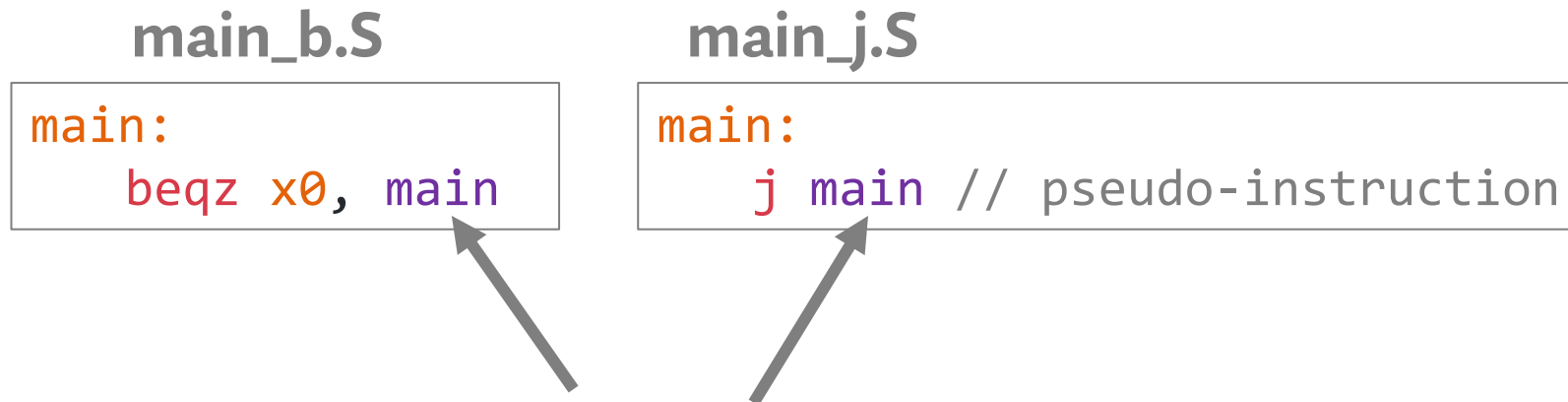
4. Get return values

Register	ABI Name	Description
x0	zero	Hard-wired zero
x1	ra	Return address
x2	sp	Stack pointer
x3	gp	Global pointer
x4	tp	Thread pointer
x5-7	t0-2	Temporaries
x8	s0/fp	Saved register/frame pointer
x9	s1	Saved register
x10-11	a0-1	Function arguments/return values
x12-17	a2-7	Function arguments
x18-27	s2-11	Saved registers
x28-31	t3-6	Temporaries

# goto the right place

- We already saw this: **calculate a PC-offset**

```
b<cond> rs0, rs1, <PC offset>  
j <PC offset>
```



Assembler will calculate  
the offset based on a **label**

# return safely

- We need to save the **current PC** before jumping so we can return back

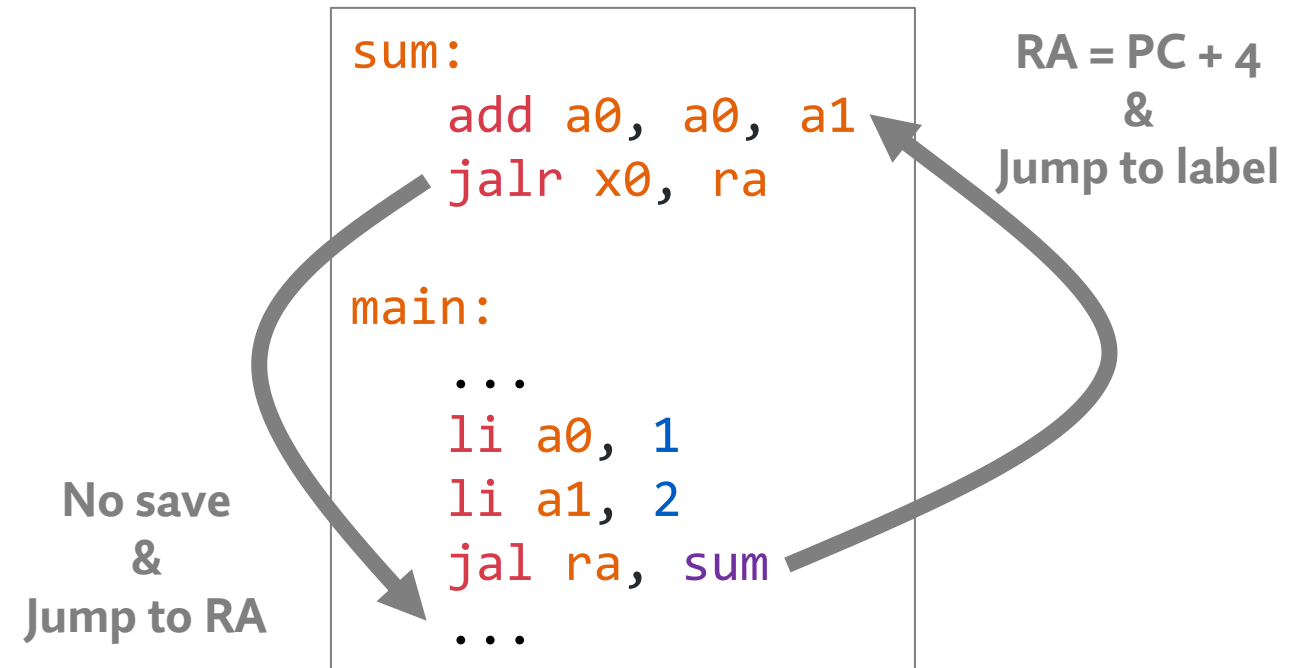
jal	jump and link	J	jal	ra, label	ra = pc+4;	jump to label
jalr	jump and link reg	I	jalr	ra, a1	ra = pc+4;	jump to a1

Save the  
current PC

Goto the  
jump target

## General-Purpose Registers

Register	ABI Name	Description
x0	zero	Hard-wired zero
x1	ra	Return address
x2	sp	Stack pointer
x3	gp	Global pointer
x4	tp	Thread pointer
x5-7	t0-2	Temporaries
x8	s0/fp	Saved register/frame pointer
x9	s1	Saved register
x10-11	a0-1	Function arguments/return values
x12-17	a2-7	Function arguments
x18-27	s2-11	Saved registers
x28-31	t3-6	Temporaries





# call and ret Pseudo-Instructions

## You Write

```
sum:  
  add a0, a0, a1  
  ret  
  
main:  
  li a0, 1  
  li a1, 2  
  call sum  
  ...
```

## Assembler Generates

```
sum:  
  add a0, a0, a1  
  jalr x0, ra  
  
main:  
  li a0, 1  
  li a1, 2  
  jal ra, sum  
  ...
```

**YOU must remember that  
ra will be overwritten!!**  
Your job to save/restore if needed

# Under the Hood: The call Pseudo-Instruction

- **Short-range** (nearby PC offset): Jump via an **immediate offset** (i.e., a label)
- **Long-range** (distant PC offset) : Jump via a **pointer in a register**

jal	jump and link	J	jal ra, label	ra = pc+4; jump to label
jalr	jump and link reg	I	jalr ra, a1	ra = pc+4; jump to a1

PC Offset

“near” jump  
(PC ± 1 MiB)

```
sum:
    add a0, a0, a1
    jalr x0, ra

main:
    li a0, 1
    li a1, 2
    { jal ra, sum
    ...
```

“far” jump using  
auipc (PC ± 2 GiB)

```
sum:
    add a0, a0, a1
    jalr x0, ra

main:
    li a0, 1
    li a1, 2
    { auipc a2, sum
    jalr ra, a2
    ...
```

Some gory detail:

<https://www.sifive.com/blog/all-aboard-part-3-linker-relaxation-in-riscv-toolchain>

# call and ret Pseudo-Instructions

## You Write

```
sum:  
    add a0, a0, a1  
    ret  
  
main:  
    li a0, 1  
    li a1, 2  
    call sum  
    ...
```

**YOU must remember that  
ra will be overwritten!!**  
Your job to save/restore if needed

## Near Jump

```
sum:  
    add a0, a0, a1  
    jalr x0, ra  
  
main:  
    li a0, 1  
    li a1, 2  
    jal ra, sum  
    ...
```

## Far Jump

```
sum:  
    add a0, a0, a1  
    jalr x0, ra  
  
main:  
    li a0, 1  
    li a1, 2  
    auipc a2, sum  
    jalr ra, a2  
    ...
```

Linker will  
choose

# Agenda

- Function Calls
  - **Caller-save and Callee-save**
  - Hello, World
- Loads and Stores
- Call Stack

# Saving and Restoring Registers

- **Caller-Save Register:** callee might modify (“clobber”) it
- **Callee-Save Register:** callee will NOT modify (“clobber”) it

Register	ABI Name	Description	Saver
x0	zero	Hard-wired zero	—
x1	ra	Return address	Caller
x2	sp	Stack pointer	Callee
x3	gp	Global pointer	—
x4	tp	Thread pointer	—
x5–7	t0–2	Temporaries	Caller
x8	s0/fp	Saved register/frame pointer	Callee
x9	s1	Saved register	Callee
x10–11	a0–1	Function arguments/return values	Caller
x12–17	a2–7	Function arguments	Caller
x18–27	s2–11	Saved registers	Callee
x28–31	t3–6	Temporaries	Caller

## You Write

```
sum:
    add a0, a0, a1
    ret

main:
    li a0, 1
    li a1, 2
    mv s0, ra
    call sum
    mv ra, s0
    ...
```

} **Save/Restore**

Note: we should really be saving s0 on the call stack ☹

# Putting it All Together: Calling a Function

1. Save any **caller-save registers** you use (almost always includes ra)
2. Use **call/ret**
3. Restore your **saved registers**

## General-Purpose Registers

Register	ABI Name	Saver
x0	zero	—
x1	ra	Caller
x2	sp	Callee
x3	gp	—
x4	tp	—
x5–7	t0–2	Caller
x8	s0/fp	Callee
x9	s1	Callee
x10–11	a0–1	Caller
x12–17	a2–7	Caller
x18–27	s2–11	Callee
x28–31	t3–6	Caller

## C Code

```
void func(void)
{
    ...
}

int main()
{
    func();
    ...
}
```

## ASM Code

```
sum:
    ...
    ret

main:
    mv s0, ra // save ra
    call sum
    mv ra, s0 // restore ra
    ...
```

# Practice Exercise: Calculate the Fibonacci Numbers

```
uint64_t fib(uint64_t n)
{
    return (n == 0 || n == 1) ? n : fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2);
}
```

## fib.c

```
uint64_t fib(uint64_t n);

int main()
{
    printf("%lu\n", fib(6)); // expect 8
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

## fib.S

```
.text

.globl fib
fib:
    ...
    ret
```

```
mp2099@ilab1:~/cs211/experiment$ /common/users/shared/cs211_s25_5678/toolchain_glibc3/bin/riscv64-unknown-
linux-gnu-gcc -Wl,-rpath=/common/users/shared/cs211_s25_5678/toolchain_glibc3/sysroot/lib -Wl,--dynamic-
linker=/common/users/shared/cs211_s25_5678/toolchain_glibc3/sysroot/lib/ld-linux-riscv64-lp64.so.1
-g -march=rv64i -mabi=lp64 fib.c fib.S -o fib
```

# Tail Optimization

- Can skip saving the `ra` if `call` is **the final instruction** in a function
  - The callee's `ret` will use the caller's `ra`

## C Code

```
void func(void)
{
    puts("hello, world");
}

int main()
{
    func();
}
```

## ASM Code

```
.hello:
    .asciz "hello, world"

sum:
    la .hello
    tail puts # pseudo-op

main:
    mv s0, ra
    call sum
    mv ra, s0
    ...
```

Jump WITHOUT link  
(jal x0, puts)

## Somewhere in the C Libraries

```
puts:
    ...
    ret
```



# Agenda

- Function Calls
  - Caller-save and Callee-save
  - **Hello, World**
- Loads and Stores
- Call Stack

# RV64i So Far

## Instructions

### Arithmetic

```
add(i) rd, rs1, rs2/imm  
sub(i) rd, rs1, rs2/imm  
and(i) rd, rs1, rs2/imm  
or(i) rd, rs1, rs2/imm  
xor(i) rd, rs1, rs2/imm  
sll(i) rd, rs1, rs2/imm  
srl(i) rd, rs1, rs2/imm  
sra(i) rd, rs1, rs2/imm
```

### Comparison

```
slt(u)(i) rd, rs1, rs1/imm
```

### Loads/Stores

```
l{b/h/w/d} rd, offset(rs)  
lu{b/h/w/d} rd, offset(rs)  
s{b/h/w/d} rd, offset(rs)
```

### Branches

```
beq rs1, rs2, <label>  
bne rs1, rs2, <label>  
blt(u) rs1, rs2, <label>  
bge(u) rs1, rs2, <label>
```

### Jumps

```
jal rd, <label>  
jalr rd, offset(rs1)
```

## Pseudo-Instructions

### Constants/Initialization

```
.asciz <C-style string>  
mv rd, rs1  
li rd, imm  
la rd, <label>
```

### Function Calls

```
call label  
tail label  
j label  
ret
```

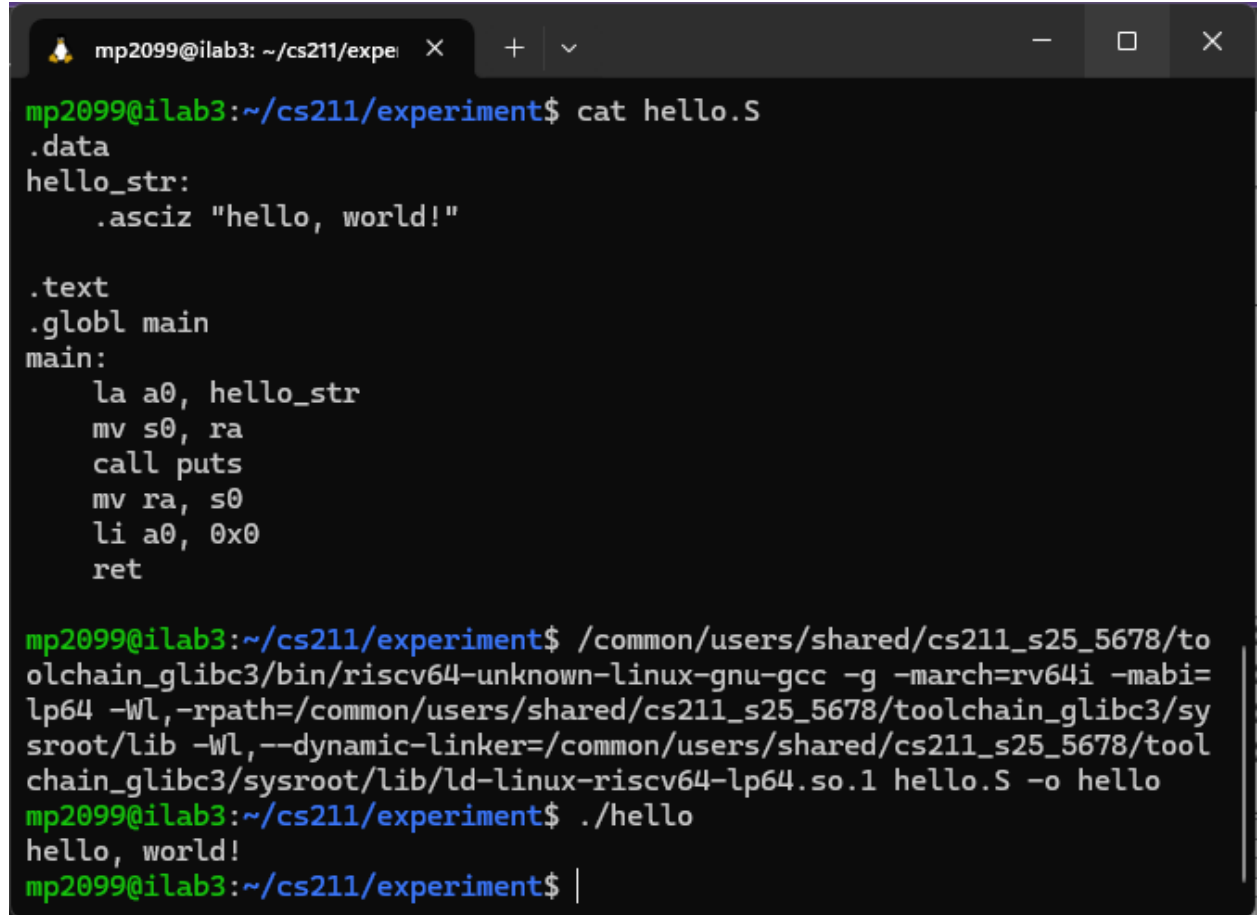
### Branches

```
ble(u) rd, <label>  
bgt(u) rd, <label>  
b{cond}z rd, <label>
```

# Finally: Hello World in RISC-V Assembly

```
.data
hello_str:
    .asciz "hello, world!"

.text
.globl main
main:
    la a0, hello_str
    mv s0, ra // save ra
    call puts
    mv ra, s0 // restore ra
    li a0, 0x0 // return 0
    ret
```

A terminal window showing the compilation and execution of the assembly code. The terminal prompt is mp2099@ilab3: ~/cs211/experiment. The user runs 'cat hello.S' to display the assembly code. Then, they run a long command to compile the assembly file into an executable named 'hello'. Finally, they run './hello' and the output 'hello, world!' is displayed.

```
mp2099@ilab3:~/cs211/experiment$ cat hello.S
.data
hello_str:
    .asciz "hello, world!"

.text
.globl main
main:
    la a0, hello_str
    mv s0, ra
    call puts
    mv ra, s0
    li a0, 0x0
    ret

mp2099@ilab3:~/cs211/experiment$ /common/users/shared/cs211_s25_5678/toolchain_glibc3/bin/riscv64-unknown-linux-gnu-gcc -g -march=rv64i -mabi=lp64 -Wl,-rpath=/common/users/shared/cs211_s25_5678/toolchain_glibc3/sysroot/lib -Wl,--dynamic-linker=/common/users/shared/cs211_s25_5678/toolchain_glibc3/sysroot/lib/ld-linux-riscv64-lp64.so.1 hello.S -o hello
mp2099@ilab3:~/cs211/experiment$ ./hello
hello, world!
mp2099@ilab3:~/cs211/experiment$ |
```

```
mp2099@ilab1:~/cs211/experiment$ /common/users/shared/cs211_s25_5678/toolchain_glibc3/bin/riscv64-unknown-linux-gnu-gcc -Wl,-rpath=/common/users/shared/cs211_s25_5678/toolchain_glibc3/sysroot/lib -Wl,--dynamic-linker=/common/users/shared/cs211_s25_5678/toolchain_glibc3/sysroot/lib/ld-linux-riscv64-lp64.so.1 -g -march=rv64i -mabi=lp64 hello.S -o hello
```

*Note: we should really be saving `s0` on the call stack 😞*

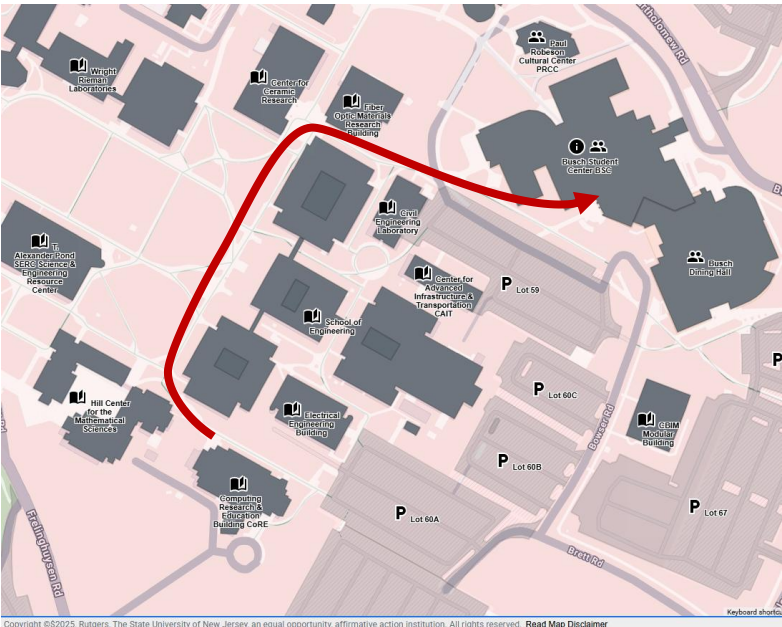
# Agenda

- Function Calls
  - Caller-save and Callee-save
  - Hello, World
- **Loads and Stores**
- Call Stack

# When 32 Registers Aren't Enough

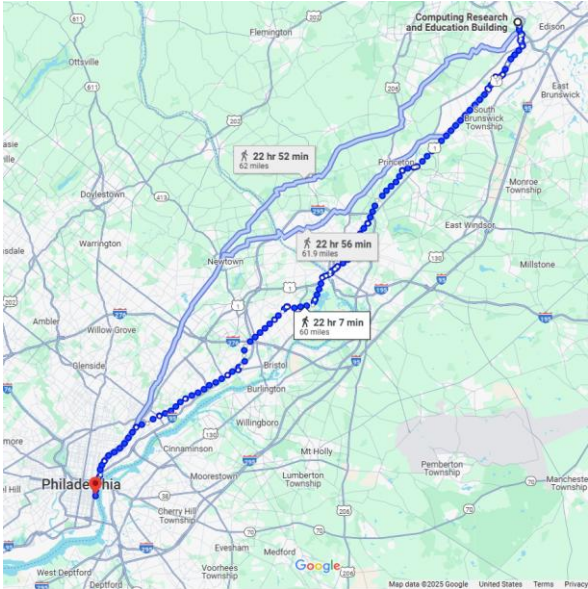
- We spill to memory ☹️
- **Recall:** registers are ~2 orders of magnitude **faster** than main memory

## Register Access



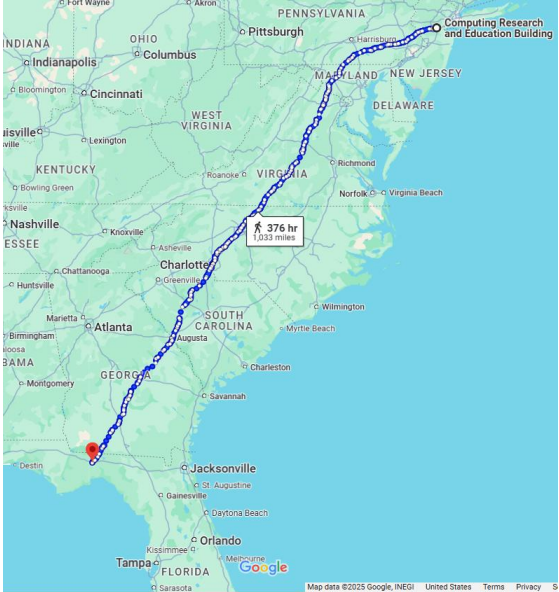
**CoRE to BSC  
(0.3 miles)**

## Main Memory Access



**CoRE to Philly  
(60 miles)**

## Disk Access



**CoRE to Tallahassee  
(1000 miles)**

# Load/Store 8B from Memory (ld/sd)

## Load Double-word (64 bits)

```
ld rd, offset(rs)
```

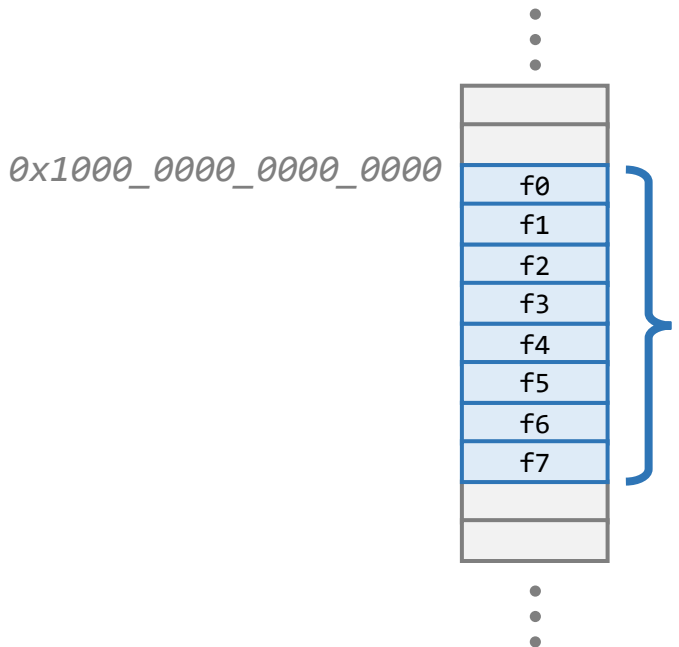
rd = 8 bytes @ mem[rs + offset]

## Store Double-word (64 bits)

```
sd rd, offset(rs)
```

mem[rs + offset] = 8 bytes in rd

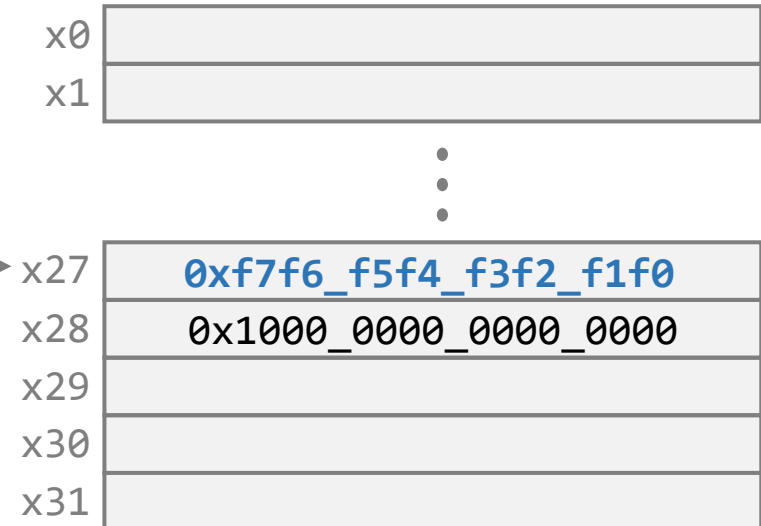
Main Memory



```
ld x27, 0(x28)
```

RISC-V is generally little-endian

General-Purpose Registers



# Example: Accessing an Array

## Load Double-word (64 bits)

```
ld rd, offset(rs)
```

rd = 8 bytes @ mem[rs + offset]

## Sore Double-word (64 bits)

```
sd rd, offset(rs)
```

mem[rs + offset] = 8 bytes in rd

## C Code

```
int64_t a0[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
a0[0]++;  
a0[1]--;  
...
```

## ASM Code

```
ld a1, 0(a0) // a0[0]  
addi a1, a1, 1  
sd a1, 0(a0)  
  
ld a1, 8(a0) // a0[1]  
addi a1, a1, -1  
sd a1, 8(a0)  
  
...
```

# Load/Store 1B from Memory (lb/sb)

## Load Byte (8 bits)

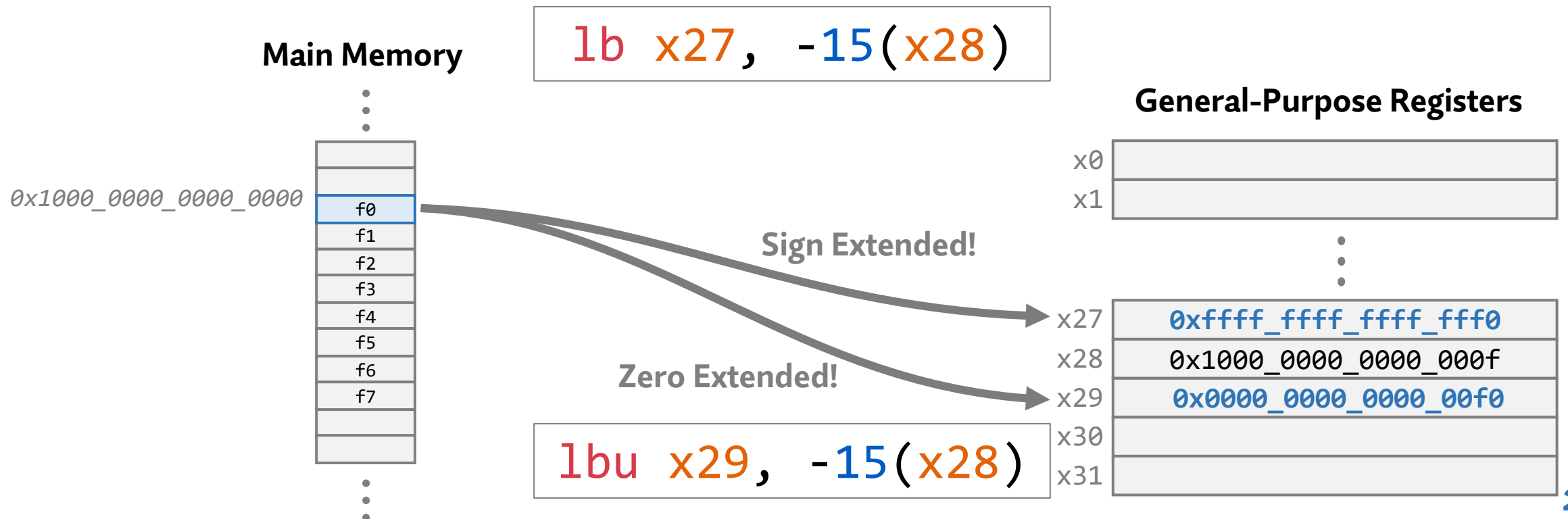
```
ld rb, offset(rs)
```

rd = 1 byte @ mem[rs + offset]

## Sore Byte (8 bits)

```
sb rd, offset(rs)
```

mem[rs + offset] = 1 byte in rd





# Load/Store 2B from Memory (lh/sh)

## Load Half Word (16 bits)

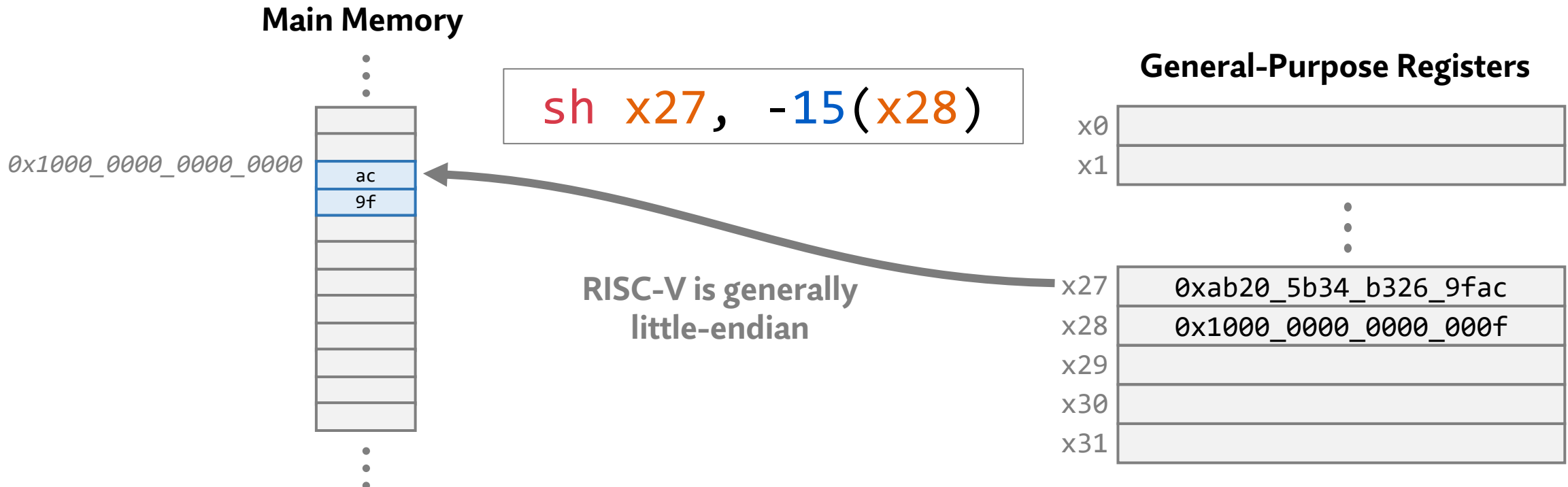
`lh rb, offset(rs)`

`rd = 2 bytes @ mem[rs + offset]`

## Store Half Word (16 bits)

`sh rd, offset(rs)`

`mem[rs + offset] = 2 bytes in rd`



# Loads and Stores

## Signed Loads

```
lb rd, offset(rs) // int8_t  
lh rd, offset(rs) // int16_t  
lw rd, offset(rs) // int32_t  
ld rd, offset(rs) // int64_t
```

## Unsigned Loads

```
lbu rd, offset(rs) // int8_t  
lhu rd, offset(rs) // int16_t  
lwu rd, offset(rs) // int32_t  
ldu rd, offset(rs) // int64_t
```

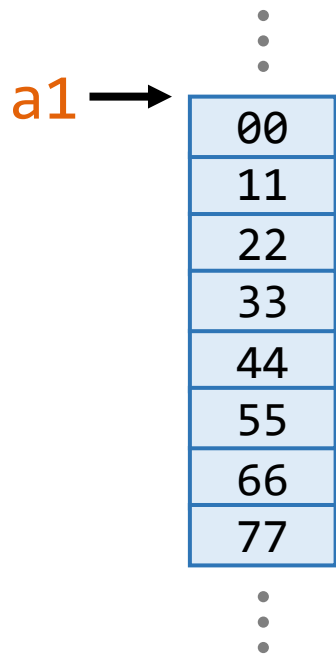
## Stores

```
sb rs1, offset(rs2) // int8_t  
sh rs1, offset(rs2) // int16_t  
sw rs1, offset(rs2) // int32_t  
sd rs1, offset(rs2) // int64_t
```

# Aside: Why Little Endian?

- Mostly **long-standing convention**
  - Neat property: **different-width** accesses always get LSBs of **the same number**

Main Memory



```
lb a0, 0(a1) // a0 = 0x0000_0000_0000_0000
```

```
lh a0, 0(a1) // a0 = 0x0000_0000_0000_1100
```

```
lw a0, 0(a1) // a0 = 0x0000_0000_3322_1100
```

```
ld a0, 0(a1) // a0 = 0x7766_5544_3322_1100
```

# Agenda

- Function Calls
  - Caller-save and Callee-save
  - Hello, World
- Loads and Stores
- **Call Stack**

# Motivating the Call Stack

- Eventually, we **run out of registers**

## Enormous (or Many) Arguments

```
struct big_data
{
    uint64_t a[100];
    void *p[100];
    ...
};

struct big_data func(struct big_data b)
{
    ...
}
```

## Local Scratch Space

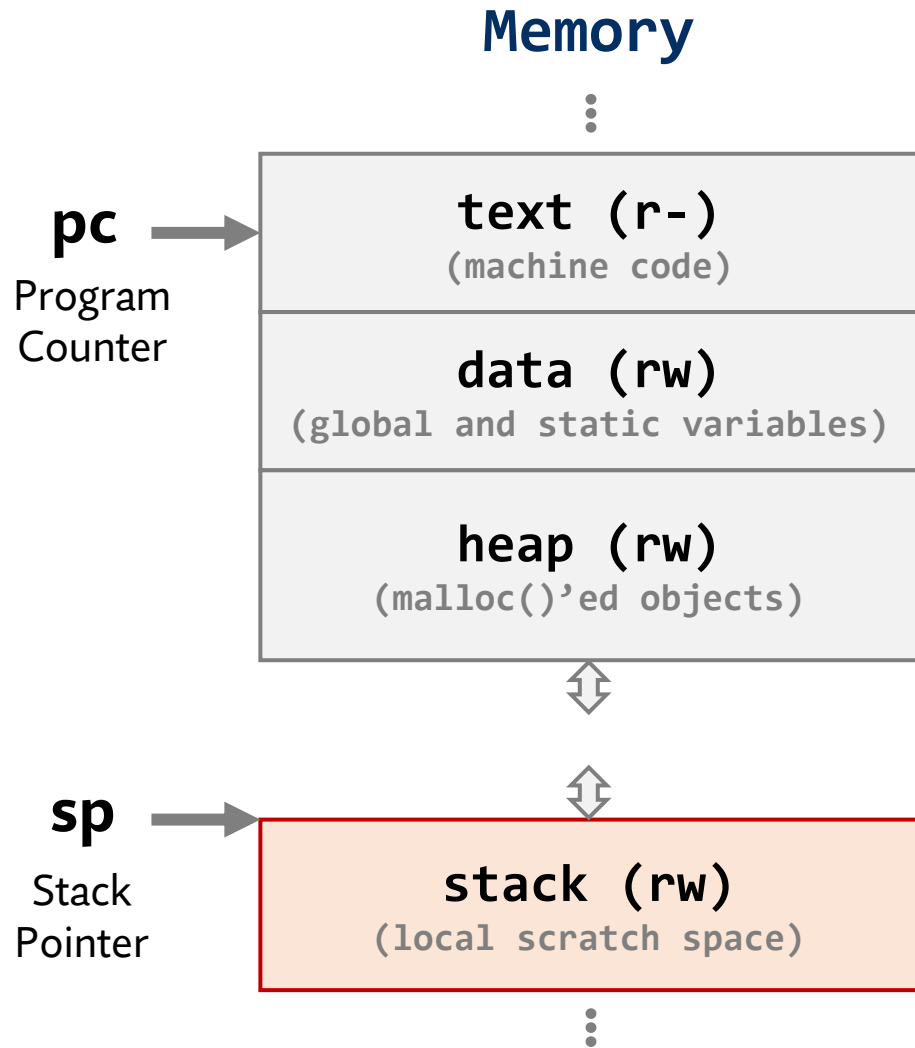
```
void func(void b)
{
    struct big_data b[100];
    ...
}
```

## Caller-Save

```
void func(void b)
{
    func2();
}
```

- **Also:** debugging, temporary storage, recursion, and more...

# The Call Stack



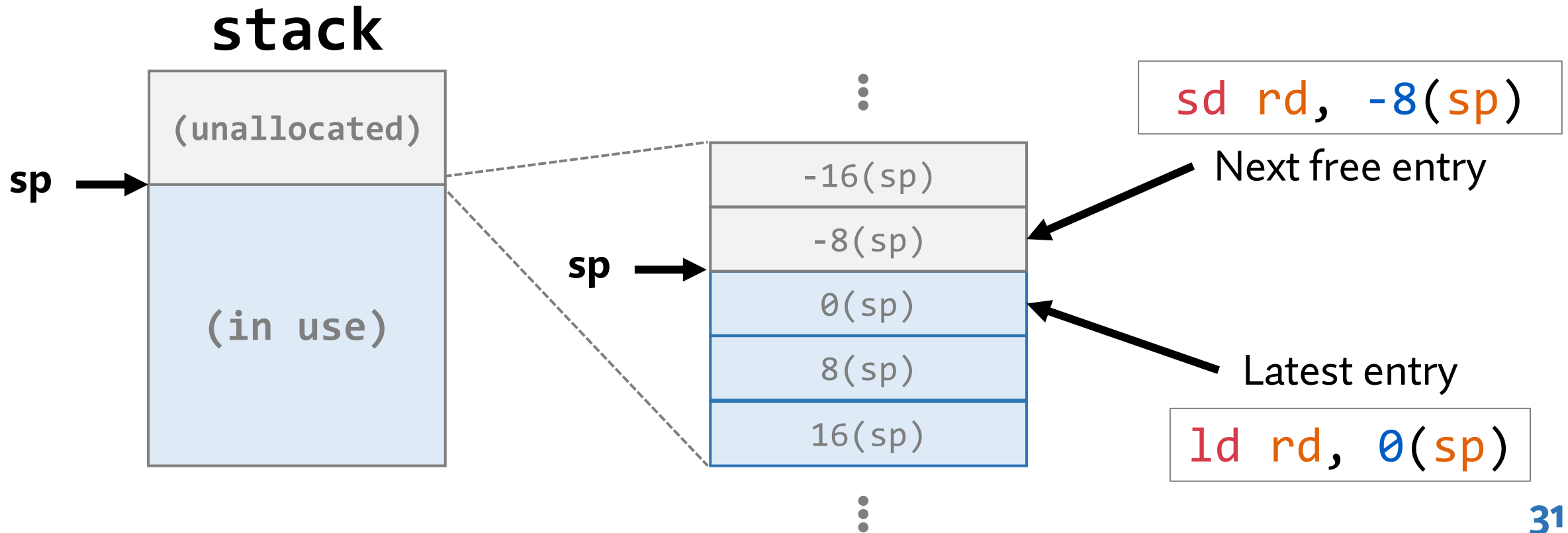
When we run out of **registers**...  
...we resort to **main memory** (ld/sd)

## General-Purpose Registers

Register	ABI Name	Description
x0	zero	Hard-wired zero
x1	ra	Return address
x2	sp	Stack pointer
x3	gp	Global pointer
x4	tp	Thread pointer
x5-7	t0-2	Temporaries
x8	s0/fp	Saved register/frame pointer
x9	s1	Saved register
x10-11	a0-1	Function arguments/return values
x12-17	a2-7	Function arguments
x18-27	s2-11	Saved registers
x28-31	t3-6	Temporaries

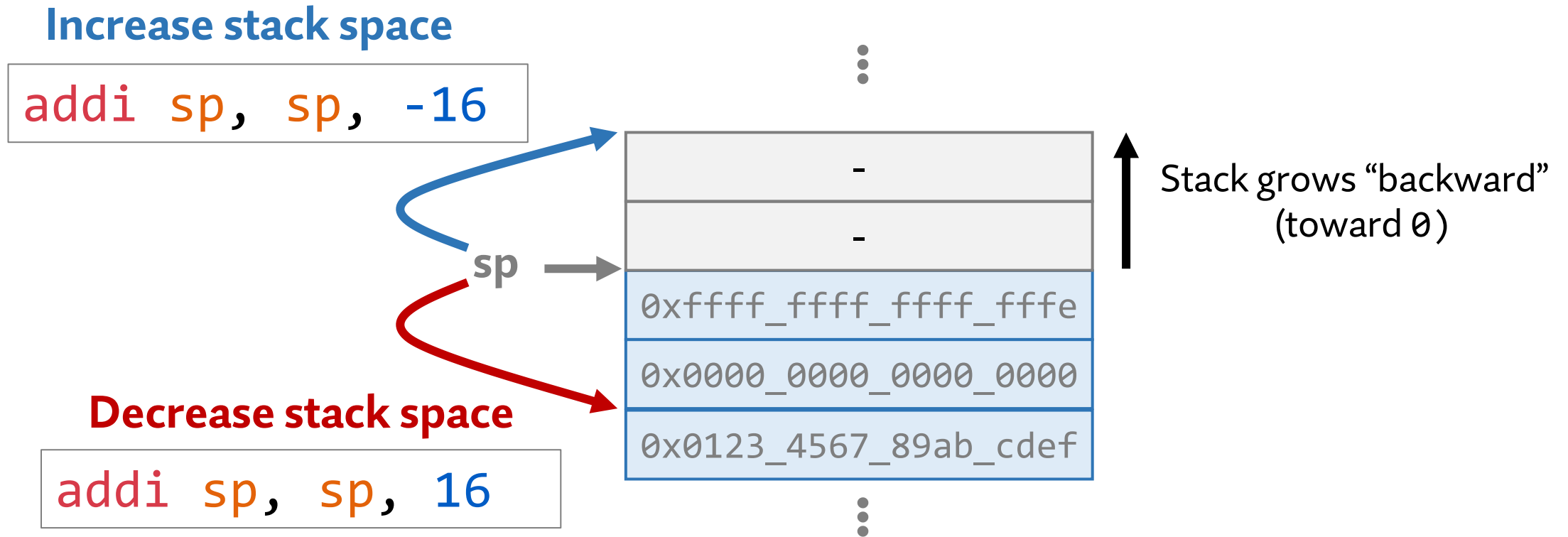
# Using the Call Stack

- It's just a **region of memory** with a fancy name
  - Memory is just an array of bytes; sp is **just another pointer**
  - **Only vaguely resembles** an algorithmic data structure



# Using the Call Stack

- We **allocate/deallocate** stack space by changing the **stack pointer (SP)**
  - **Performance:** Much faster than calling `malloc()/free()`



- **Convention:** SP should always be a **multiple of 16 bytes**



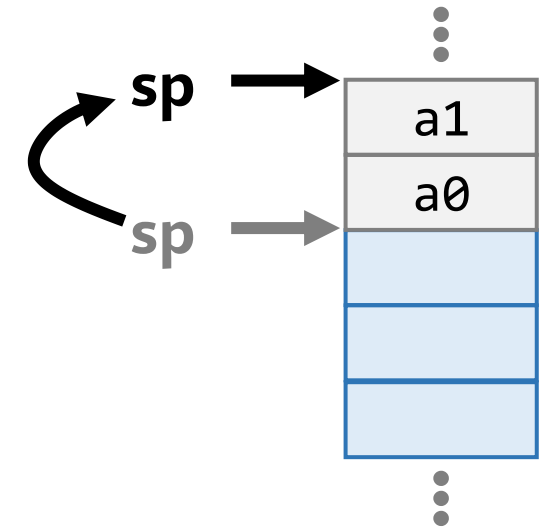
# Stack “Push” and “Pop”

- **Push (or allocation)**

- Increase stack space
- Store data into the new space

## Stack “push”

```
addi sp, sp, -16
sd a0, 8(sp)
sd a1, 0(sp)
```

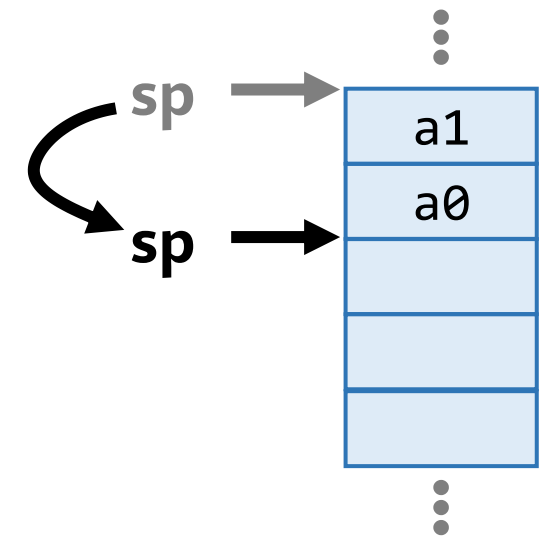


- **Pop (or deallocation)**

- Load the values we want
- Decrease stack space
  - Data remains, but we ignore it

## Stack “pop”

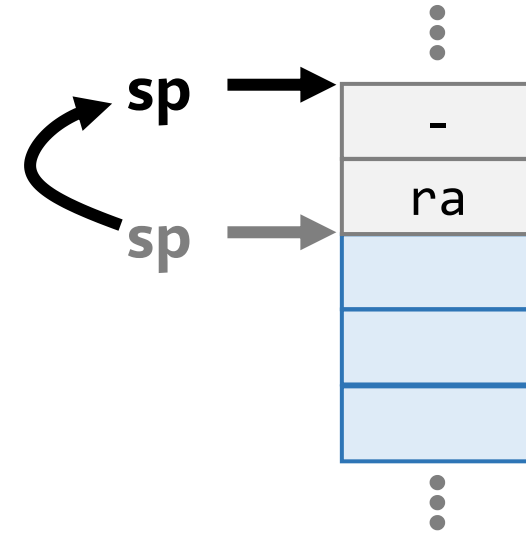
```
ld a1, 0(sp)
ld a0, 8(sp)
addi sp, sp, -16
```



# Example: Properly Saving the Return Address

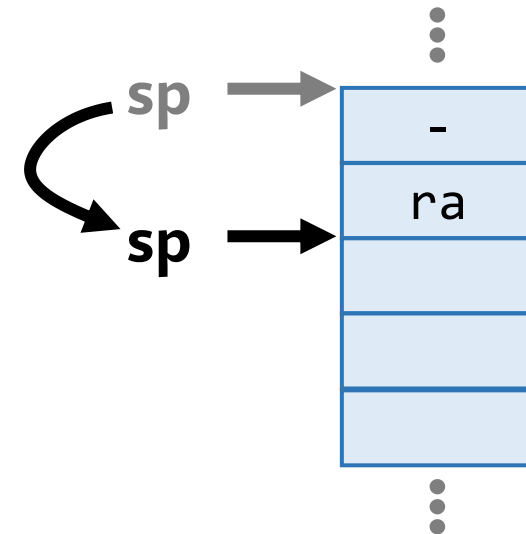
## C Code

```
int main()  
{  
    func();  
    ...  
}
```



## ASM Code

```
Stack "push" {  
    addi sp, sp, -16  
    sd ra, 8(sp)  
    call func  
Stack "pop" {  
    ld ra, 8(sp)  
    addi sp, sp, -16
```



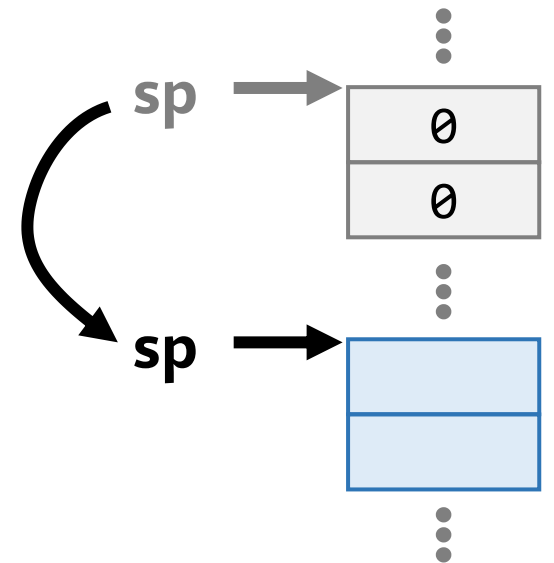
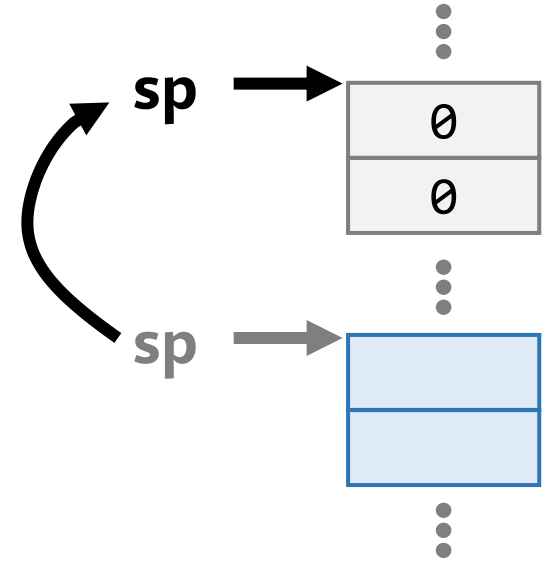
# Example: Allocating a Local Array

## C Code

```
int main()
{
    uint64_t b[20] = {0};
    ...
}
```

## ASM Code

```
Allocate {
sd x0, 0(sp)
sd x0, 8(sp)
...
Deallocate {
addi sp, sp, 160
```

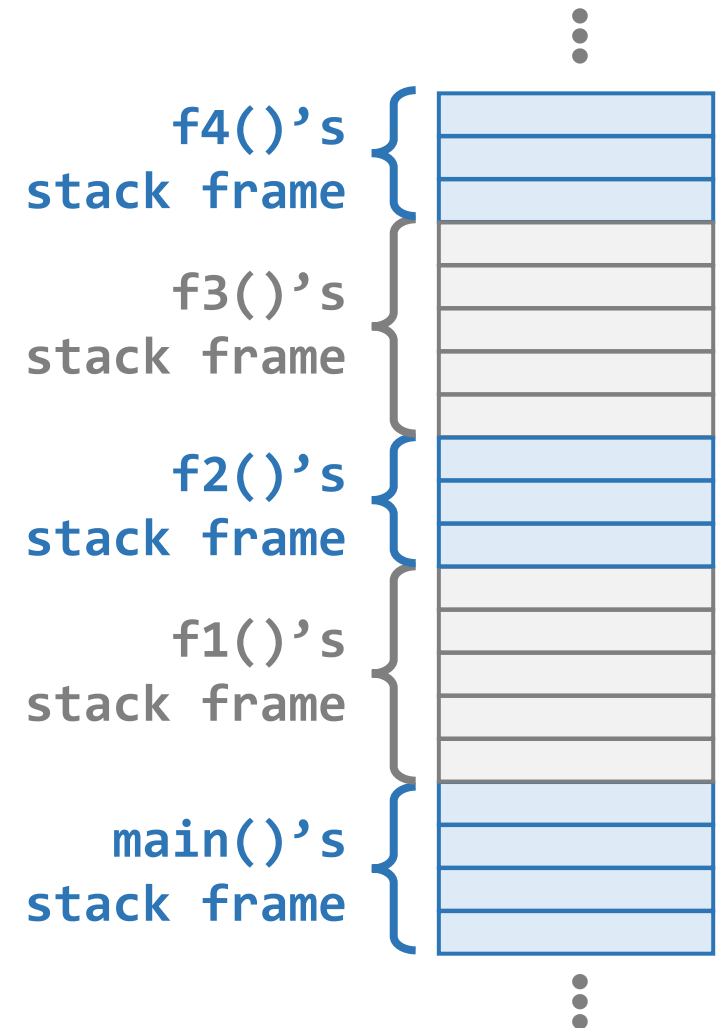


# Stack Frames

- **Stack frame:** a function's local data on the stack
  - Arguments
  - Saved registers
  - Local variables
  - Intermediate scratch space
- We **grow the stack** when calling a function
- We **reduce the stack** when returning

## C Code

```
void f4(void) { f5(); }  
void f3(void) { f4(); }  
void f2(void) { f3(); }  
void f1(void) { f2(); }  
int main() { f1(); return 0; }
```

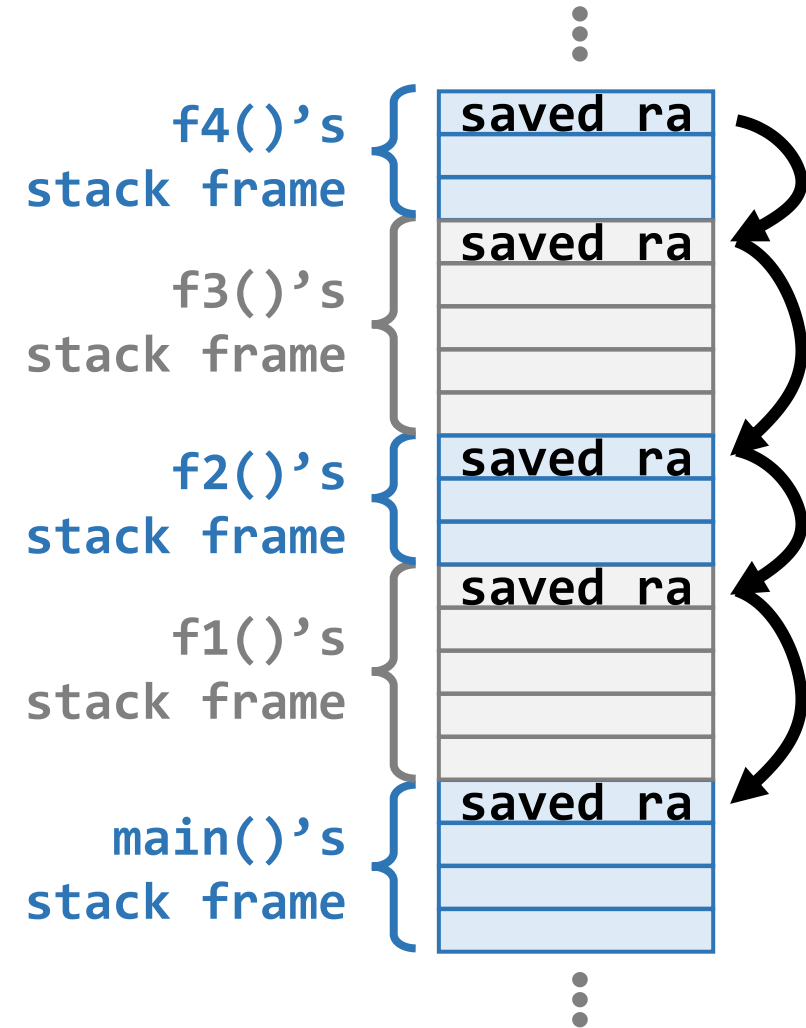


# Backtrace: Unwinding the Stack

- Debuggers (e.g., GDB) use stack frames to figure out **which function called which**
- **Saved ra's form a linked list!**
  - Only works if you actually save the RA on the stack
  - Guess what “gcc -g” does 😊

## C Code

```
void f4(void) { f5(); }  
void f3(void) { f4(); }  
void f2(void) { f3(); }  
void f1(void) { f2(); }  
int main() { f1(); return 0; }
```



# Example: libasan Stack Unwinding

```
mp2099@ilab1: ~/cs211/pa3
mp2099@ilab1:~/cs211/pa3$ make sanitize
/common/users/shared/cs211_s25_5678/toolchain_glibc3/bin/riscv64-unknown-linux-gnu-gcc -O0 -g -Wall -Wextra -Werror -Wshadow -pedantic -fno-omit-frame-pointer -Isrc -std=c11 -march=rv64i -mabi=lp64 -misa-spec=2.2 -fsanitize=address -c -MMD -MF build/pa3.d.asan src/pa3.c -o build/pa3.o.asan
/common/users/shared/cs211_s25_5678/toolchain_glibc3/bin/riscv64-unknown-linux-gnu-gcc -WL,-rpath=/common/users/shared/cs211_s25_5678/toolchain_glibc3/sysroot/lib -fsanitize=address build/main.o.asan build/pa3.o.asan build/fs_generator.o.asan build/pa3_test.o.asan build/grading.o.asan -o pa3.asan
ASAN_OPTIONS=detect_leaks=0 QEMU_RESERVED_VA=256G QEMU_GUEST_BASE=0x14000 qemu-riscv64 -L /common/users/shared/cs211_s25_5678/toolchain_glibc3/sysroot/pa3.asan
[INFO] testing filesystem: "filesystems/fs0_root_only_rw.bin"
=====
==931516==ERROR: AddressSanitizer: attempting free on address which was not malloc()-ed: 0x003ffcfef4020 in thread T0
#0 0x3ffff1d65ae in free.part.0 (/common/users/shared/cs211_s25_5678/toolchain_glibc3/sysroot/lib/libasan.so.8+0xc15ae)
#1 0x1260e in pa3_deserialize_node src/pa3.c:103
#2 0x11902 in main src/main.c:49
#3 0x3ffefde714 in __libc_start_call_main (/common/users/shared/cs211_s25_5678/toolchain_glibc3/sysroot/lib/libc.so.6+0x2b714)
#4 0x3ffefde7bc in __libc_start_main@GLIBC_2.27 (/common/users/shared/cs211_s25_5678/toolchain_glibc3/sysroot/lib/libc.so.6+0x2b7bc)
#5 0x1164e in _start (/common/home/mp2099/cs211/pa3/pa3.asan+0x1164e)

Address 0x003ffcfef4020 is located in stack of thread T0 at offset 32 in frame
#0 0x116ce in main src/main.c:10

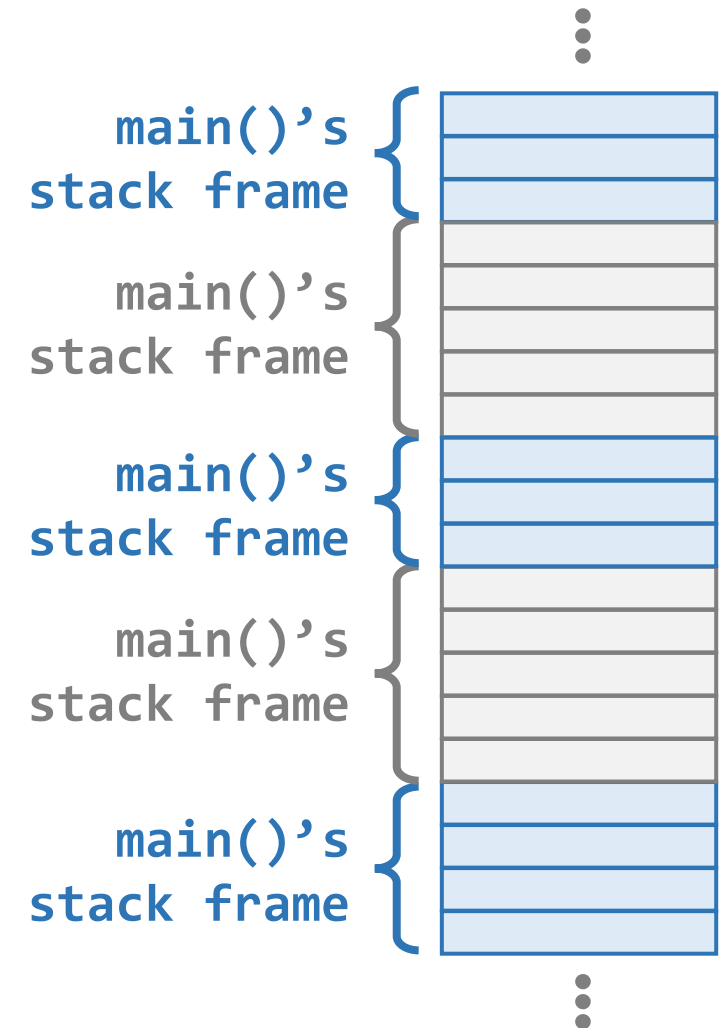
This frame has 2 object(s):
  [32, 40) 'deserialized_root' (line 48) <== Memory access at offset 32 is inside this variable
  [64, 80) 'cfgs' (line 29)
HINT: this may be a false positive if your program uses some custom stack unwind mechanism, swapcontext or vfork
(longjmp and C++ exceptions *are* supported)
SUMMARY: AddressSanitizer: bad-free (/common/users/shared/cs211_s25_5678/toolchain_glibc3/sysroot/lib/libasan.so.8+0xc15ae) in free.part.0
==931516==ABORTING
make: *** [Makefile:46: sanitize] Error 1
mp2099@ilab1:~/cs211/pa3$
```

# Recursive Function Calls

- Every step of the recursion creates a **new stack frame**
- **“Stack overflow”**: run out of stack!
  - Usually deep or infinite recursion
  - Can also just be deeply-nested functions

## C Code

```
int main()  
{  
    main();  
    return 0;  
}
```

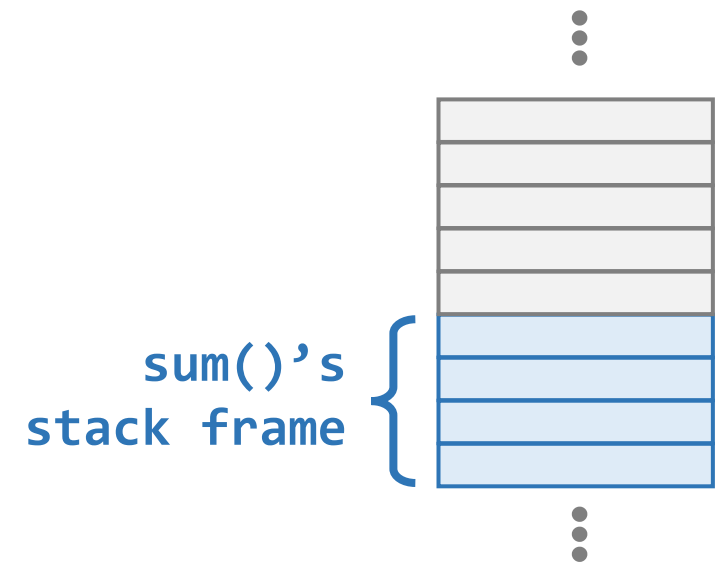


# Tail Recursion

- Optimization: **no need to save ra** if recursion is the **final step** of a function
  - We're never coming back to that stack frame!
  - Can **reuse** it for subsequent calls (overwrite arguments, local variables, etc.)

## C Code

```
uint64_t sum(uint64_t n, uint64_t result)
{
    if (n <= 1)
        return result;
    return sum(n - 1, n + result);
}
```





# C and Assembly Type Interplay

- All C objects are widened to XLEN bits in a register

<b>C Type</b>	<b>Bytes</b>	<b>Register Representation</b>
(unsigned) char	1	zext
signed char	1	sext
unsigned short	2	zext
(signed) short	2	sext
unsigned int	4	zext
(signed) int	4	sext
unsigned long	8	-
(signed) long	8	-

# Mixing C and Assembly

- tl;dr: it works just fine.
  - This is how many standard libraries are written
  - E.g., math library, many C standard library functions, etc.
- Make sure you follow **function calling/stack conventions**
  - Otherwise, you and the compiler will be doing different things
- In a pure assembly program, you can do **anything you want**

# RV64i Summary

## Instructions

### Arithmetic

```
add(i) rd, rs1, rs2/imm  
sub(i) rd, rs1, rs2/imm  
and(i) rd, rs1, rs2/imm  
or(i) rd, rs1, rs2/imm  
xor(i) rd, rs1, rs2/imm  
sll(i) rd, rs1, rs2/imm  
srl(i) rd, rs1, rs2/imm  
sra(i) rd, rs1, rs2/imm
```

### Comparison

```
slt(u)(i) rd, rs1, rs1/imm
```

### Loads/Stores

```
l{b/h/w/d} rd, offset(rs)  
lu{b/h/w/d} rd, offset(rs)  
s{b/h/w/d} rd, offset(rs)
```

### Branches

```
beq rs1, rs2, <label>  
bne rs1, rs2, <label>  
blt(u) rs1, rs2, <label>  
bge(u) rs1, rs2, <label>
```

### Jumps

```
jal rd, <label>  
jalr rd, offset(rs1)
```

### Calculating Offsets

```
lui rd, imm  
auipc rd, imm
```

## Pseudo-Instructions

### Constants/Initialization

```
.asciz <C-style string>  
mv rd, rs1  
li rd, imm  
la rd, <label>
```

### Arithmetic

```
neg rd, rs  
not rd, rs
```

### Function Calls

```
call label  
tail label  
j label  
ret
```

### Branches

```
ble(u) rd, <label>  
bgt(u) rd, <label>  
b{cond}z rd, <label>
```

# **CS 211: Intro to Computer Architecture**

## ***10.2: RISC-V Function Calls and Memory***

**Minesh Patel**

Spring 2025 – Thursday 3 April