Dove — user-defined functions, compile-time errors

Syntax

<program> ::= <declaration_list> ? <expr>
<declaration_list> ::= <declaration>
| <declaration> <declaration_list>
<declaration> ::= def <identifier> (<param_list>) <expr> end } ← fun decl
| def <identifier> () <expr> end
<param_list> ::= <param>
| <param> , <param_list>
<param> ::= <identifier>
<expr> ::= ....
| <identifier> (<arg_list>) ← fn call

<arg_list> ::= <arg>
| <arg> , <arg_list>
<arg> ::= <expr>

def f(x,y)

f(2,4)

f(if 6 then 3 else false)

Semantics

* call fn: evaluate arg exprs left to right
* assign results to fn params
* evaluate fn body
* result is fn result

printValue(0x8) 8 → rdi
f(4) 4 → stack

Bird Calling Conventions

* Just like x86-64 POSIX C conventions
* Except that all arguments are passed on stack
* And that rdi and rsi are caller-saved instead

	C	Bird
caller-saved	rax, rcx, rdx, r8-r11	rax, rcx, rdx, r8-r11, rsi, rdi
callee-saved	rbx, rsp, rbp, r12-r15, rsi, rdi	rbx, rsp, rbp, r12-r15

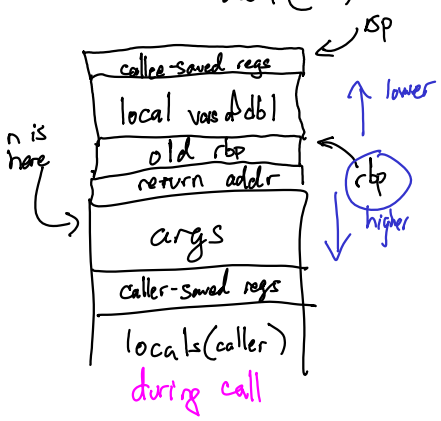
Example

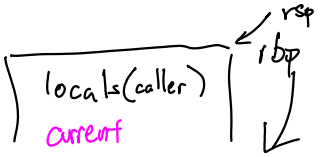
```
def dbl(n)
    n * 2
end
dbl(4)
```

compiled in an env with n ↦ [rbp+16] and offset = -8

call instruction:
1. Save RIP to top stack
2. Jump to label

```
fn_dbl:
push  rbp          ; save rbp
mov   rbp, rsp     ; new stack frame
sub   rsp, 16      ; make locals space
....               ; save callee-saved regs
....               ; calculate n*2, leave in rax
....               ; restore callee-saved regs
mov   rsp, rbp     ; remove stack frame
pop   rbp
ret                ; return
bird_main:
mov   rax, 4       ; eval arg
mov   [rbp-8], rax ; store arg        } eval args
...                ; save caller-saved regs
mov   eax, [rbp-8] ; put args on stack
push  eax
call  fn_dbl       ; call fn
...                ; remove args from stack
                   ; restore caller-saved regs
```





Notes from a question asked after lecture: