



To Pass and Return The Story of Functions, Values and Compilers

Dawid Zalewski

So many possibilities...

```
void by_cref(const string& str){  
    printf("%s", str->c_str());  
}  
  
int main(){  
    string str{"Alice learns C++"};  
    by_cref(str);  
}
```

So many possibilities...

By lvalue ref

```
void by_cref(const string& str);  
void by_ref(string& str);
```

1

By rvalue ref

```
void by_crref(const string&& str);  
void by_rref(string&& str);
```

2

By pointer

```
void by_cptr(const string* str);  
void by_ptr(string* str);
```

3

By value

```
void by_val(const string str);  
void by_val(string str);
```

4

IT DEPENDS...

Which is the slowest? ... it depends

- For std::string (and any non-trivial string)

```
by_doesnt_matter(string):  
    sub    rsp, 8  
    mov    rsi, QWORD PTR [rdi]  
    mov    edi, OFFSET FLAT:.LC0  
    xor    eax, eax  
    call   printf  
    add    rsp, 8  
    ret
```

pointer to string's char data

format string "%s"



The caller will create a copy of **str** before calling **by_val**!

Which is the slowest? ... it depends

```
struct string{
    char str_[32];
    const char* c_str() const { return str_; }
};
```

(The simplest, trivial string with value semantics)

Passing by value for non-believers

Some popular compilers*:

```
by_doesnt_matter(string):
    sub    rsp, 8
    lea    rsi, [rsp+16]
    mov    edi, offset .L.str.2
    xor    eax, eax
    call   printf
    add    rsp, 8
    ret
```

*pointer to char
array of string*

format string "%s"

*your assembly may vary—but the gist is the same

Passing by value for non-believers

Some compilers optimize-away a copy of a trivial object passed to a function

*Only one string
is created*

```
main: # @main
    sub rsp, 40
    movups xmm0, xmmword ptr [rip + .L__const.main.str+16]
    movups xmmword ptr [rsp + 16], xmm0
    movups xmm0, xmmword ptr [rip + .L__const.main.str]
    movups xmmword ptr [rsp], xmm0
    call by_val(string)
    xor eax, eax
    add rsp, 40
    ret
```

Takeaway 1&2

TRIVIAL OBJECTS ARE EASIER TO OPTIMIZE
COMPILERS OPTIMIZE AGGRESSIVELY BEYOND
WHAT THE STANDARD DICTATES

Before we begin

Compilers:

- gcc 12.1 (x86-64)
- clang 14.0.0 (x86-64)
- icc 2021.5.0 (x86-64)
- msvc v19.32 (x86-64)



Flags:

- gcc, clang, icc: **-std=c++20 -O3 -Wall -Wextra -pedantic**
- msvc: **/std:c++20 /O2 /W4 /WX /GS- /permissive-**

To pass and return

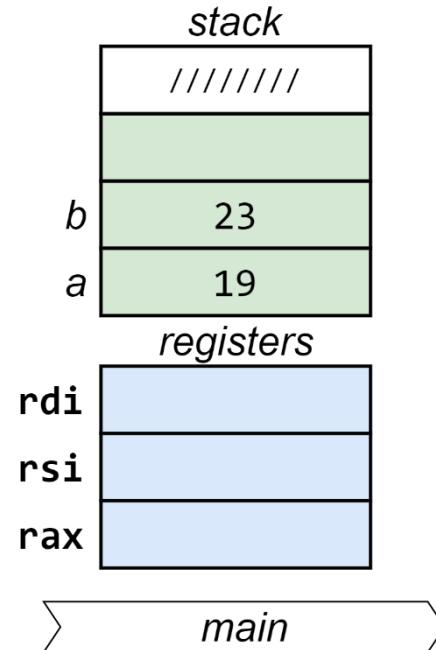
void function(T val);	void function(T& ref);
T&& function();	void function(const T* ptr);
void function(T* ptr);	T& function();
void function(const T& ref);	void function(T&& ref);
T function();	T* function();
void function(const T&& ref);	

Memory model & ABI 101

```
long add(long a, long b){  
    auto sum{ a + b };  
    return sum;  
}  
  
int main(){  
    long a{19};  
    long b{23};  
  
    long sum{ add( a, b )};  
  
    printf("%ld", sum);  
}
```

Memory model & ABI 101

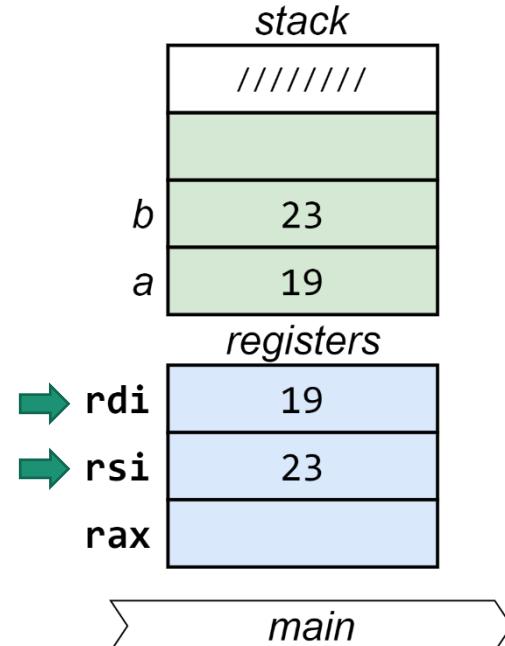
```
long add(long a, long b){  
    auto sum{ a + b };  
    return sum;  
}  
  
int main(){  
    long a{19};  
    long b{23};  
  
    long sum{ add( a, b )};  
  
    printf("%ld", sum);  
}
```



- initializes variables on the stack

Memory model & ABI 101

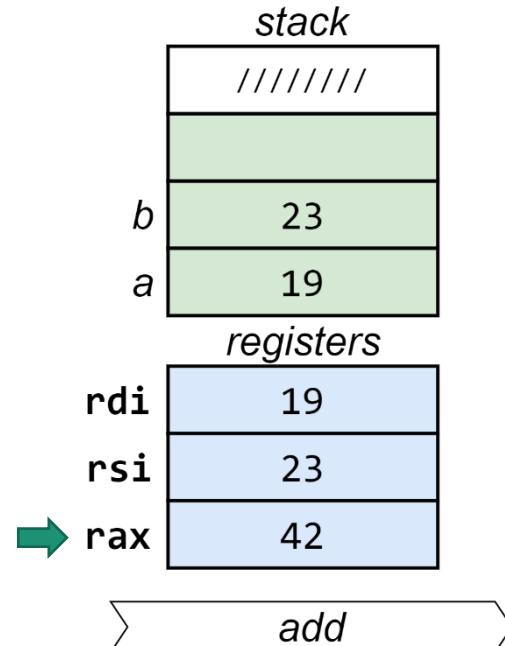
```
long add(long a, long b){  
    auto sum{ a + b };  
    return sum;  
}  
  
int main(){  
    long a{19};  
    long b{23};  
  
    long sum{ add( a, b )};  
  
    printf("%ld", sum);  
}
```



- copies values of the variables into registers

Memory model & ABI 101

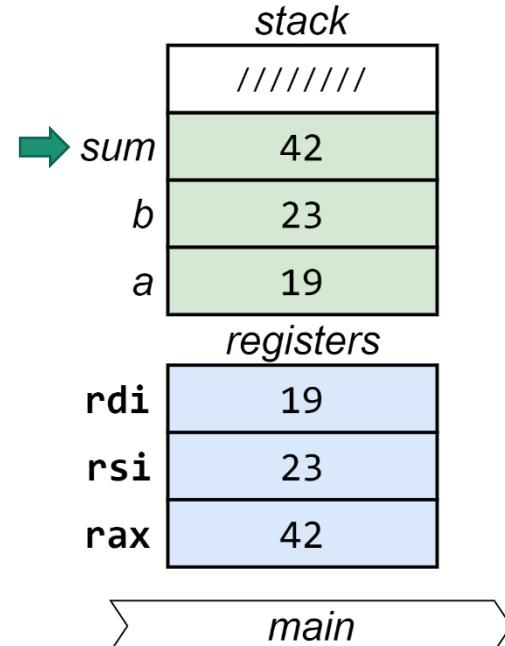
```
long add(long a, long b){  
    auto sum{ a + b };  
    return sum;  
}  
  
int main(){  
    long a{19};  
    long b{23};  
  
    long sum{ add( a, b )};  
  
    printf("%ld", sum);  
}
```



- adds the numbers and puts the result in `rax`

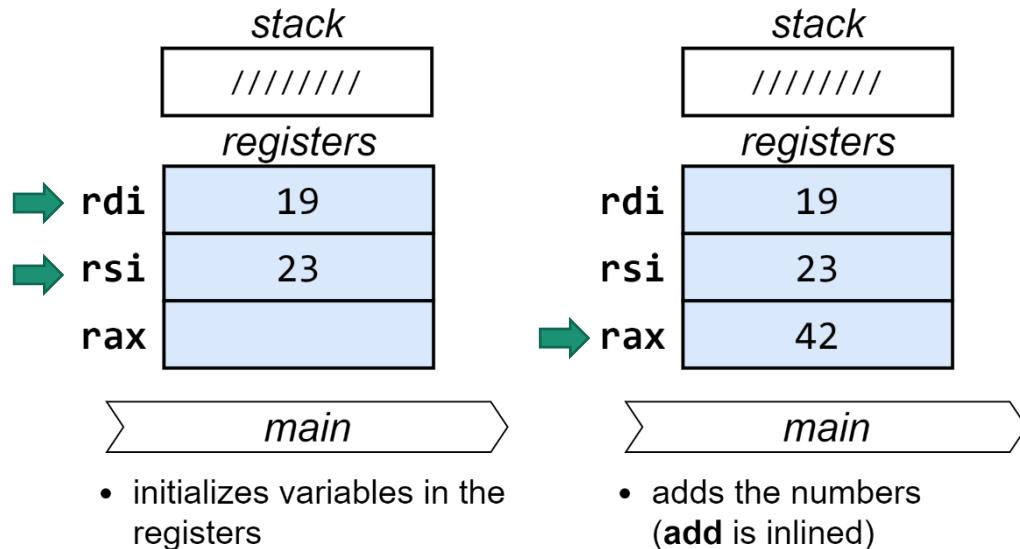
Memory model & ABI 101

```
long add(long a, long b){  
    auto sum{ a + b };  
    return sum;  
}  
  
int main(){  
    long a{19};  
    long b{23};  
  
    long sum{ add( a, b )};  
  
    printf("%ld", sum);  
}
```



- initializes **sum** on the stack with the value in **rax**

Memory model & ABI 101 (with any optimization)



Memory model & ABI 101

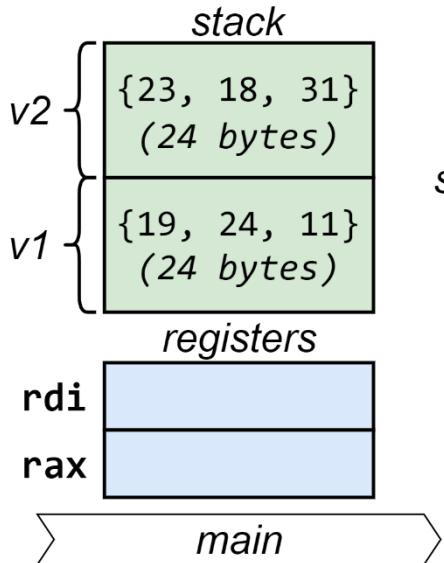
```
struct vec3d{  
    long x, y, z;  
};
```

```
vec3d add( vec3d a, vec3d b){  
    return { a.x+b.x, a.y+b.y, a.z+b.z};  
}
```

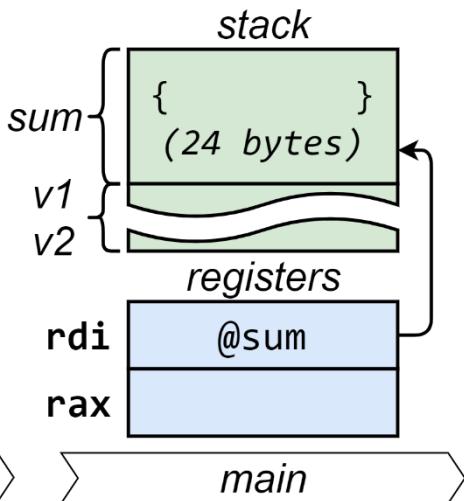
```
int main(){  
    vec3d v1{19, 24, 11}, v2{23, 18, 31};  
  
    vec3d sum{ add( v1, v2 )};  
  
    printf("%ld, %ld, %ld", sum.x, sum.y, sum.z);  
}
```

*Returns an
“oversized” value*

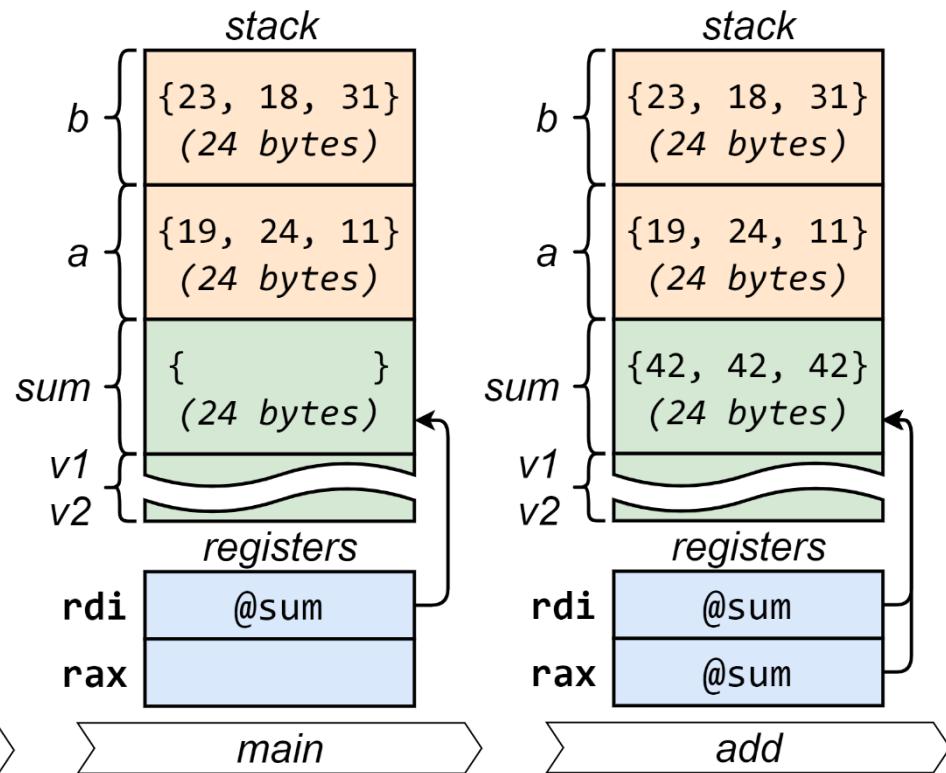
Memory model & ABI 101



- initializes variables on the stack



- creates space for the oversized return object on the stack
- puts pointer to it in `rdi`



- creates arguments on the stack for oversized objects by copying `v1` & `v2`

- adds the vectors
- returns pointer to the result in `rax`

Takeaway 3

EVERYTHING IS PASSED AND RETURNED BY VALUE

Takeaway 3

EVERYTHING IS PASSED AND RETURNED BY VALUE

- A full binary representation of an object
- A memory address of a binary representation of an object

Memory model & ABI 101

What	System V AMD64	Microsoft x64
1 st argument	rdi	rcx
2 nd argument	rsi	rdx
3 rd argument	rdx	r8
4 th argument	rcx	r9
5 th argument	r8	stack
6 th argument	r9	stack
Return value	rax	rax

← *Also used for passing an address to a big return object*

- Registers: objects with sizes not greater than 64 bits (integers, pointers).
- Stack: objects that do not fit in registers.

RETURNING, BY VALUE

Returning, by value

Return by-value (usually) means:

```
SomeType function(){  
    /* ~~~ */  
    return { /* ~~~ */ };  
}
```

Then, a copy of it is made here

```
/* ~~~ */  
auto obj { function() };
```

A SomeType (temporary) object is created here

And finally one more copy when initializing obj from the return value

Objects as return values

It all depends on the compiler one uses, but I know that at least the AT&T cfront and GNU C++ are smarter than this. In these compilers, the caller passes the address of the place where the new temporary should be initialized. Depending on the way it is initialized, there may be no overhead visible from the call to operator + at all:

```
M operator + (M x, M y)
{
    return M (x.value () + y.value ());
}
```

Objects as return values, Michael Tiemann in *C++ Gems* (1998)

Objects as return values

It is frequently possible to write functions that return objects in such a way that compilers can eliminate the cost of the temporaries. The trick is to return constructor arguments instead of objects (...)

```
const Rational operator*(const Rational& lhs,  
                        const Rational& rhs)  
{  
    return Rational(lhs.numerator() * rhs.numerator(),  
                   lhs.denominator() * rhs.denominator());  
}
```

Item 20: Facilitate the return value optimization,
Scott Meyers in *More Effective C++* (1995)

Objects as return values

It is frequently possible to write functions that return objects in such a way that compilers can eliminate the cost of the temporaries. The trick is to return constructor arguments instead of objects (...)

```
const Rational operator*(const Rational& lhs,  
                        const Rational& rhs)  
{  
    return {lhs.numerator() * rhs.numerator(),  
            lhs.denominator() * rhs.denominator()};  
}
```

Item 20: Facilitate the return value optimization,
Scott Meyers in *More Effective C++* (1995)

Returning non-trivial objects

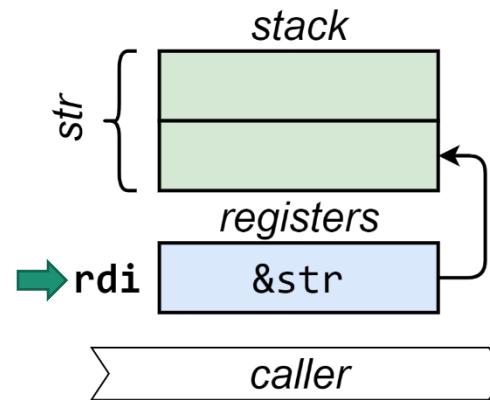
A *non-trivial* test type:

```
struct proper_string {  
    proper_string();  
    proper_string(const char*)  
  
    /* +rule of five */  
  
    const char* c_str() const;  
  
    std::size_t len_;  
    char* str_;  
};
```

- *copy constructor*
- *copy assignment operator*
- *move constructor*
- *move assignment operator*
- *destructor*

Returning, by value (non-trivial type)

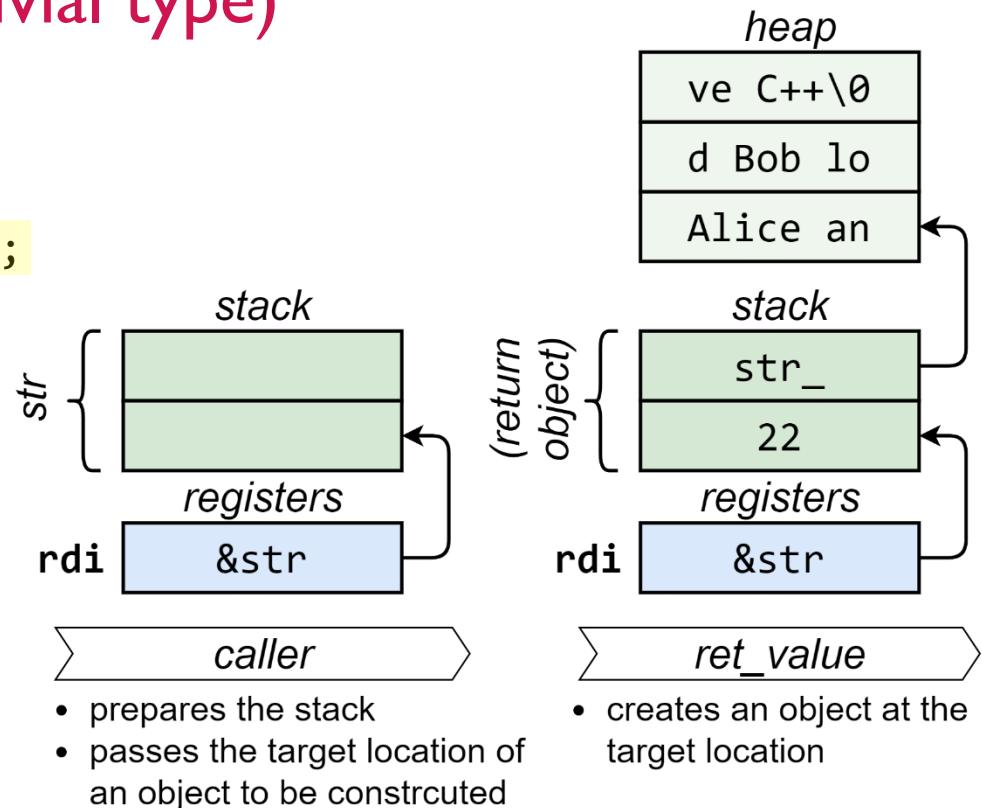
```
proper_string ret_value(){  
    return {"Alice and Bob love C++"};  
}  
  
auto str{ ret_value() };  
printf("%s", str.c_str());
```



- prepares the stack
- passes the target location of an object to be constructed

Returning, by value (non-trivial type)

```
proper_string ret_value(){  
    return {"Alice and Bob love C++"};  
}  
  
auto str{ ret_value() };  
printf("%s", str.c_str());
```



Returning, by value – copy elision

When	T	gcc	clang	icc	msvc
T function(){ return T{}; }	Non-trivial	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓ – full copy/ move elision.

Returning, by value (trivial type)

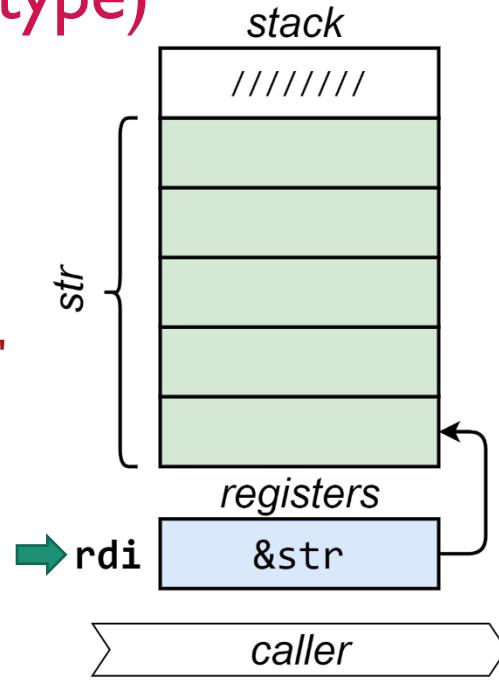
A *trivial* test type:

```
struct trivial_string{  
    std::size_t len_;  
    char str_[SZ_MAX];  
    const char* c_str() const { return &str_[0]; }  
};
```

- `std::is_aggregate_v<trivial_string>` ✓
- `std::is_trivial_v<trivial_string>` ✓
- `is_oversized<trivial_string>` ✓

Returning, by value (trivial type)

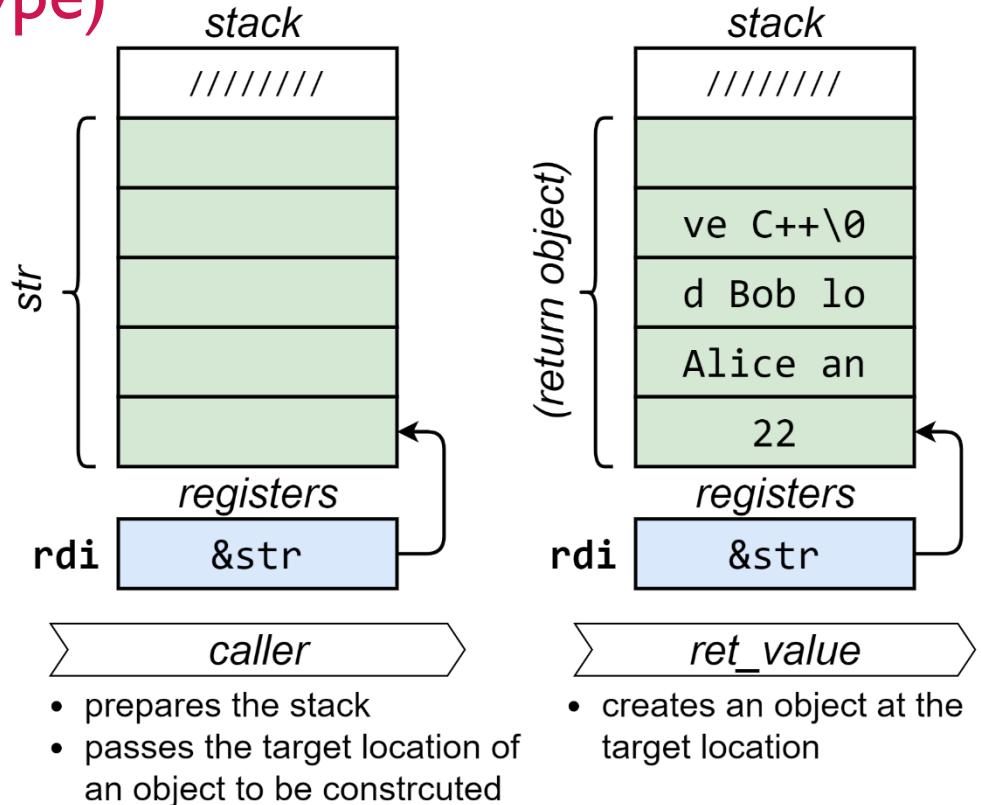
```
trivial_string ret_value(){  
    return {  
        .len_=22,  
        .str_="Alice and Bob love C++"  
    };  
}  
  
auto str{ ret_value() };  
printf("%s", str.c_str());
```



- prepares the stack
- passes the target location of an object to be constructed

Returning, by value (trivial type)

```
trivial_string ret_value(){  
    return {  
        .len_=22,  
        .str_="Alice and Bob love C++"  
    };  
}  
  
auto str{ ret_value() };  
printf("%s", str.c_str());
```

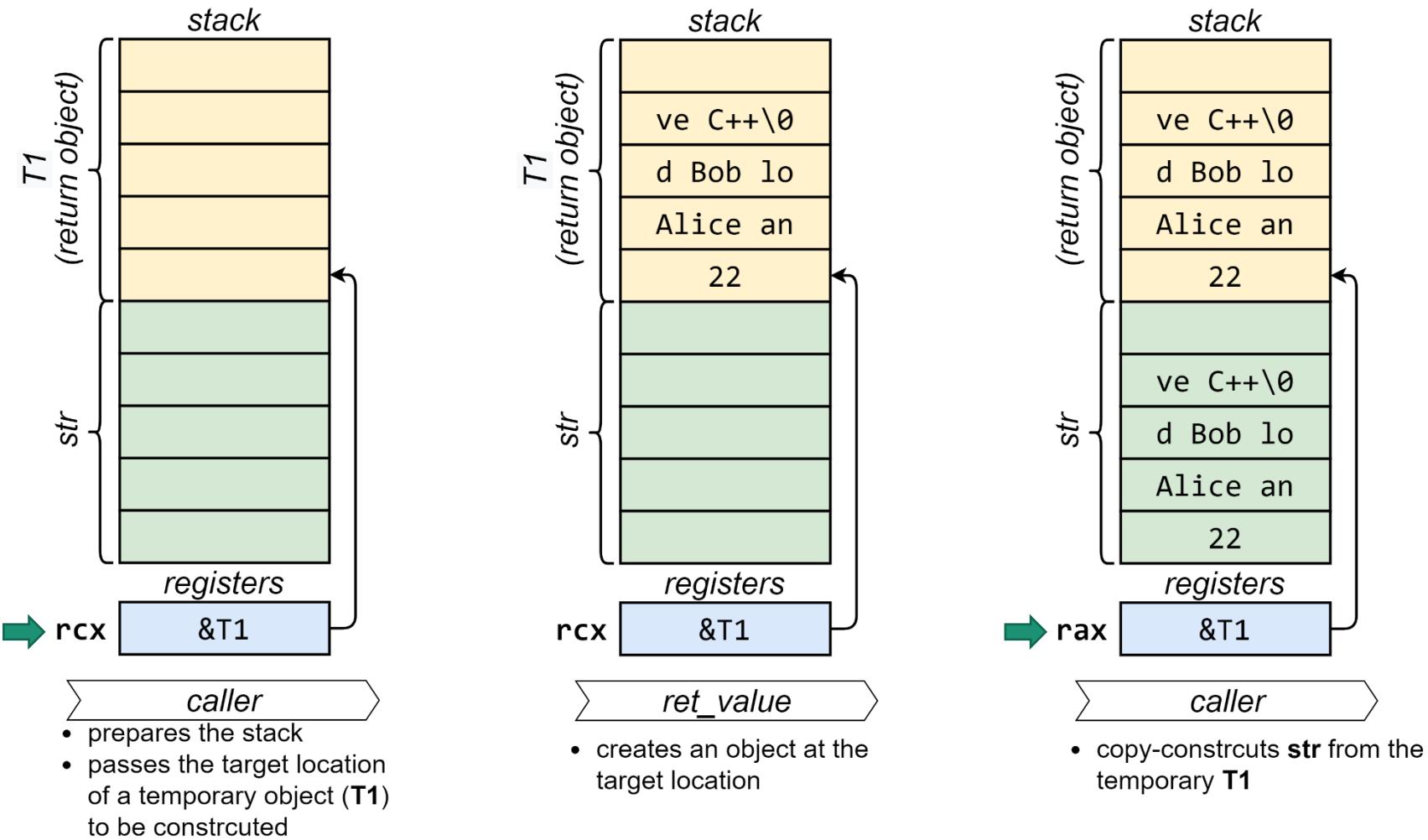


Returning, by value (trivial type)

All compilers agree:

- object created by the callee directly on the stack at the *target location*
- copy elision (known as *return value optimization* – RVO)

(All compilers besides ...
... MSVC)



Returning, by value – copy elision

When	T	gcc	clang	icc	msvc
T function(){ return T{}; }	Non-trivial	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Trivial	✓	✓	✓	

-  – full copy/ move elision.
-  – one copy-construction after callee returns.

Takeaway 4

DON'T TRUST YOUR COMPILER (BLINDLY)

Returning – copy elision



```
SomeType function(){  
    /* ~~~ */  
    return { init_args };  
}
```

*Then, a copy/ move of it
is elided here*

```
/* ~~~ */  
auto obj { function() };
```

*A SomeType (temporary)
object is created here*

*And once more here when
initializing obj*

Only possible when **copy ctor/ move ctor** exist.

Returning – delayed temporary materialization

C++17

```
SomeType function(){  
    /* ~~~ */  
    return { init_args };  
}
```

*...passed here but
since that's not the
final stop...*

```
/* ~~~ */  
auto obj { function() };
```

*Nothing is created here,
init_args are magically...*

*...they are passed one step
further to initialize obj*

Enabled by **delayed temporary materialization** in C++17.

Returning, by value – copy elision

When	What	C++11	C++17
<pre>T function(){ return T{}; }</pre>	Copy/ Move elision	Optional	Mandatory
	T(const T&), T(T&&)	Must be present	Optional
	Side effects of T(const T&), T(T&&)	Ignored	Ignored

Returning, by value – copy elision

When	What	C++11	C++17
T function(){ return T{}; }	Copy/ Move elision	Optional	Mandatory
	T(const T&), T(T&&)	Must be present	Optional
T function(){ T obj{}; return obj; }	Side effects of T(const T&), T(T&&)	Ignored	Ignored
	Copy/ Move elision	Optional	Optional
	T(const T&), T(T&&)	Must be present	Optional
	Side effects of T(const T&), T(T&&)	Ignored	Ignored

Returning, by value II (non-trivial)

```
proper_string ret_value(){  
    proper_string result{"Alice and Bob love C++"};  
    if (random_condition()) {  
        result = "Alice and Bob like C!";  
        return result;  
    }  
    return result;  
}
```

*A named object
result is created*



*Two return
statements*

```
auto str{ ret_value() };  
printf("%s", str.c_str());
```

Objects as return values

A **really smart compiler** could notice that *result* was only feeding the return value, and substitute it for *result* throughout.

Another solution might be to extend the language:

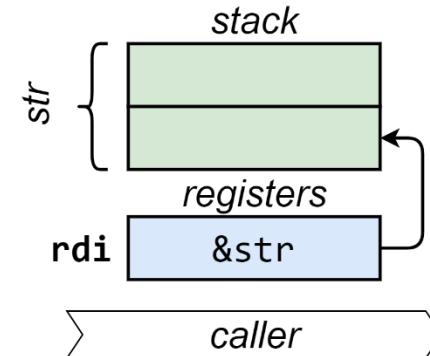
```
trivial_string ret_value ()  
    return result;  
{  
    /* ~~~ */  
}
```

Objects as return values, Michael Tiemann in *C++ Gems* (1998)

Returning, by value II (non-trivial)

```
proper_string ret_value(){
    proper_string result{"Alice and Bob love C++"};
    if (random_condition()){
        result = "Alice and Bob like C!";
        return result;
    }
    return result;
}

auto str{ ret_value() };
printf("%s", str.c_str());
```

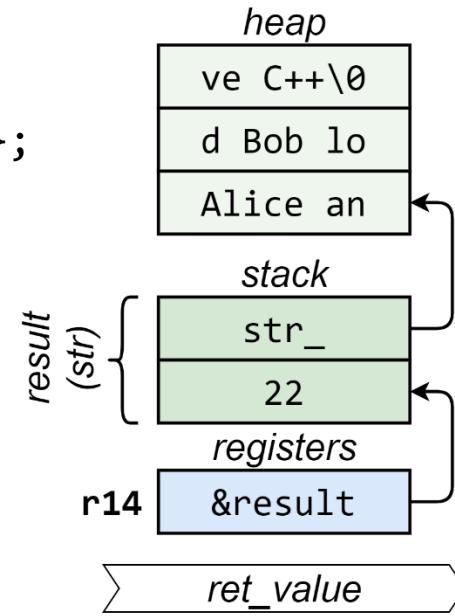


- prepares the stack
- passes the target location of an object to be constructed

Returning, by value II (non-trivial)

```
proper_string ret_value(){
    proper_string result{"Alice and Bob love C++"};
    if (random_condition()){
        result = "Alice and Bob like C!";
        return result;
    }
    return result;
}

auto str{ ret_value() };
printf("%s", str.c_str());
```



- creates an object at the target location

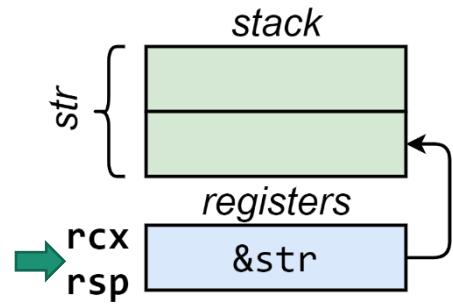
Returning, by value II (non-trivial)

Most compilers agree on full copy elision...

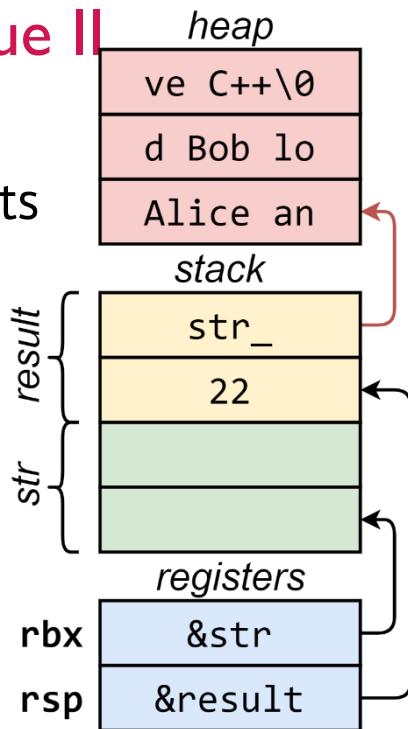
...msvc does something else.

Returning, by value II (non-trivial)

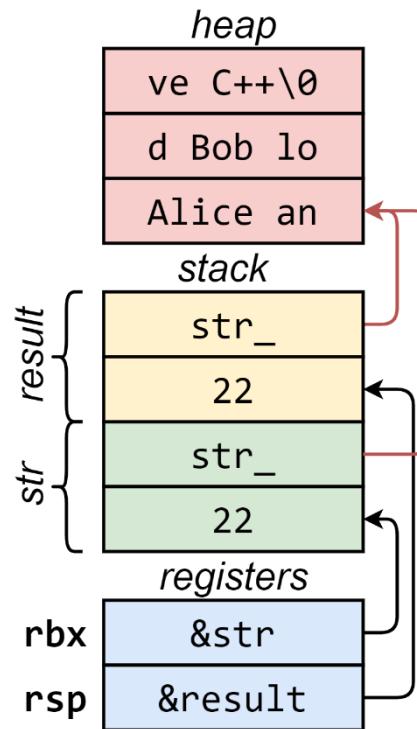
msvc move-constructs
from return object



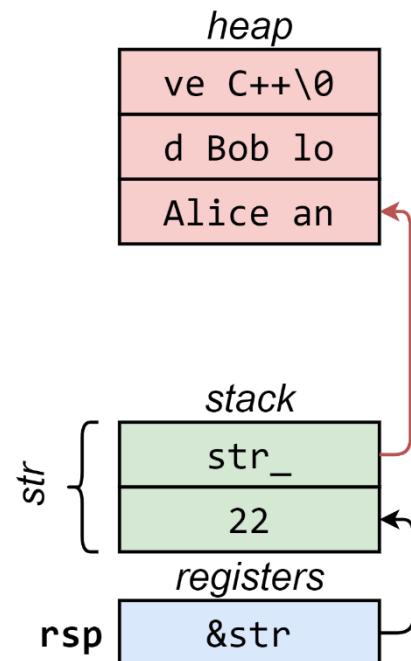
- prepares the stack
• passes the target location of an object to be constructed



- adjusts the stack
• creates an object in its own stack space



- moves the object from its own stack space to the target location



- copy elided

Returning, by value – copy elision

When	T	gcc	clang	icc	msvc
T function(){ return T{}; }	Non-trivial	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Trivial	✓	✓	✓	
T function(){ T obj{}; return obj; }	Non-trivial	✓	✓	✓	

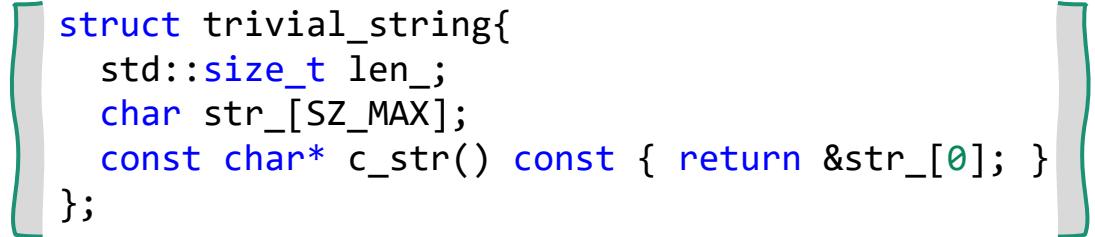
 –full copy/ move elision.

 –copy-construction after callee returns.

 –move-construction from named lvalue by callee.

Returning, by value II (trivial)

```
trivial_string ret_value(){
    trivial_string result{22, "Alice and Bob love C++"};
    if (random_condition()){
        result = {21, "Alice and Bob like C!"};
        return result;
    }
    return result;
}
auto str{ ret_value() };
printf("%s", str.c_str());
```

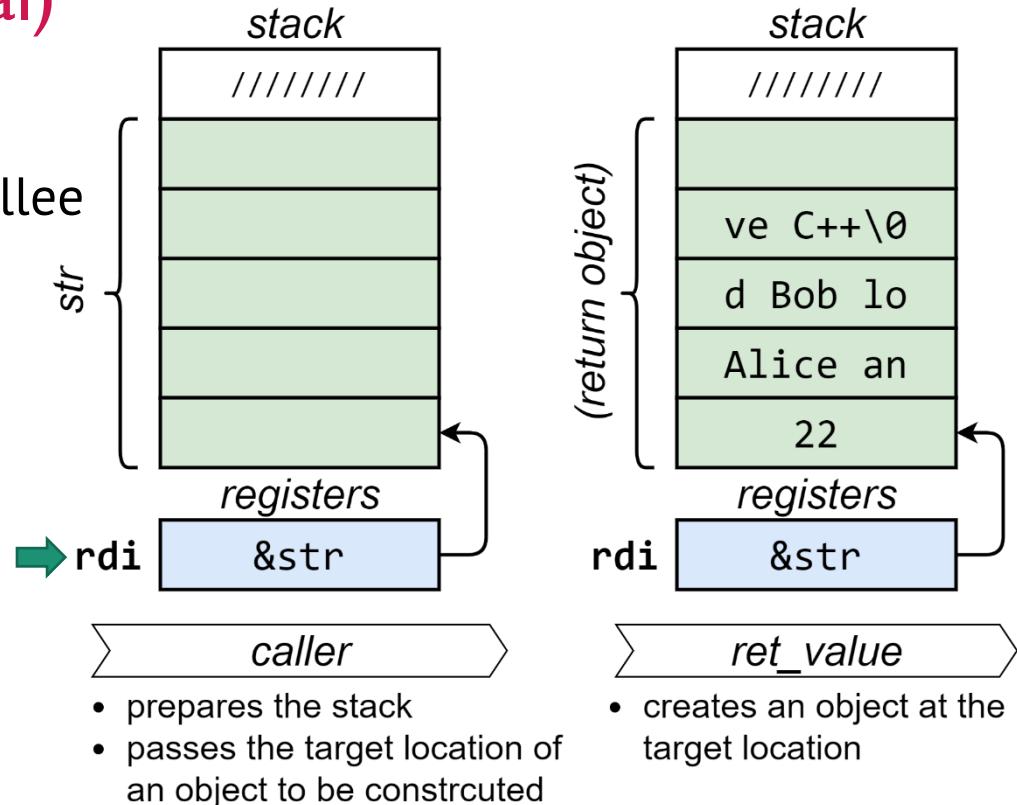


```
struct trivial_string{
    std::size_t len_;
    char str_[SZ_MAX];
    const char* c_str() const { return &str_[0]; }
};
```

Returning, by value II (trivial)

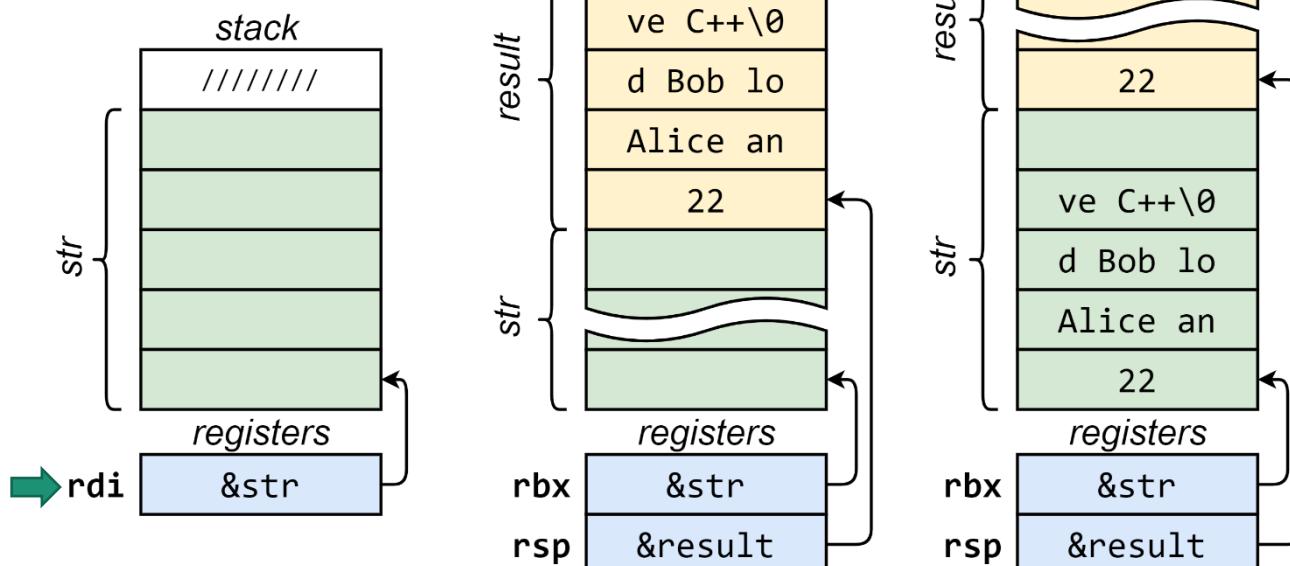
Some compilers* agree:

- Object (**result**) created by the callee directly on the stack at the target location
- Full copy elision



*some compilers: gcc & clang

Returning, by value II (trivial), icc



caller

- prepares the stack
- passes the target location of an object to be constructed

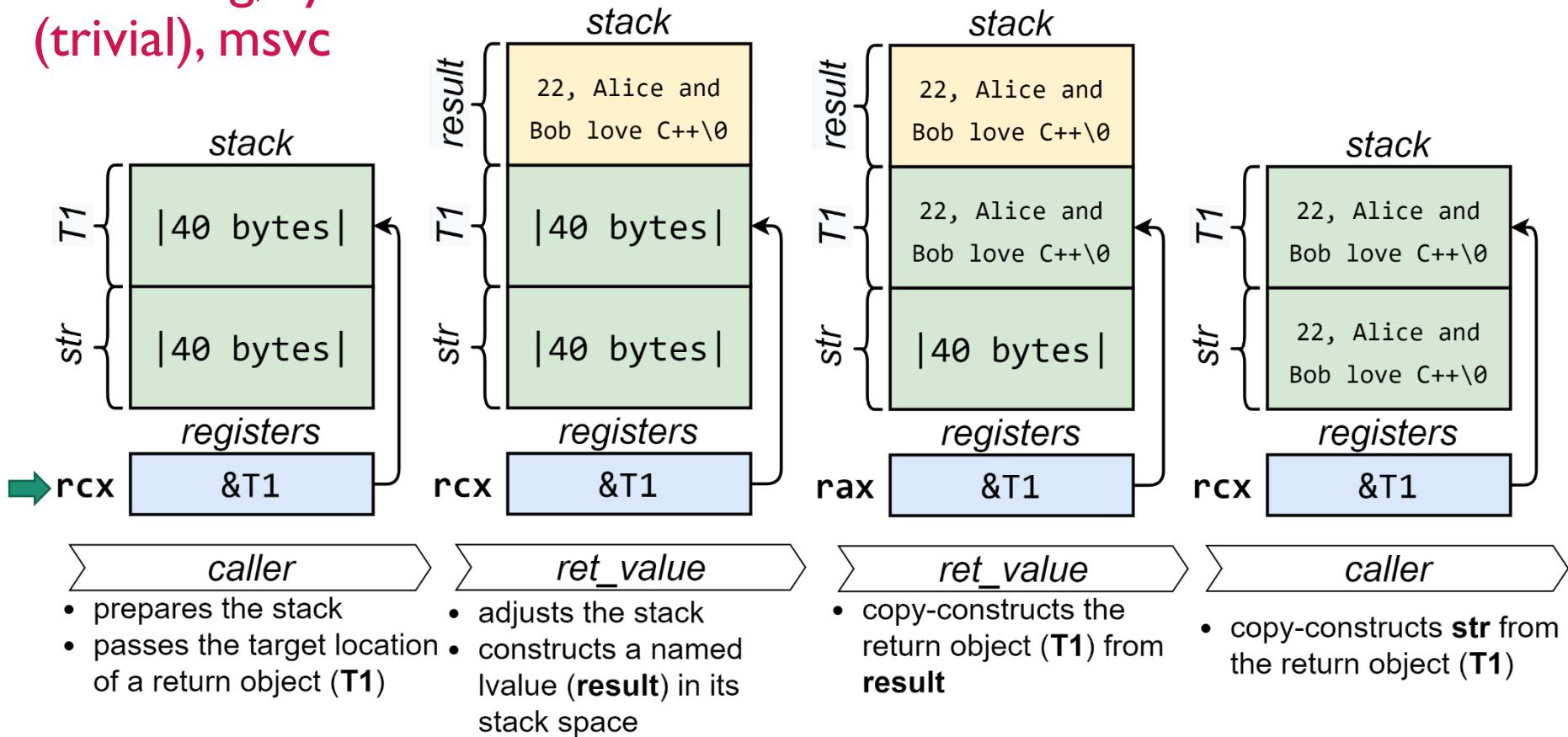
ret_value

- adjusts the stack
- creates a new object in its own stack space

ret_value

- copies the object to its target destination

Returning, by value II (trivial), msvc



Returning, by value – copy elision

When	T	gcc	clang	icc	msvc
T function(){ return T{}; }	Non-trivial	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Trivial	✓	✓	✓	
T function(){ T obj{}; return obj; }	Non-trivial	✓	✓	✓	
	Trivial	✓	✓		2x

–full copy/ move elision.

–copy-construction after callee returns.

–move-construction from named lvalue by callee.

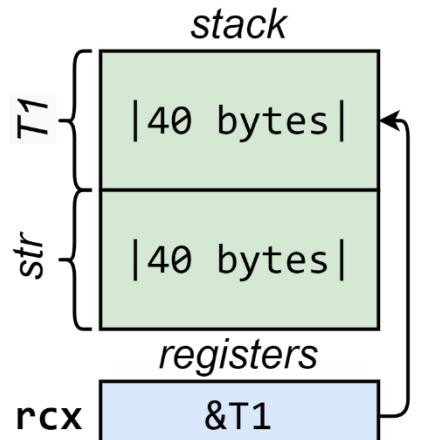
–copy construction.

Returning, by value II (trivial)

```
trivial_string ret_value(){
    trivial_string result{22, "Alice and Bob love C++"};
    if (random_condition()){
        result = {21, "Alice and Bob like C!"};
        return result;
    }
    return result;
}

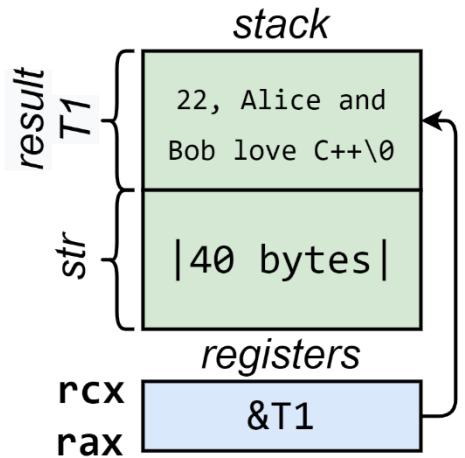
auto str{ ret_value() };
printf("%s", str.c_str());
```

Returning, by value II (trivial), msvc—single return*



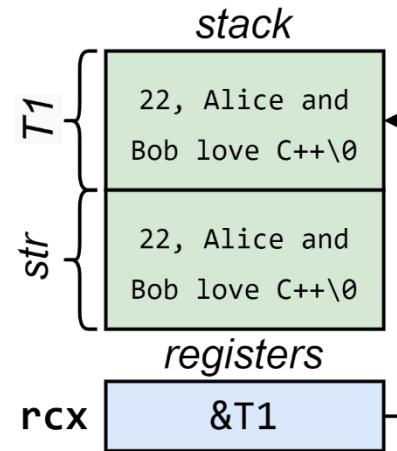
➤ *caller*

- prepares the stack
- passes the target location of a return object (**T1**)



➤ *ret_value*

- copy-constructs the return object (**T1**) directly



➤ *caller*

- copy-constructs **str** from the return object (**T1**)

*Only when the if statement tests negative.

Returning, by value – copy elision

When	T	gcc	clang	icc	msvc
T function(){ return T{}; }	Non-trivial	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Trivial	✓	✓	✓	✋
T function(){ T obj{}; return obj; }	Non-trivial	✓	✓	✓	
	Trivial	✓	✓		 2x

✓ –full copy/ move elision.

✋ –copy-construction after callee returns.

 –move-construction from named lvalue by callee.

 –copy construction.

Only 1.5x with
single return

Takeaway 5

SINGLE RETURN IS (STILL) YOUR FRIEND

ASSIGNING FROM FUNCTION CALL, BY VALUE

Returning, by value

```
some_string ret_value(){  
    some_string result{"Alice and Bob love C++"};  
    /* ~~~ */  
    return result;  
}
```

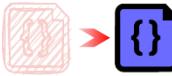
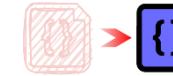
```
some_string str{"Hello World of C++"};  
str = ret_value();
```

```
printf("%s", str.c_str());
```

*Return value used
in assignment*



Returning, by value – copy elision (assignment)

When	T	gcc	clang	icc	msvc
<pre>T function(){ return T{}; }</pre>	Non-trivial				
	Trivial				
<pre>T function(){ T obj{}; return obj; }</pre>	Non-trivial				
	Trivial			 2x	 2x



-full copy/ move elision



-copy assignment (construction)



-move assignment (construction)

Returning, by value – copy elision (assignment)

When	T	gcc	clang	icc	msvc
T function(){ return T{}; }	Non-trivial				
	Trivial				
T function(){ T obj{}; return obj; }	Non-trivial				
	Trivial				

-full copy/ move elision

-copy assignment (construction)

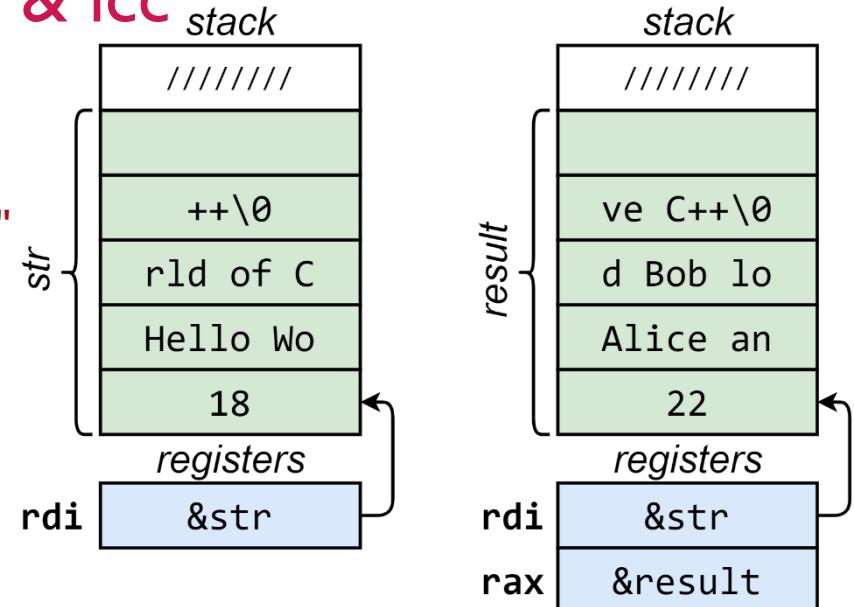
-move assignment (construction)

Returning, by value, gcc, clang & icc

```
trivial_string ret_value(){  
    return {  
        22, "Alice and Bob love C++"  
    };  
}
```

```
trivial_string str{  
    18, "Hello World of C++"};  
  
str = ret_value();
```

```
printf("%s", str.c_str());
```



- *caller*
- initializes `str` object
 - passes the target location (`&str`) to the callee

- *ret_value*
- creates the `result`/ `return` object at the target location (overwriting previously held value)

Returning, by value – copy elision (assignment)

When	T	gcc	clang	icc	msvc
T function(){ return T{}; }	Non-trivial				
	Trivial				
T function(){ T obj{}; return obj; }	Non-trivial				2x
	Trivial				2x

-full copy/ move elision

-copy assignment (construction)

-move assignment (construction)

Returning, by value – copy elision (assignment)

When	T	gcc	clang	icc	msvc
T function(){ return T{}; }	Non-trivial				
	Trivial				
T function(){ T obj{}; return obj; }	Non-trivial				2x
	Trivial				2x

-full copy/ move elision

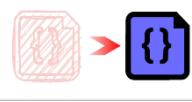
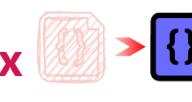
-copy assignment (construction)

-move assignment (construction)

Takeaway 6

BIG CHAINS OF COPIES/ MOVES CAN BE OPTIMIZED BY
REALLY SMART COMPILERS

Returning, by value – copy elision (assignment)

When	T	gcc	clang	icc	msvc
T function(){ return T{}; }	Non-trivial				
	Trivial				
T function(){ T obj{}; return obj; }	Non-trivial				
	Trivial				

 -full copy/ move elision

 -copy assignment (construction)

 -move assignment (construction)

Returning, by value, non-trivial, lvalue & assignment

```
proper_string ret_value(){
    proper_string result{"Alice and Bob love C++"};
    if (random_condition()){
        /* ~~~ */
    }
    proper_string str{"Hello World of C++"};
```

```
printf("%s", str.c_str());
```

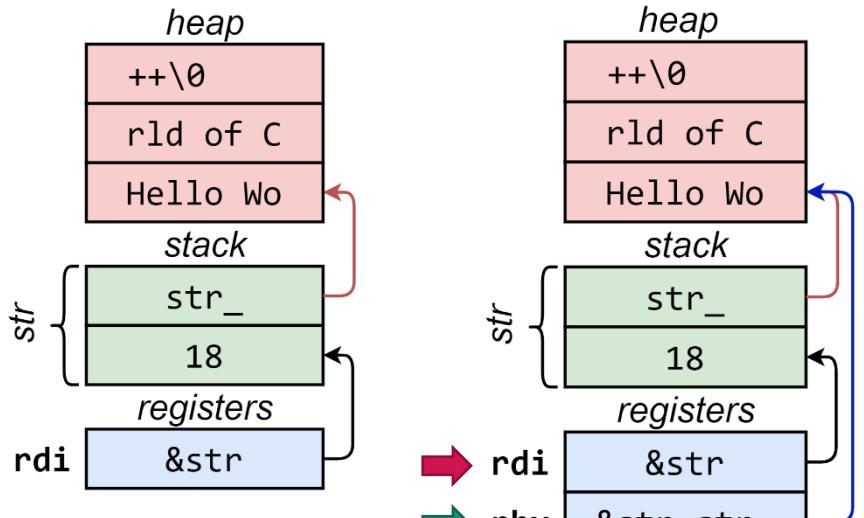


An extra challenge

```
str = ret_value();
```

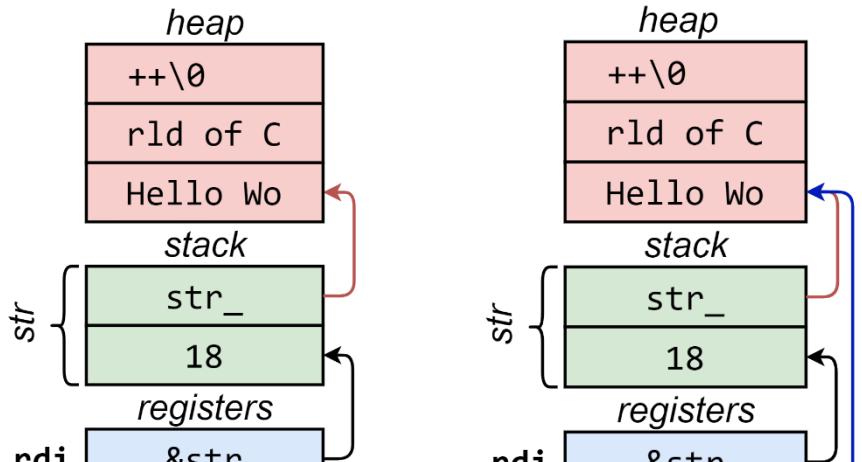
```
printf("%s", str.c_str());
```

gcc, clang: non-trivial, lvalue & assignment



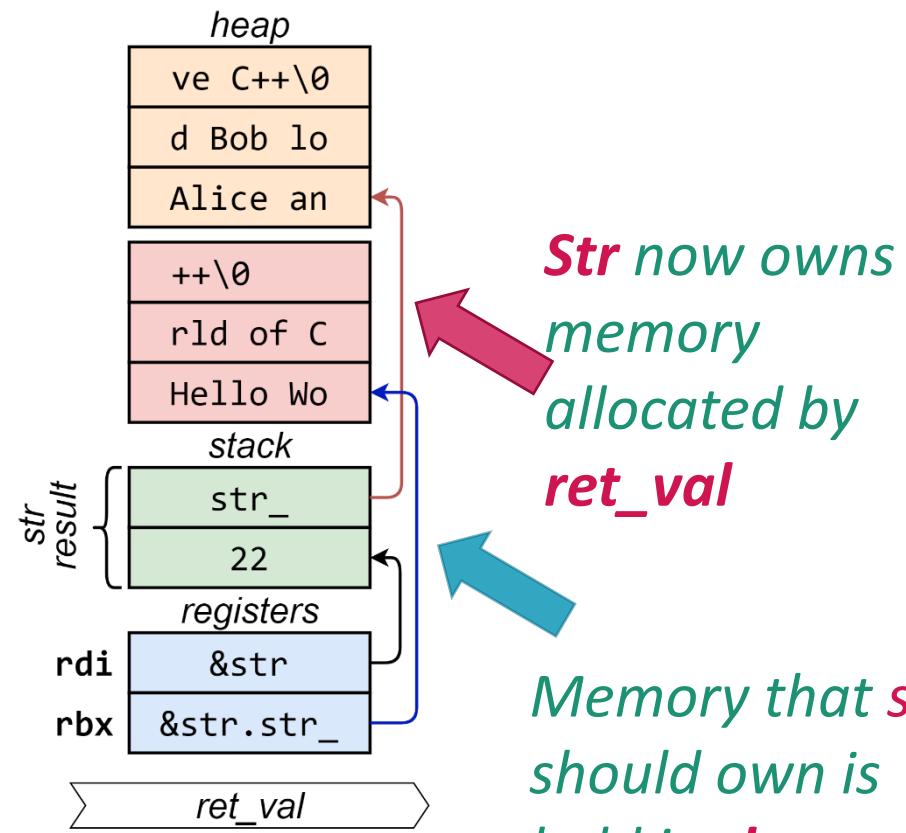
- initializes `str` object
- passes the target location (`&str`) to the callee

gcc, clang: non-trivial, lvalue & assignment



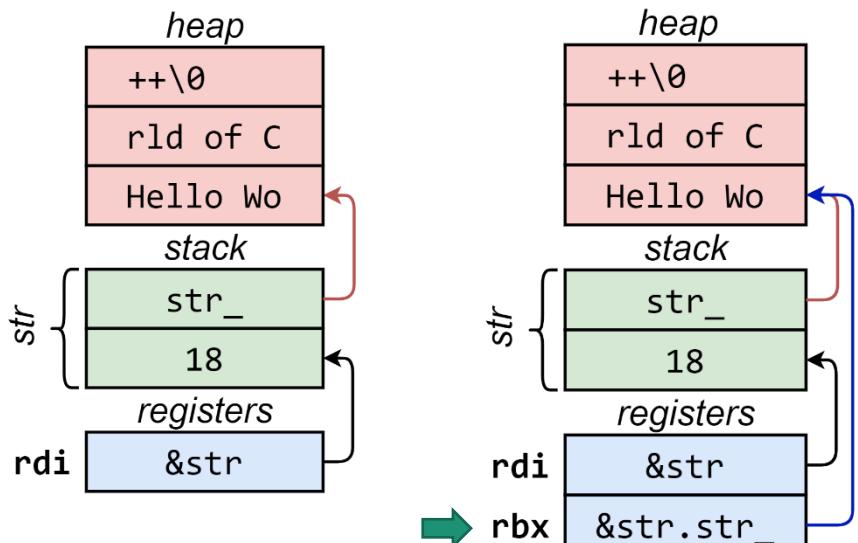
- initializes **str** object
- passes the target location (**&str**) to the callee

- initializes **str** object
- passes the target location (**&str**) to the callee
- saves the address of **str.str_** in **rbx**



- creates result at the target location (allocating new memory)

gcc, clang: non-trivial, lvalue & assignment



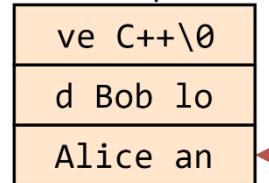
caller

- initializes `str` object
- passes the target location (`&str`) to the callee

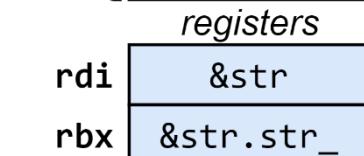
caller

- initializes `str` object
- passes the target location (`&str`) to the callee
- saves the address of `str.str_` in `rbx`

heap



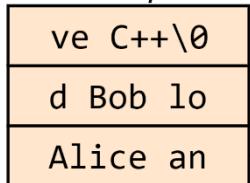
result



ret_val

- creates result at the target location (allocating new memory)

heap



str



caller

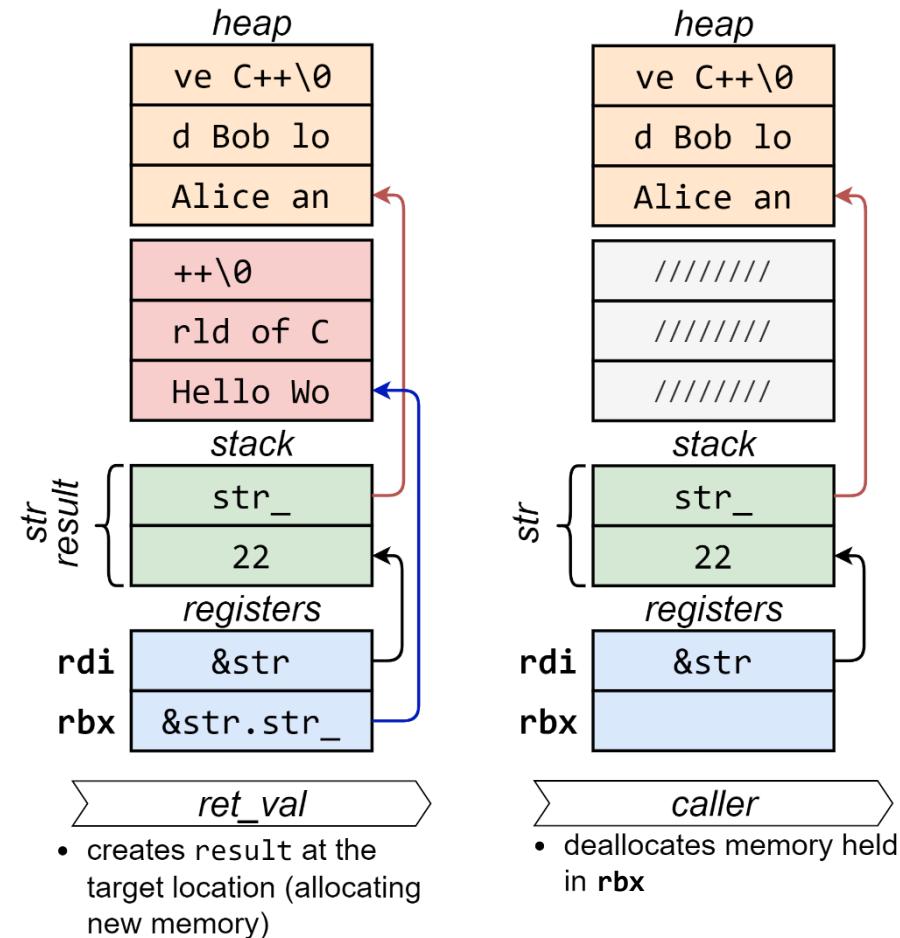
- deallocates memory held in `rbx`

```

proper_string&
operator=(proper_string&& other){
    if (this != &other){
        ::operator delete(str_);
        len_ = other.len_;
        str_ = other.str_;
        other.len_ = 0;
        other.str_ = nullptr;
    }
    return *this;
}

void caller(){
    proper_string str{...};
    str = ret_val();
}

```



Takeaway 7

COMPILERS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE AS-IF RULE

NEITHER PASSING, NOR RETURNING BY VALUE
MEANS ALWAYS MAKING A COPY (COMPILERS AGGRESSIVELY
AVOID COPIES AND MOVES)

ANALYZE THE MACHINE CODE, THERE ARE
HIDDEN GEMS THERE (THIS ALSO HELPS OPTIMIZING CODE
AND AVOIDING NASTY SURPRISES)

TIME FOR ANSWERS!

to pass and return -
the story of functions, values and compilers

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