

# Functions & Variables (1A)

---

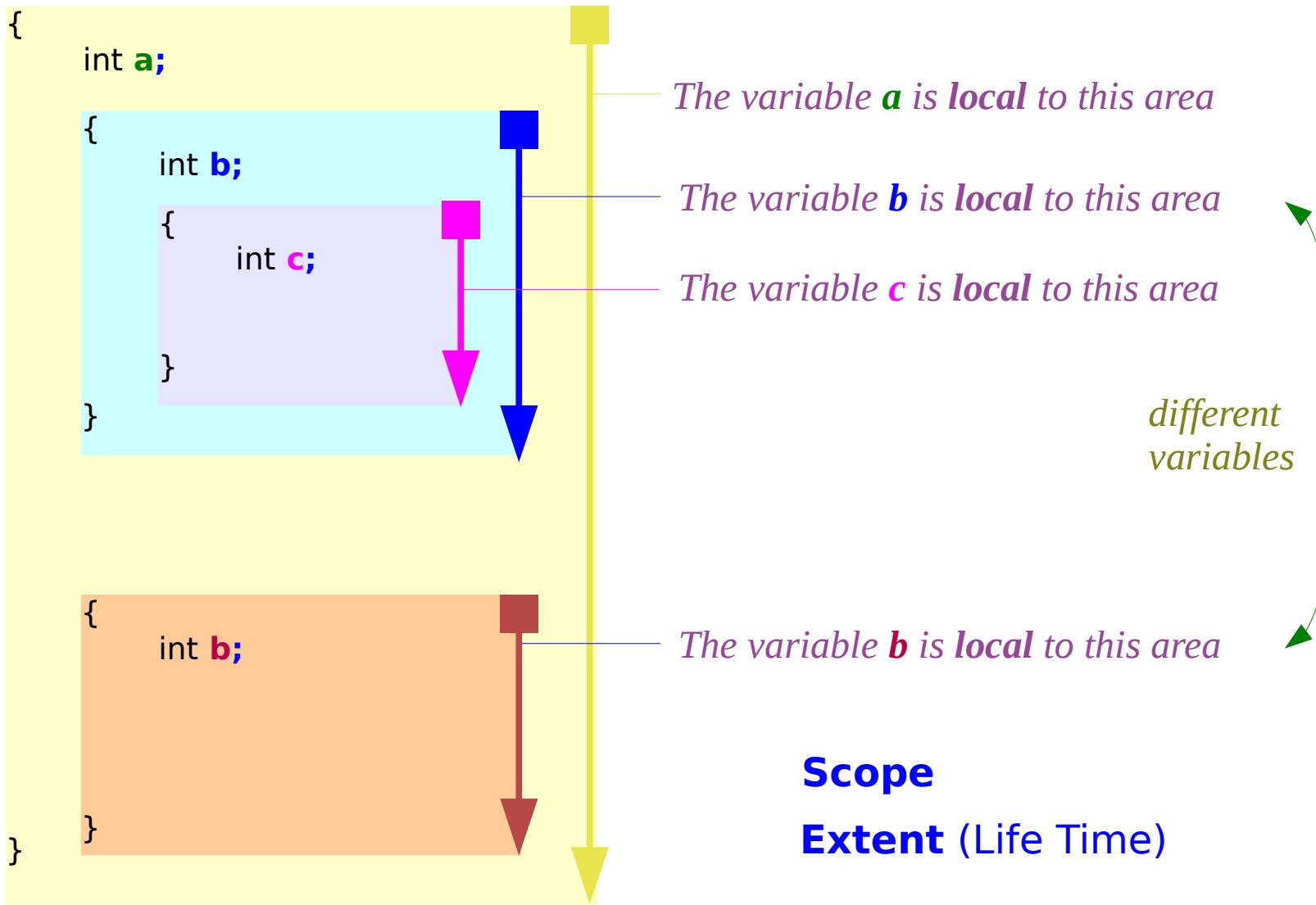
Copyright (c) 2010 - 2016 Young W. Lim.

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled "GNU Free Documentation License".

Please send corrections (or suggestions) to [youngwlim@hotmail.com](mailto:youngwlim@hotmail.com).

This document was produced by using OpenOffice.

# Scope



# Global vs. Local Variables

src.c

```
int g;
```

```
int psum (int n)
{
    int s;
}
```

```
int main (void)
{
    int s1;
    S1 = psum ( g );
    printf("S1 = %d \n", S);
    return 0;
}
```

The variable **g** is not local to any block  
It is defined outside of the main function  
It is therefore **global**.

# Assembly Code (Text)

src.c

```
Int g = 2;

int psum (int n)
{
    int k, S = 0;
    for (k=1; k<=n; ++k) S += k;
    return S;
}

int main (void)
{
    int S1;

    S1 = psum ( g );
    printf("S1 = %d \n", S);

    return 0;
}
```

psum.o: file format elf64-x86-64

Disassembly of section .text:

0000000000000000 <psum>:

0:	55	push %rbp
1:	48 89 e5	mov %rsp,%rbp
4:	89 7d ec	mov %edi,-0x14(%rbp)
7:	c7 45 fc 00 00 00 00	movl \$0x0,-0x4(%rbp)
e:	c7 45 f8 01 00 00 00	movl \$0x1,-0x8(%rbp)
15:	eb 0a	jmp 21 <psum+0x21>
17:	8b 45 f8	mov -0x8(%rbp),%eax
1a:	01 45 fc	add %eax,-0x4(%rbp)
1d:	83 45 f8 01	addl \$0x1,-0x8(%rbp)
21:	8b 45 f8	mov -0x8(%rbp),%eax
24:	3b 45 ec	cmp -0x14(%rbp),%eax
27:	7e ee	jle 17 <psum+0x17>
29:	8b 45 fc	mov -0x4(%rbp),%eax
2c:	5d	pop %rbp
2d:	c3	retq

start address (to be relocated later)

S1 = psum(1);  
8: bf 01 00 00 00      mov \$0x1,%edi  
d: e8 00 00 00 00      callq 12 <main+0x12>  
12: 89 45 f4      mov %eax,-0xc(%rbp)

go to where **psum** routine is

# Local Variables in a Stack Frame

```
int main (void)
{
    int S1 = 0;

    → printf("S1 = %d \n", S);
    S1 = psum ( g );
    printf("S1 = %d \n", S);

    return 0;
}
```

```
int main (void)
{
    int S1 = 0;

    printf("S1 = %d \n", S);
    → S1 = psum ( g );
    printf("S1 = %d \n", S);

    return 0;
}
```

```
int main (void)
{
    int S1 = 0;

    printf("S1 = %d \n", S);
    S1 = psum ( g );
    → printf("S1 = %d \n", S);

    return 0;
}
```

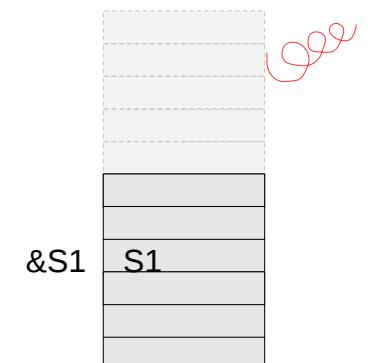
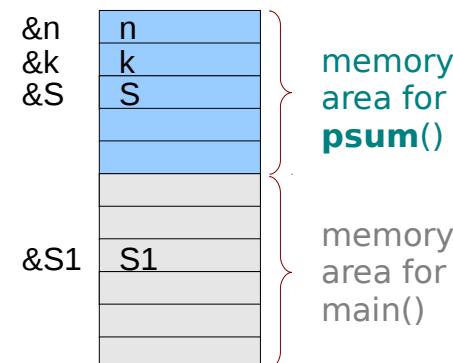
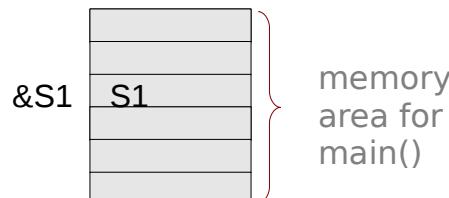
## Extent (Life Time)



before the call to  
**psum()**

during **psum()** is  
being executed

after the call to  
**psum()**



# Local Variables in a Stack Frame

```
int main ()  
{  
    ...  
    ...  
    psum ( g );  
    ...  
    ...  
}
```

```
int main ()  
{  
    ...  
    ...  
    psum ( g );  
    ...  
    ...  
}
```

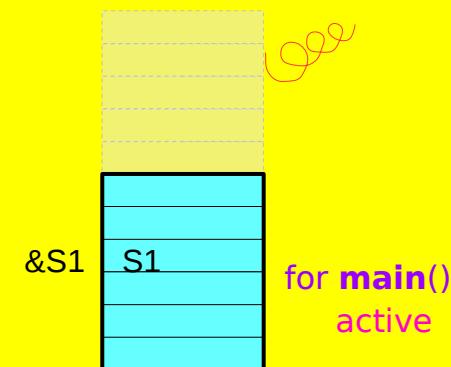
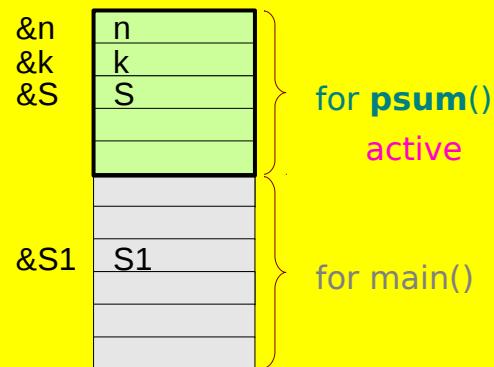
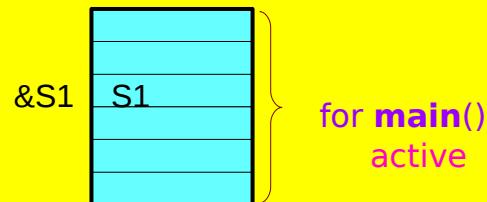
```
int main ()  
{  
    ...  
    ...  
    psum ( g );  
    ...  
    ...  
}
```

before the call to  
**psum()**

during **psum()** is  
being executed

after the call to  
**psum()**

**Code View**

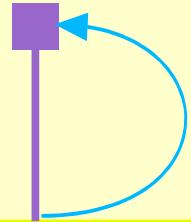


**Data View**

# Static Variable

src.c

```
int psum (int n)
{
    static int S = 0;
    S += n;
    return (S);
}
```



```
int main (void)
{
    int S1;
    S1 = psum ( 1 );
    printf("S1 = %d \n", S1);
    S2 = psum ( 2 );
    printf("S1 = %d \n", S2);
    S3 = psum ( 3 );
    printf("S1 = %d \n", S3);

    return 0;
}
```

## Static Specifier

*psum starts with S=0, ends with S=1* 1

*psum starts with S=1, ends with S=3* 1+2

*psum starts with S=3, ends with S=4* 1+2+3

# Function Prototypes

## 1. no parameters

```
int main (void)
```

## 2. a fixed number of parameters

```
int psum (int n)
```

```
int func ( )
```

accepts a **constant** but **unknown** number of arguments

## 3. a variable number of parameters

```
int printf (const char *format ,  
              _____)
```

one fixed parameter

variable number  
of parameters

```
int func (...)    (not ISO C)
```

accepts a **variable** number of arguments

but must have at least **one fixed** parameter  
for the use in the standard library (ISO C)

```
printf ("%d %d", a, b);
```

# Function Prototypes Examples

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
void main(void)
{
    int a=10, b=20, c;
    c = sum(a, b);
    printf("c=%d \n", c);
}

int sum(int x, int y)
{
    return x + y;
}
```

int sum (int, int);

int sum ( );

int sum (...);

int sum (int);

a constant but unknown  
number of arguments

# Function printf() Prototype

---

```
extern int printf (const char * __restrict __format, ...);
```

\_\_restrict \_\_: the reference is not aliased in the local context

```
int printf (const char *format, ...);
```

```
printf("Hello, world!\n");
printf("m=%d\n", m);
printf("x=%f, y=%f\n", x, y);
printf("a=%c, b=%c, c=%c\n", a, b, c);
```

zero argument  
one argument  
two arguments  
three arguments

# Three Macros

**va\_list vl;** variable list definition

**va\_start (vl, n);** initialization with the number of elements

**va\_arg(vl, int);** pop each element in the list with the specified type

**va\_end(vl);** finalize the use of macros

**sum\_all(5, 'a', 'b', 1, 2, 3.0);**

**sum\_all(5, 'a', 'b', 1, 2, 3.0);**

<b>a = va_arg(vl, int);</b>	the 1st use
<b>b = va_arg(vl, int);</b>	the 2nd use
<b>1 = va_arg(vl, int);</b>	the 3rd use
<b>2 = va_arg(vl, int);</b>	the 4th use
<b>3.0 = va_arg(vl, double);</b>	the 5th use

# Variable Number of Arguments

```
int sum_all (int n, ...)  
{  
    int i, sum;  
  
    va_list vl;  
    va_start (vl, n);  
    sum = 0;  
    for (i=0; i<n; ++i) {  
        sum += va_arg(vl, int);  
    }  
    va_end(vl);  
  
    return sum;  
}
```

// n elements  
// take each int element

**va\_start** (vl, n);  
  
**sum\_all**(5, a, b, 1, 2, 3);

- a ← **va\_arg**(vl, int); the 1st use
- b ← **va\_arg**(vl, int); the 2nd use
- 1 ← **va\_arg**(vl, int); the 3rd use
- 2 ← **va\_arg**(vl, int); the 4th use
- 3 ← **va\_arg**(vl, int); the 5th use

```
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdarg.h>  
  
void sum_all (int, ...);  
  
void main(void)  
{  
    int a=10, b=20, c;  
  
    c = sum_all(2, a, b);  
    printf("c=%d \n", c);  
  
    c = sum_all(5, a, b, 1, 2, 3);  
    printf("c=%d \n", c);  
}
```

## References

- [1] Essential C, Nick Parlante
- [2] Efficient C Programming, Mark A. Weiss
- [3] C A Reference Manual, Samuel P. Harbison & Guy L. Steele Jr.
- [4] C Language Express, I. K. Chun