

# Computer Systems Principles

x86-64 Assembly (Part 3)

# Annoucement

- HW6 is out (due Mar. 28)

# Objectives

- x86-64 Assembly Language
  - To learn about procedure call and return
  - To learn about array

# Procedure Overview

# Mechanisms in Procedures

```
P(...) {  
    •  
    •  
    y = Q(x);  
    print(y)  
    •  
}
```

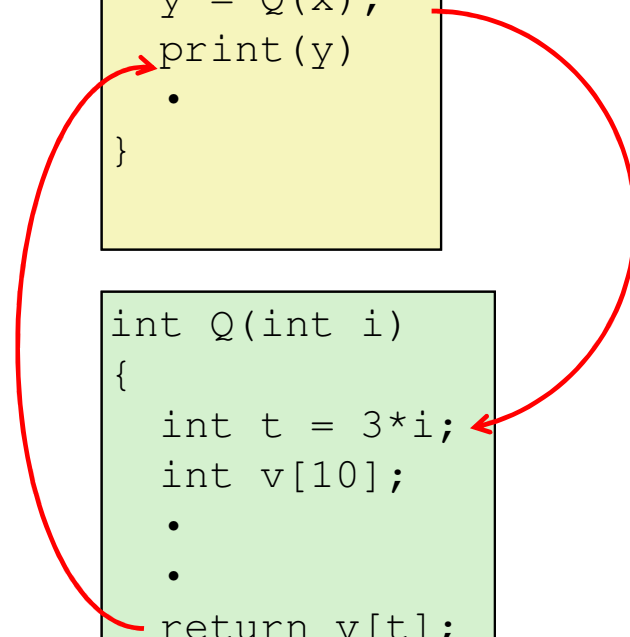
```
int Q(int i)  
{  
    int t = 3*i;  
    int v[10];  
    •  
    •  
    return v[t];  
}
```

# Mechanisms in Procedures

- Passing control
  - To beginning of procedure code
  - Back to return point

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    y = Q(x);  
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int Q(int i)  
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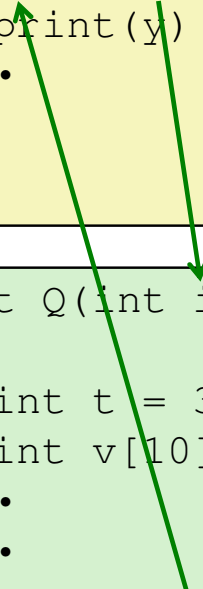


# Mechanisms in Procedures

- Passing control
  - To beginning of procedure code
  - Back to return point
- Passing data
  - Procedure arguments
  - Return value

```
P (...) {  
  •  
  •  
  y = Q(x);  
  print(y)  
  •  
}
```

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int Q(int i)  
{  
  int t = 3*i;  
  int v[10];  
  •  
  •  
  return v[t];  
}
```



The diagram illustrates the control flow between two procedures. A yellow box at the top contains the code for procedure P, which calls Q(x). A green box at the bottom contains the code for procedure Q. Two green arrows originate from the yellow box: one points from the call 'y = Q(x);' to the start of procedure Q, and the other points from the 'return v[t];' statement back to the 'print(y);' statement in procedure P, representing the return of control.

# Mechanisms in Procedures

- Passing control
  - To beginning of procedure code
  - Back to return point
- Passing data
  - Procedure arguments
  - Return value
- Memory management
  - Allocate during procedure execution
  - Deallocate upon return

```
P(...) {  
    •  
    •  
    y = Q(x);  
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}
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int Q(int i)  
{  
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    int v[10];  
    •  
    •  
    return v[t];  
}
```



# Mechanisms in Procedures

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  - Procedure arguments
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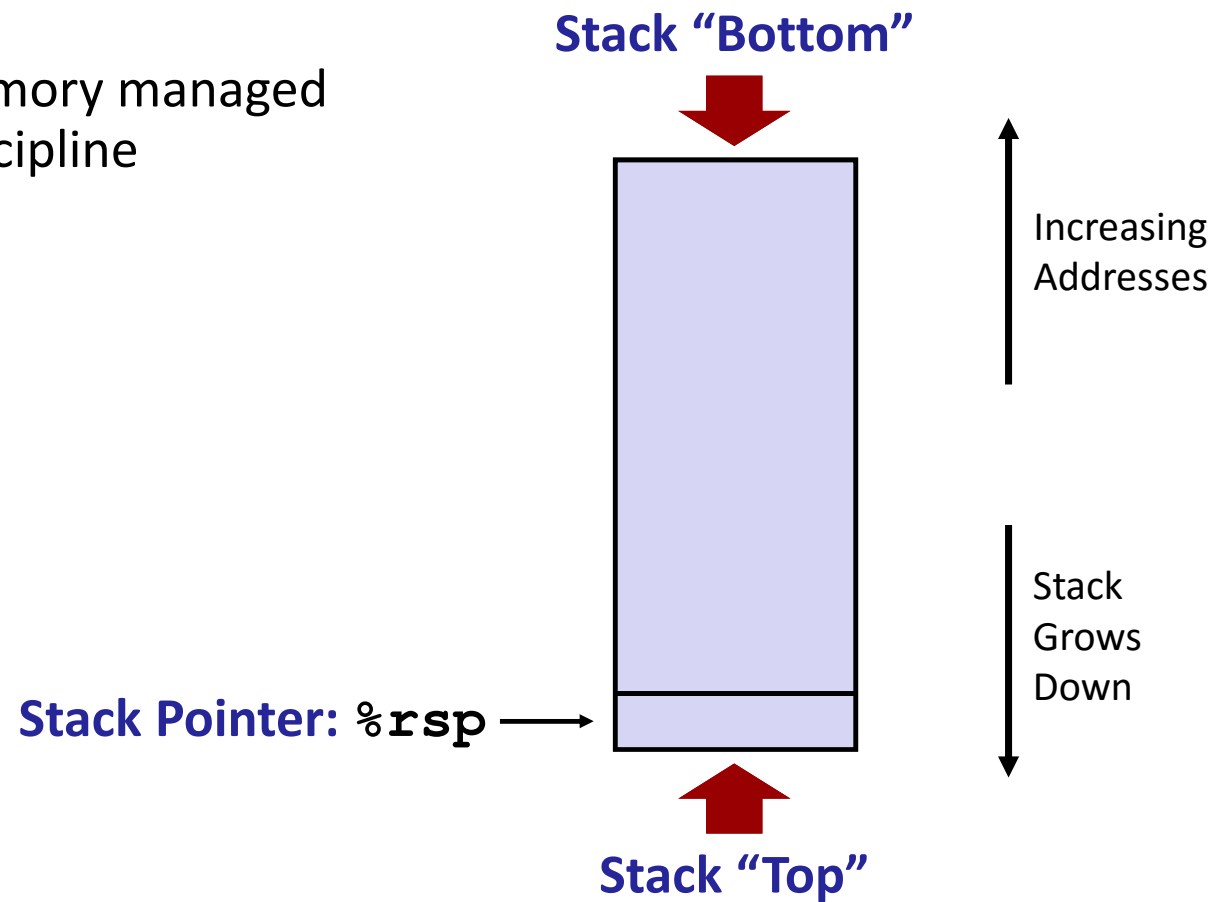
```
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    •  
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    y = Q(x);  
    print(y)  
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int Q(int i)  
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    •  
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x86-64 Stack

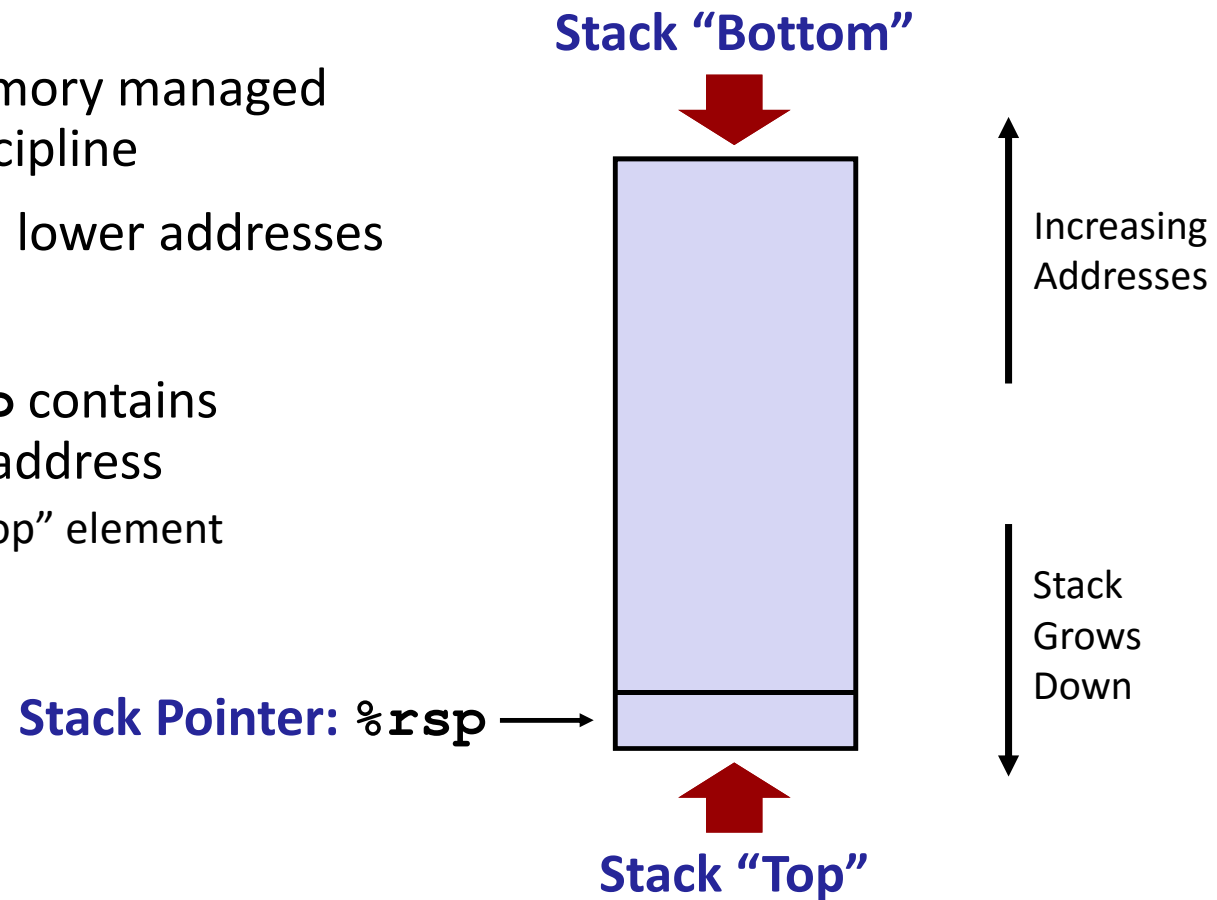
# x86-64 Stack

- Region of memory managed with stack discipline



# x86-64 Stack

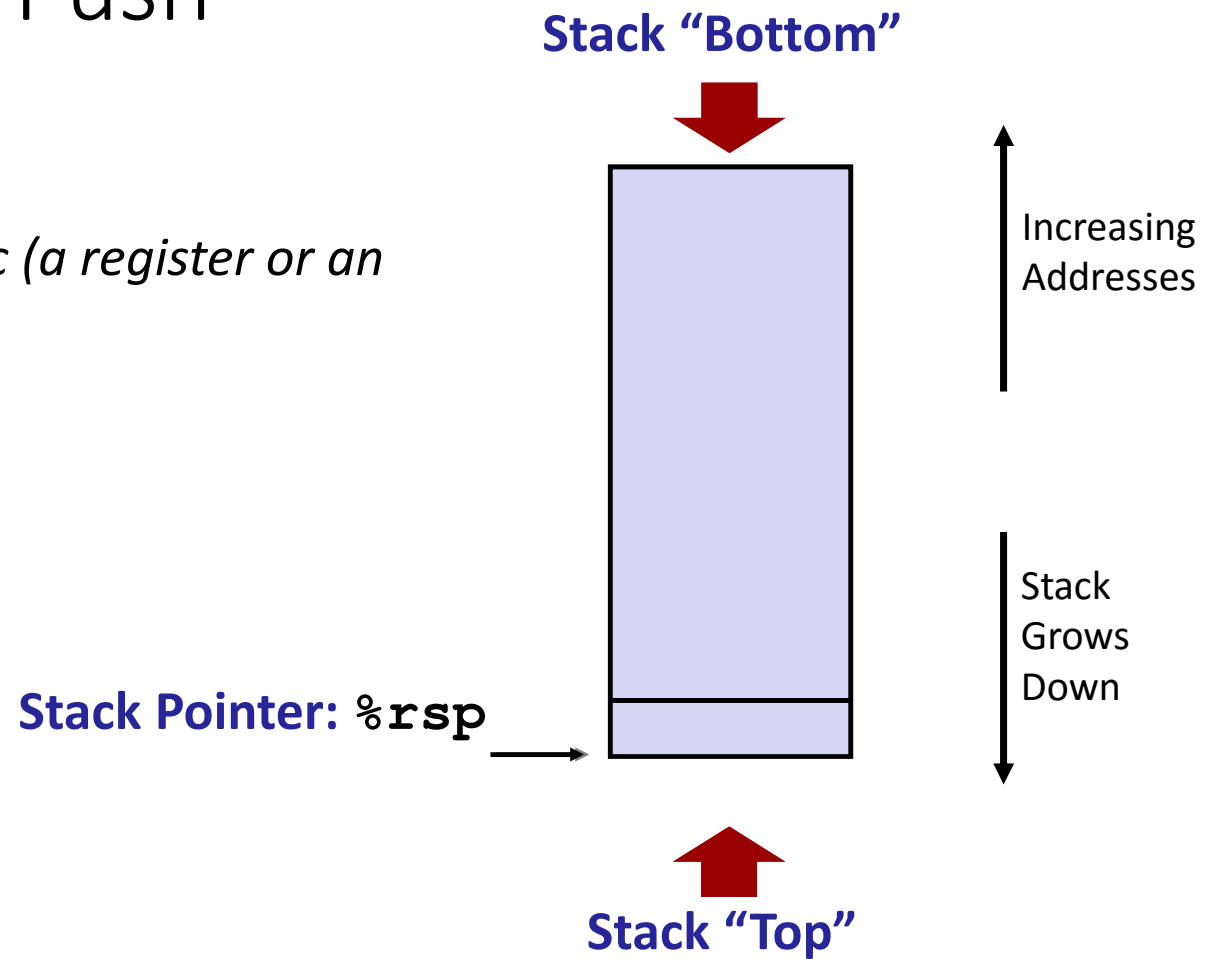
- Region of memory managed with stack discipline
- Grows toward lower addresses
- Register `%rsp` contains lowest stack address
  - address of “top” element



# x86-64 Stack: Push

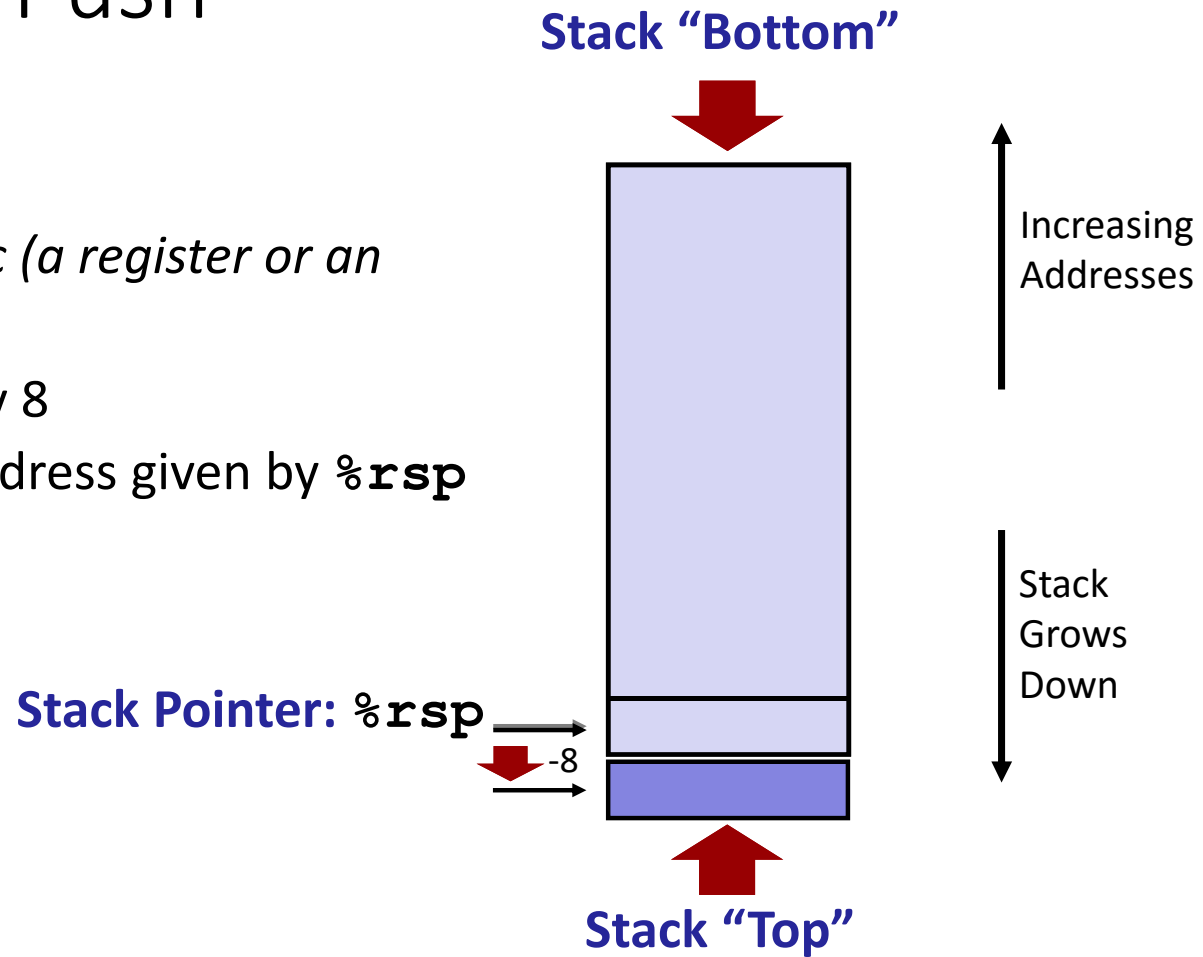
- **pushq *Src***

- Fetch operand at *Src* (a register or an immediate)



# x86-64 Stack: Push

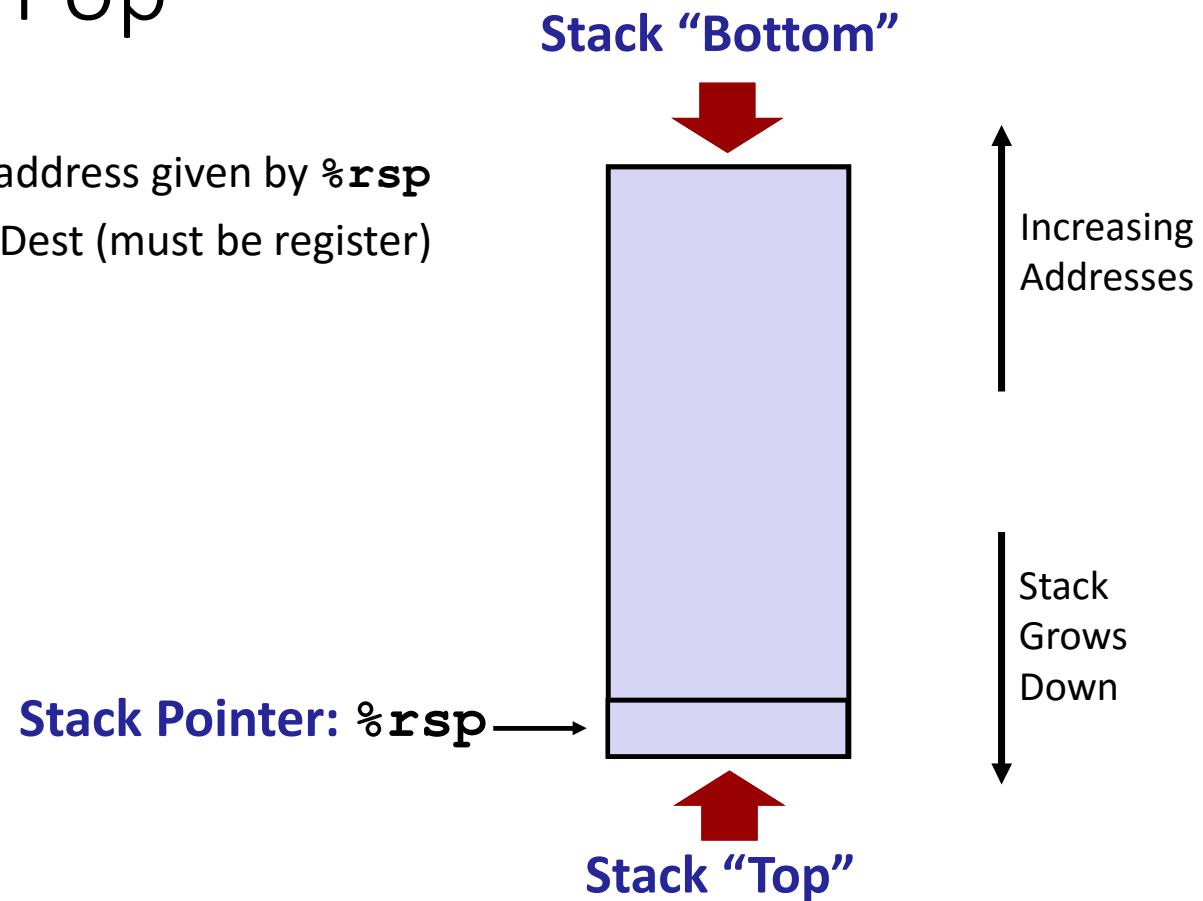
- **pushq Src**
  - Fetch operand at *Src* (a register or an immediate)
  - Decrement **%rsp** by 8
  - Write operand at address given by **%rsp**



# x86-64 Stack: Pop

## ■ `popq Dest`

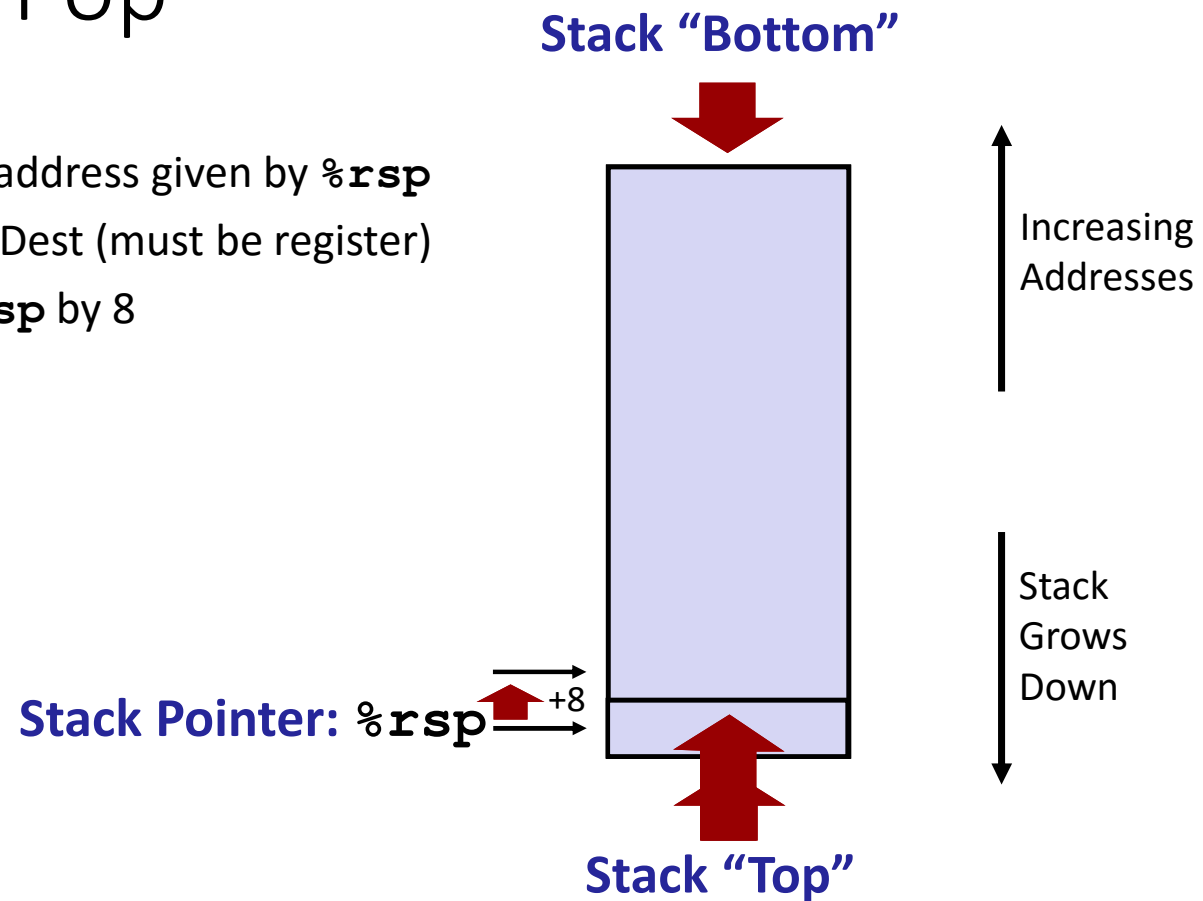
- Read value at address given by `%rsp`
- Store value at `Dest` (must be register)



# x86-64 Stack: Pop

## ■ `popq Dest`

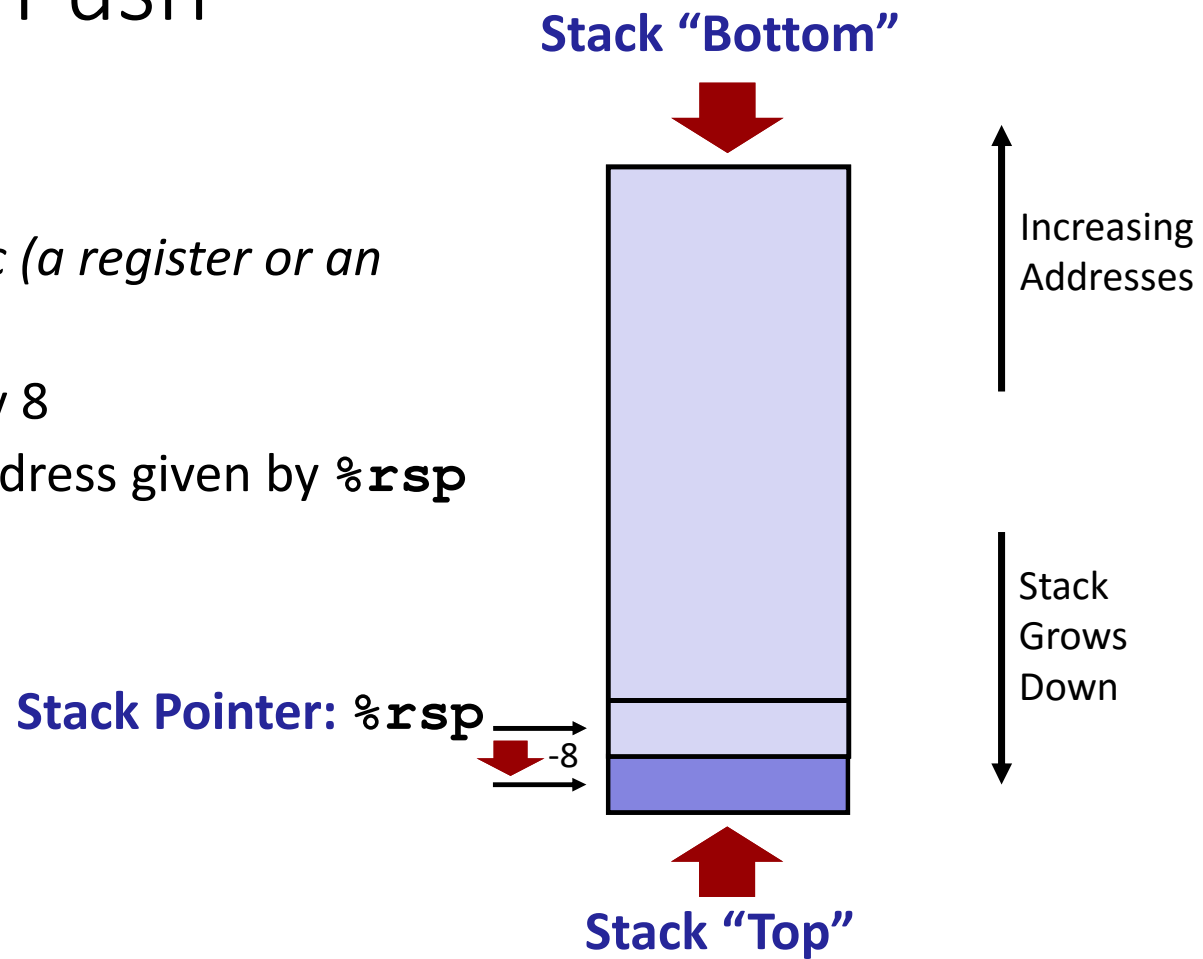
- Read value at address given by `%rsp`
- Store value at `Dest` (must be register)
- Increment `%rsp` by 8





# x86-64 Stack: Push

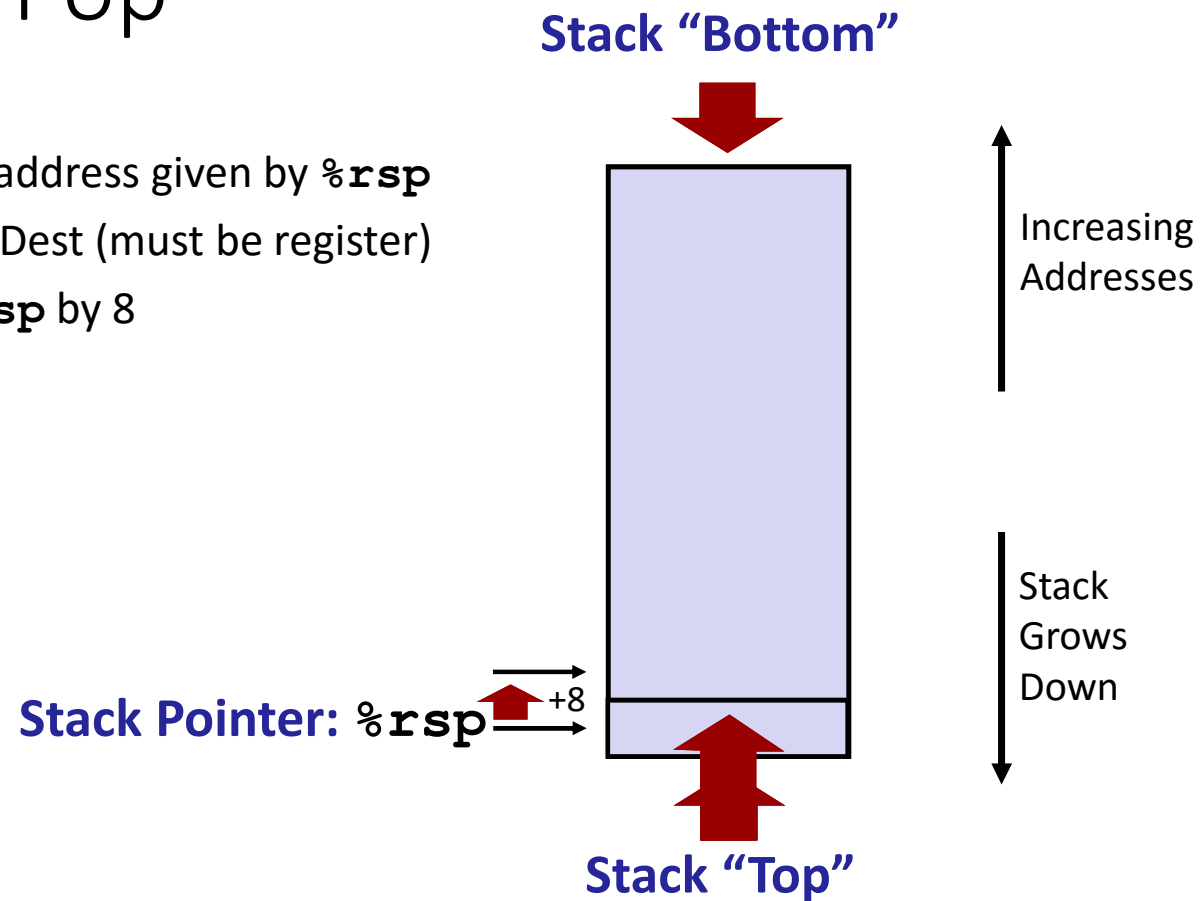
- **pushq Src**
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# x86-64 Stack: Pop

## ■ `popq Dest`

- Read value at address given by `%rsp`
- Store value at `Dest` (must be register)
- Increment `%rsp` by 8



Call and Return

# Code Examples

```
void multstore
(long x, long y, long *dest)
{
    long t = mult2(x, y);
    *dest = t;
}
```

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
400540: push    %rbx                # Save %rbx
400541: mov     %rdx,%rbx           # Save dest
400544: callq   400550 <mult2>      # mult2(x,y)
400549: mov     %rax, (%rbx)         # Save at dest
40054c: pop     %rbx                # Restore %rbx
40054d: retq                               # Return
```

```
long mult2
(long a, long b)
{
    long s = a * b;
    return s;
}
```

```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
400550: mov     %rdi,%rax           # a
400553: imul    %rsi,%rax           # a * b
400557: retq                          # Return
```

# Code Examples

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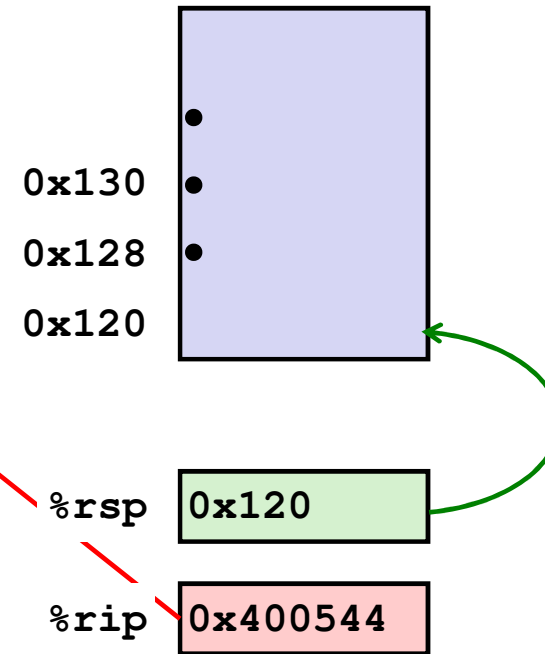
# Procedure Control Flow

- Use stack to support procedure call and return
- **Procedure call: `call label`**
  - Push return address on stack
  - Jump to *label*
- Return address:
  - Address of the next instruction right after call
  - Example from disassembly
- **Procedure return: `ret`**
  - Pop address from stack
  - Jump to address

# Control Flow Example

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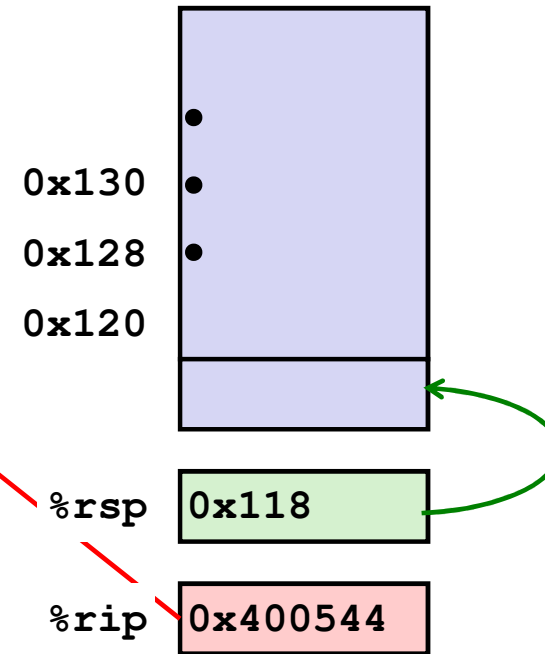
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400557: retq
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# Control Flow Example

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
```

•  
•  
•

```
400544: callq 400550 <mult2>
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400549: mov    %rax, (%rbx)
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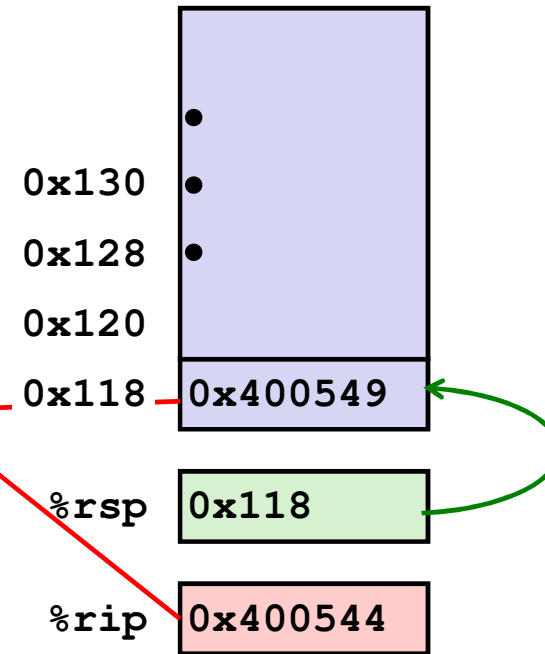
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400550: mov    %rdi, %rax
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•  
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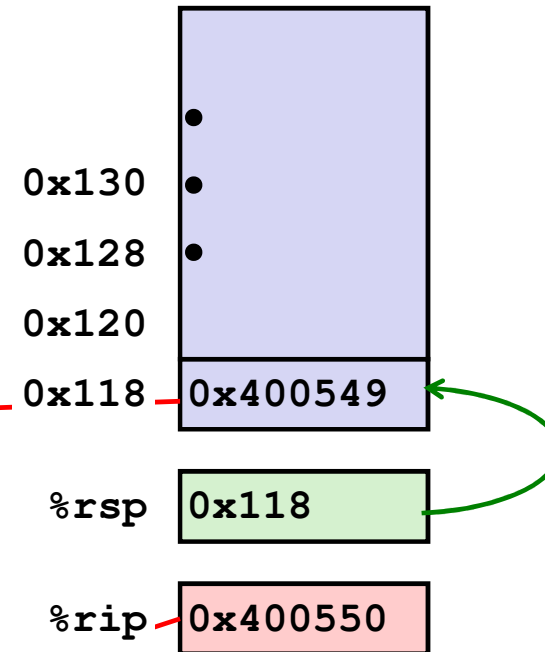
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400557: retq
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# Control Flow Example

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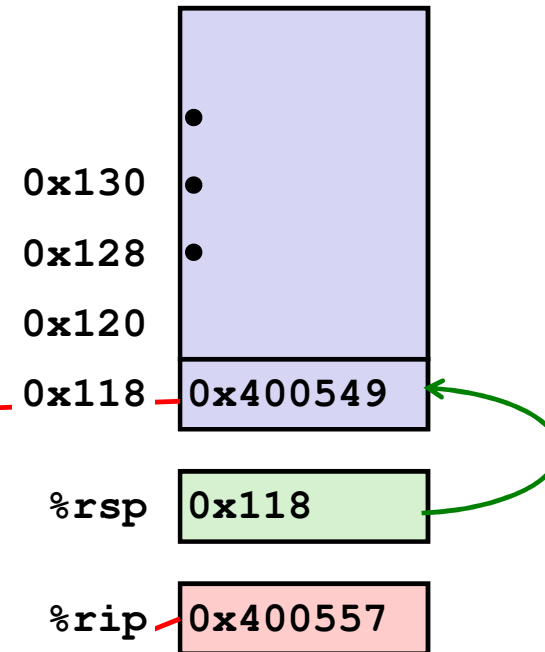
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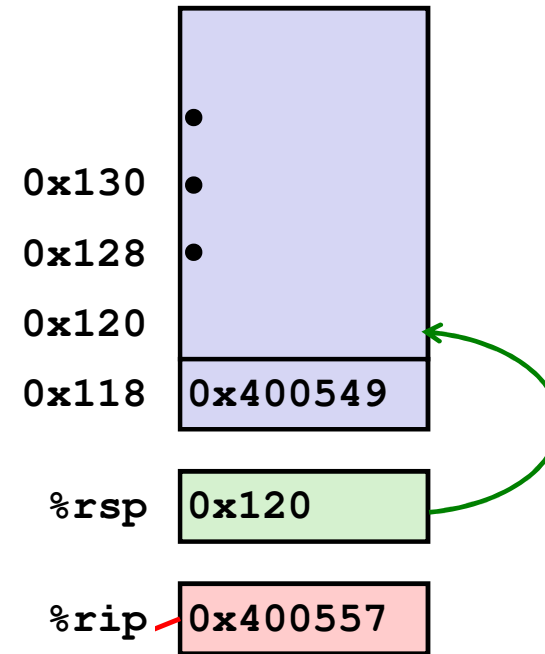
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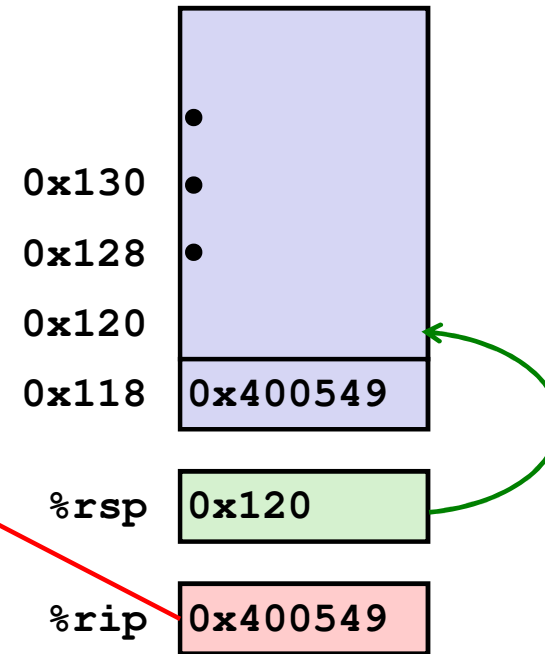
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# Parameter and Return Value Convention

# Procedure Data Flow

## Registers

- First 6 arguments

<code>%rdi</code>
<code>%rsi</code>
<code>%rdx</code>
<code>%rcx</code>
<code>%r8</code>
<code>%r9</code>

# Procedure Data Flow

## Registers

- First 6 arguments

%rdi
%rsi
%rdx
%rcx
%r8
%r9

## Stack

• • •
Arg $n$
• • •
Arg 8
Arg 7

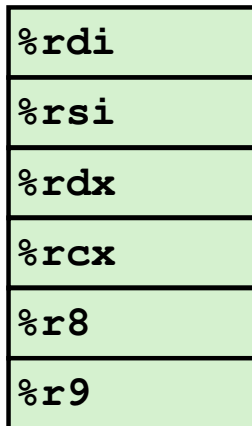
- Only allocate stack space when needed



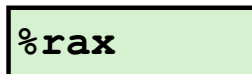
# Procedure Data Flow

## Registers

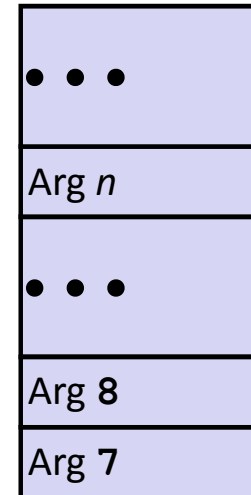
- First 6 arguments



- Return value



## Stack



- Only allocate stack space when needed

# Data Flow Examples

```
void multstore
(long x, long y, long *dest)
{
    long t = mult2(x, y);
    *dest = t;
}
```

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
    # x in %rdi, y in %rsi, dest in %rdx
    ...
    400541: mov     %rdx,%rbx        # Save dest
    400544: callq   400550 <mult2>    # mult2(x,y)
    # t in %rax
    400549: mov     %rax, (%rbx)      # Save at dest
    ...
```

```
long mult2
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    # a in %rdi, b in %rsi
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    # s in %rax
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# Managing Local Data

# Stack-Based Languages

- Need some place to store state of each instantiation
  - Arguments
  - Local variables
  - Return pointer

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- Need some place to store state of each instantiation
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- Assume single threaded model
- State for given procedure needed for limited time
  - From when called to when return
- Stack allocated in *Frames*
  - state for single procedure instantiation

# Call Chain Example

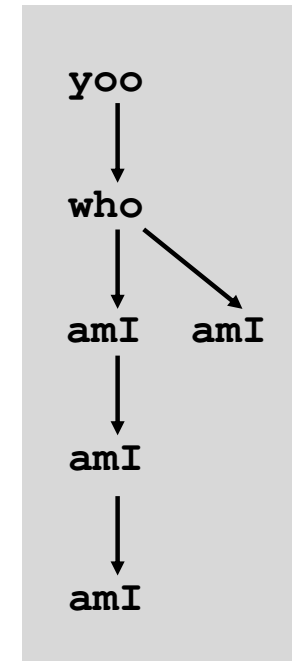
```
yoo (...)  
{  
  .  
  .  
  who ();  
  .  
  .  
}
```

```
who (...)  
{  
  . . .  
  amI ();  
  . . .  
  amI ();  
  . . .  
}
```

```
amI (...)  
{  
  .  
  .  
  amI ();  
  .  
  .  
}
```

Procedure `amI ()` is recursive

Example  
Call Chain



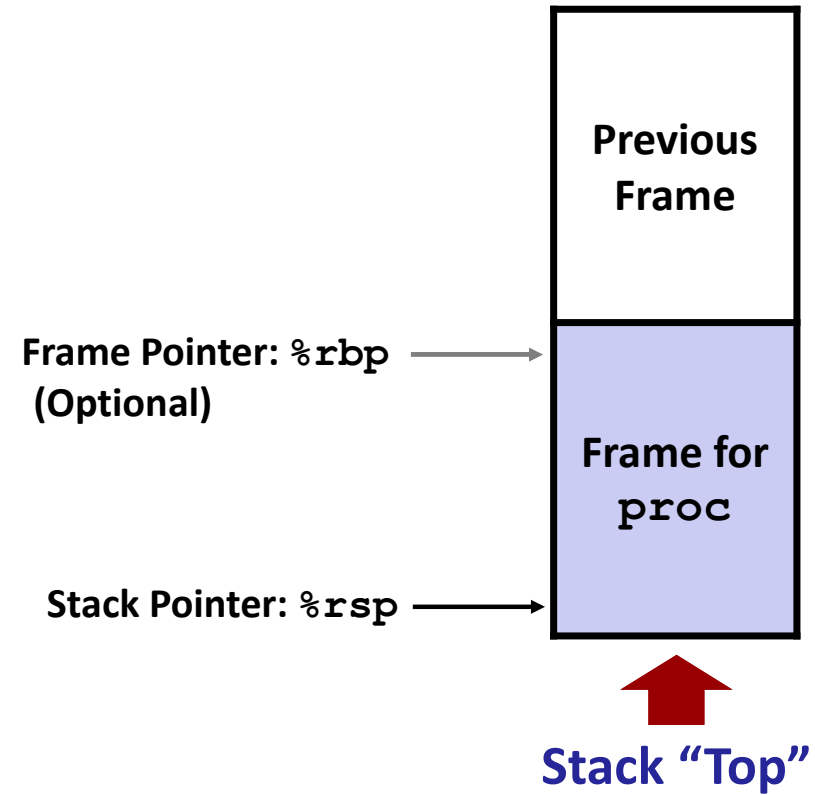


# Stack Frames

- Contents
  - Return information
  - Local storage (if needed)
  - Temporary storage (if needed)

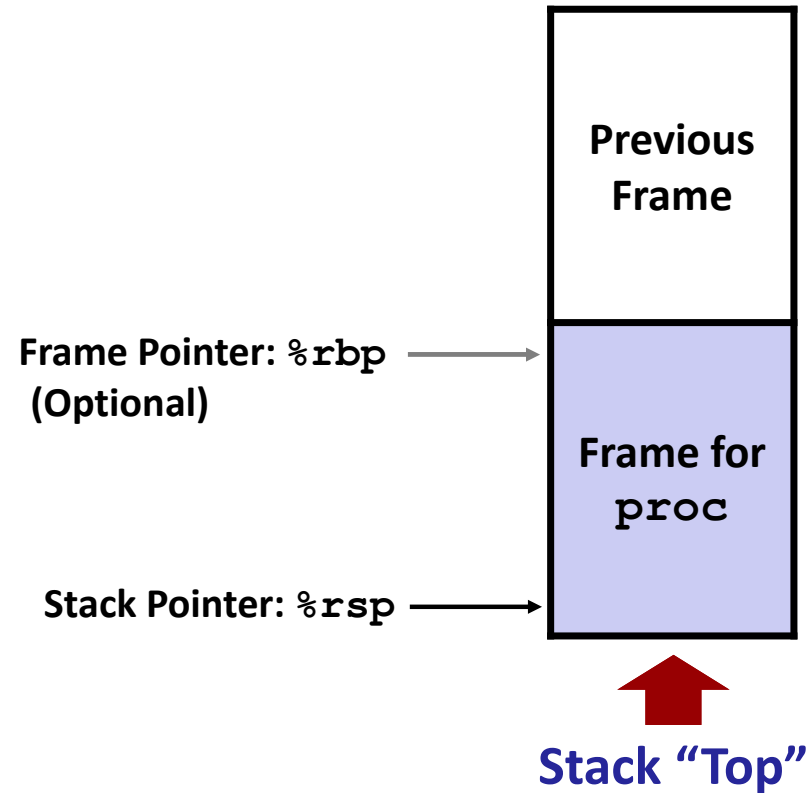
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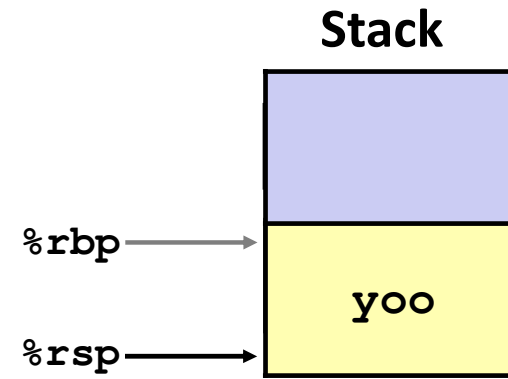
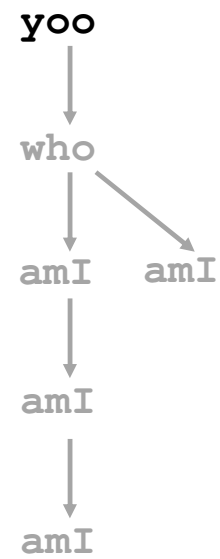
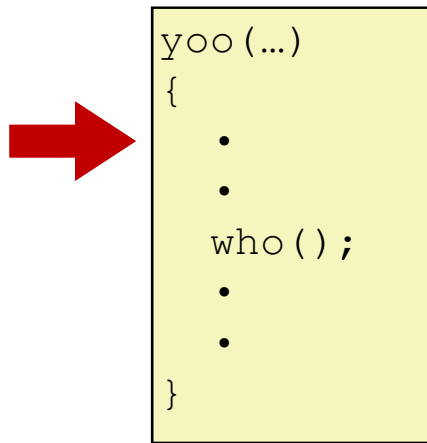


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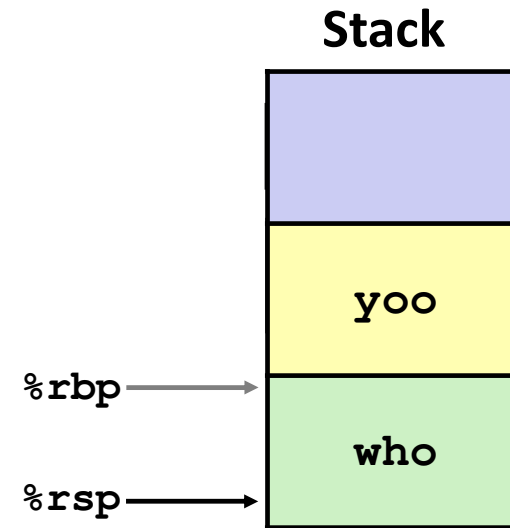
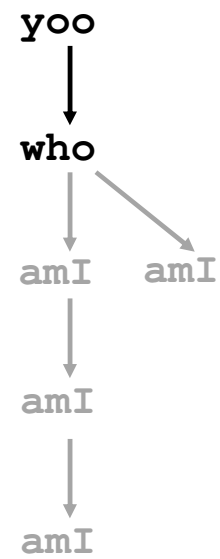
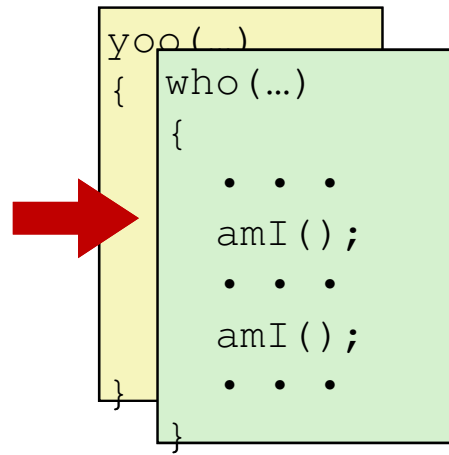
- Contents
  - Return information
  - Local storage (if needed)
  - Temporary storage (if needed)
- Management
  - Space allocated when enter procedure
    - “Set-up” code
    - Includes push by **call** instruction
  - Deallocated when return
    - “Finish” code
    - Includes pop by **ret** instruction



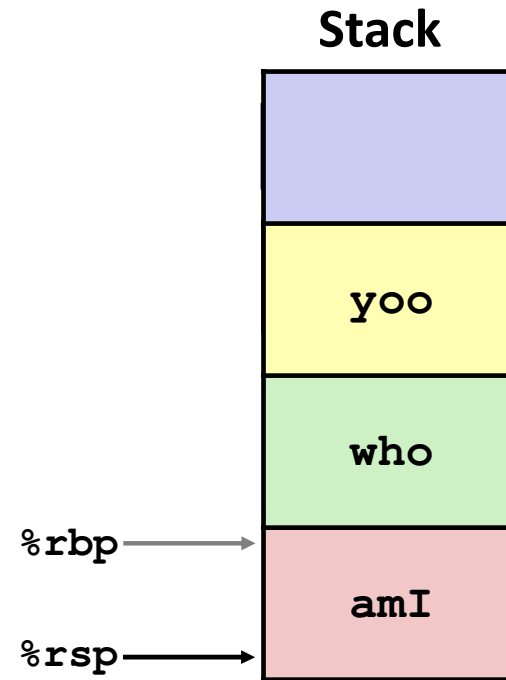
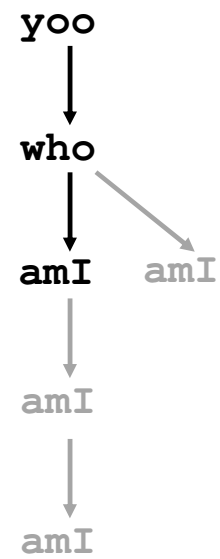
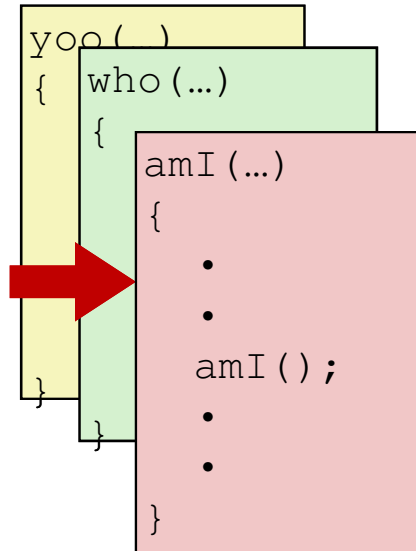
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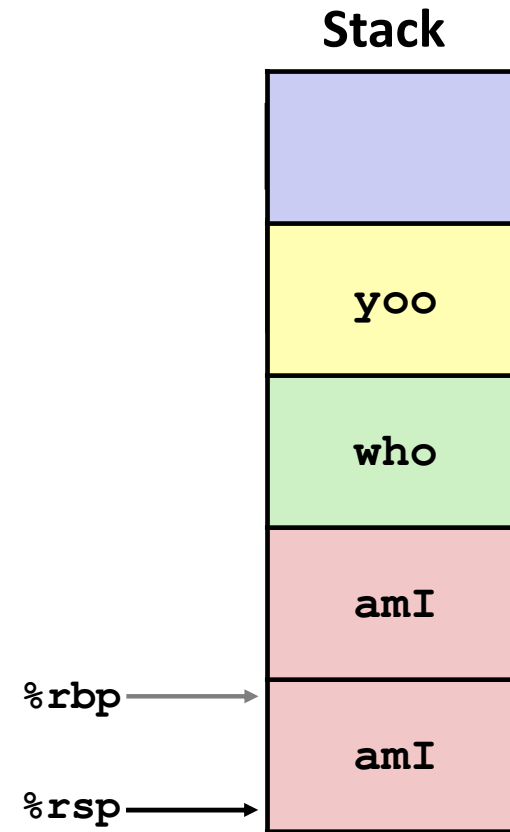
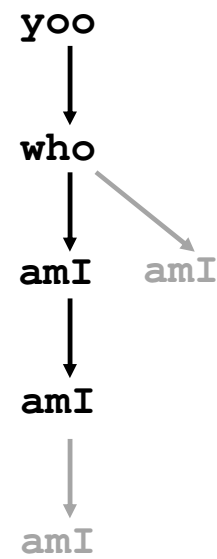
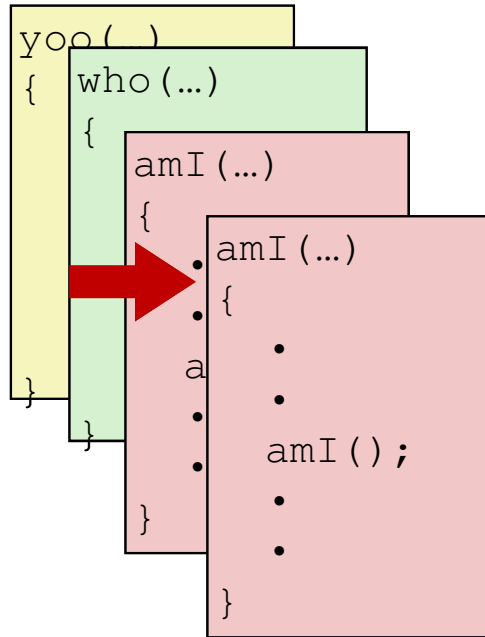
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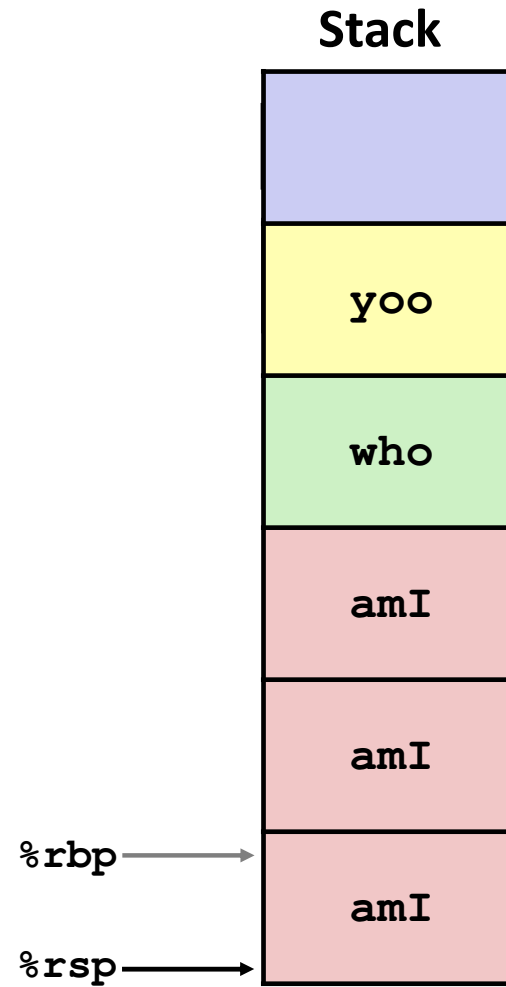
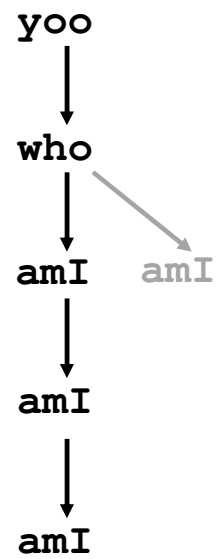
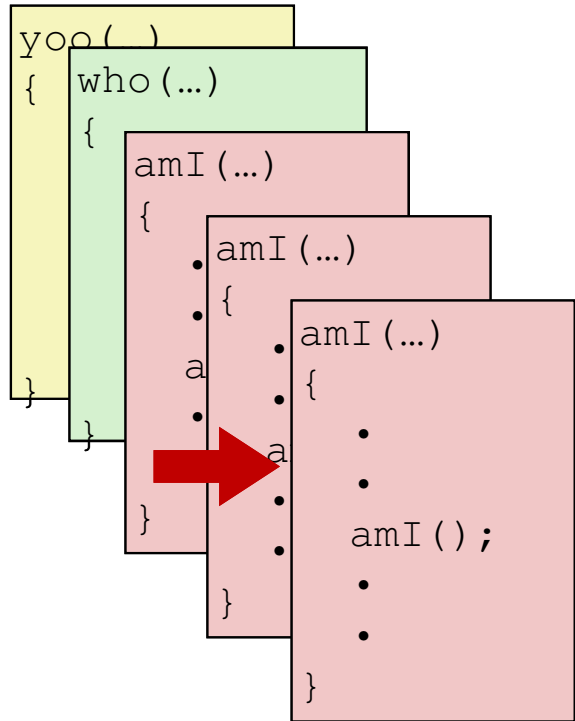
# Example



# Example

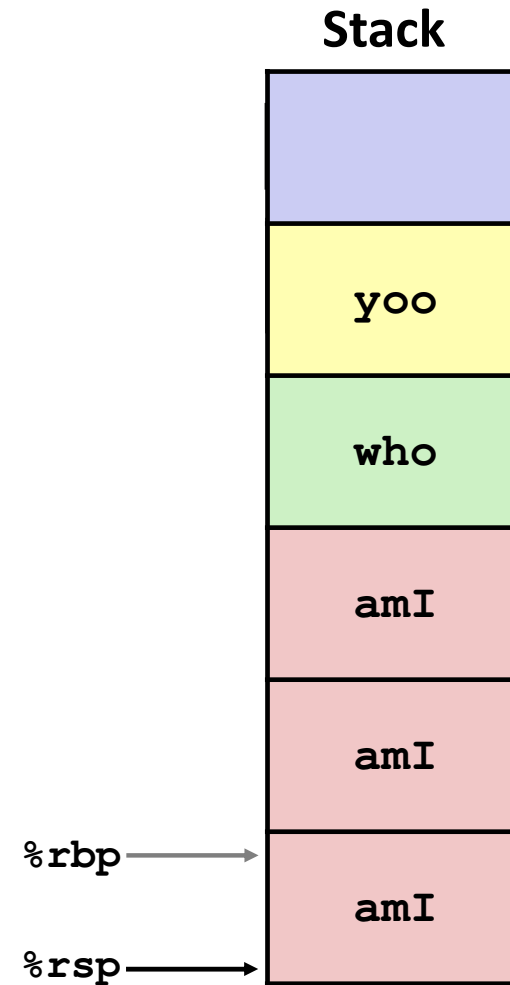
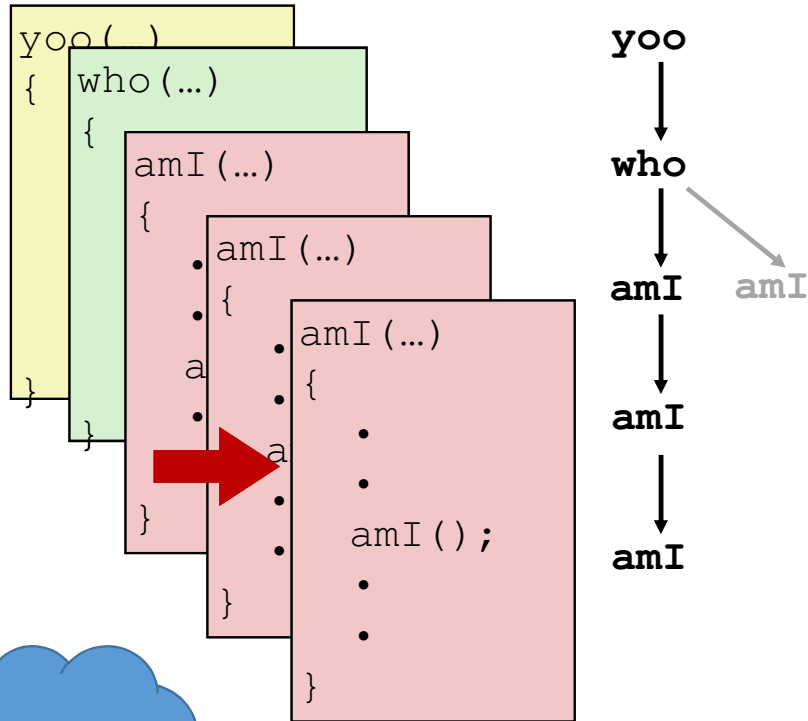


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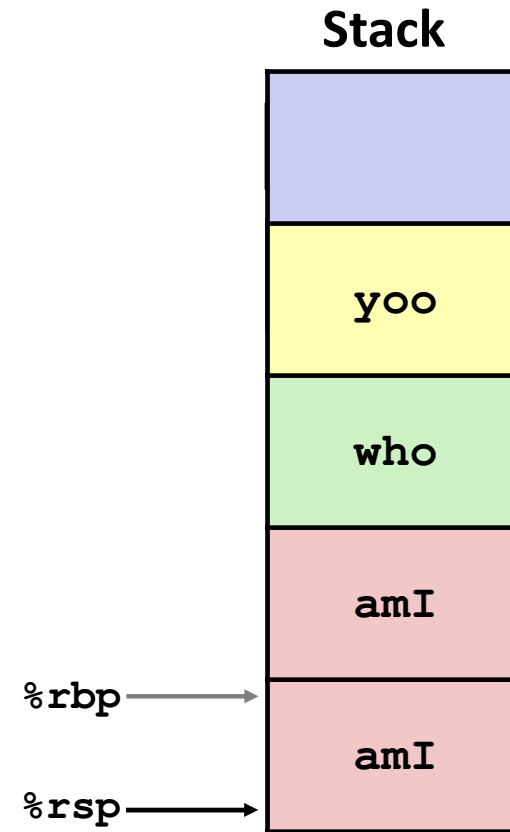
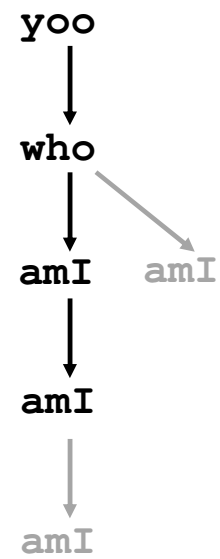
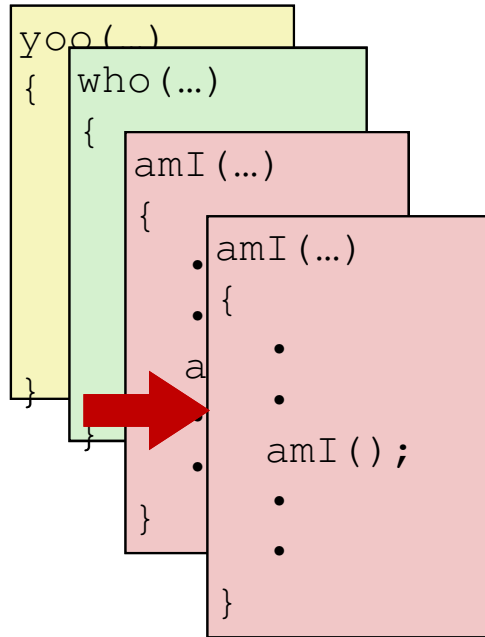




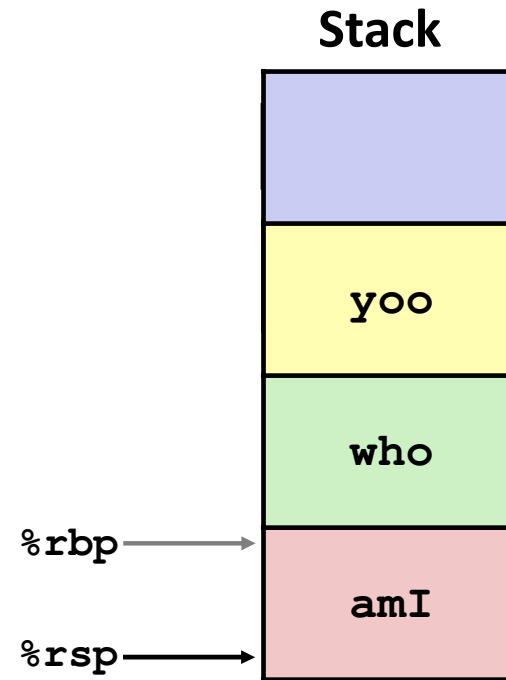
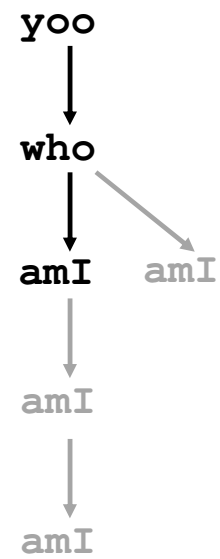
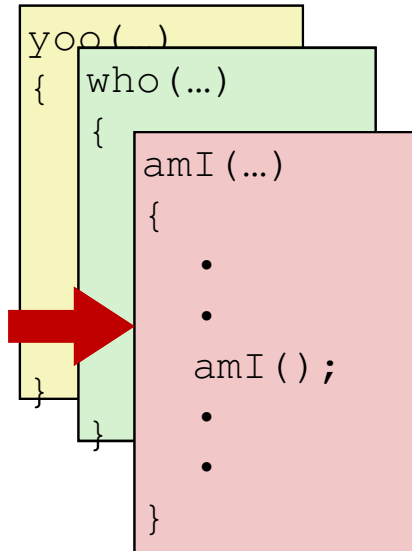
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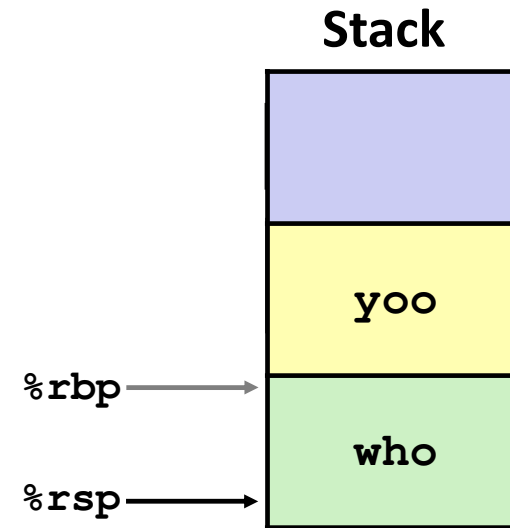
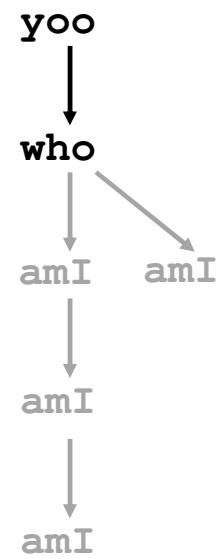
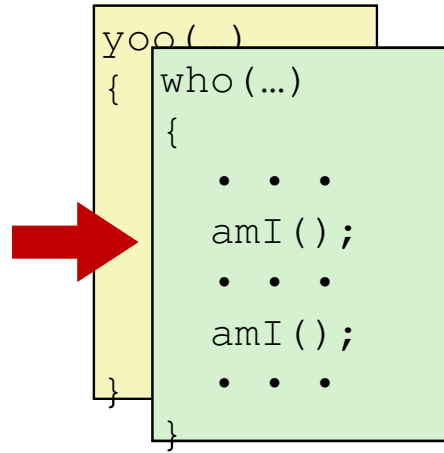
# Example



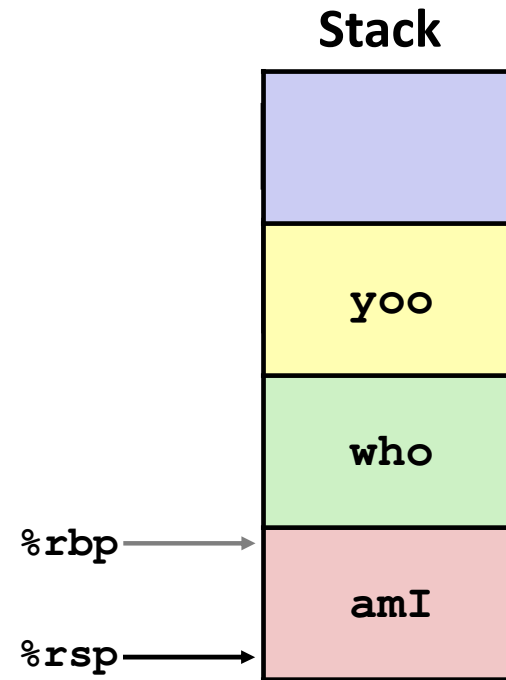
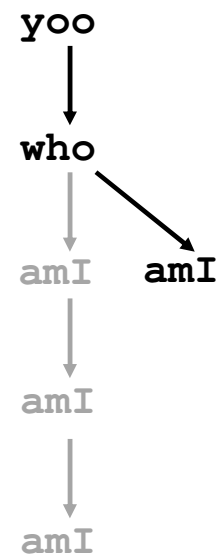
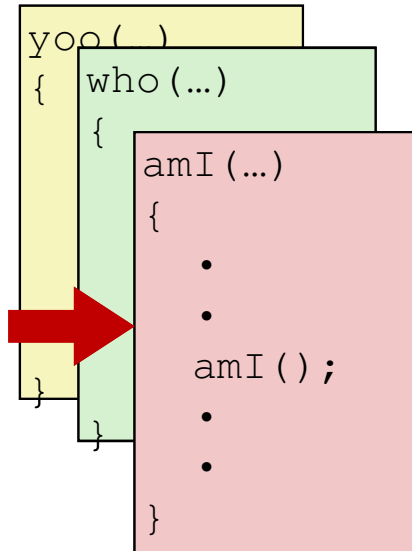
# Example



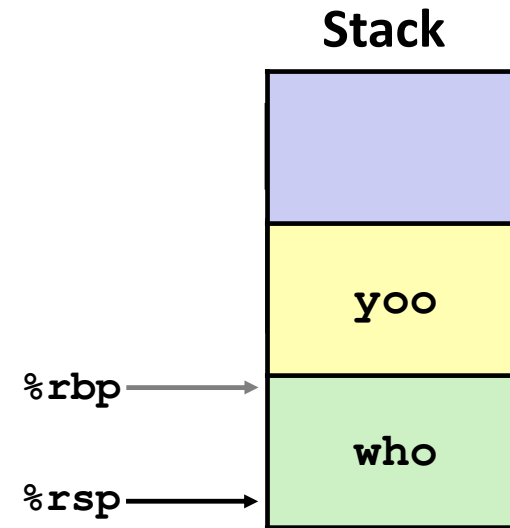
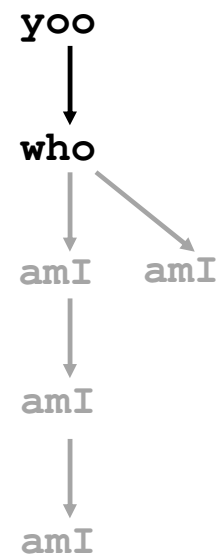
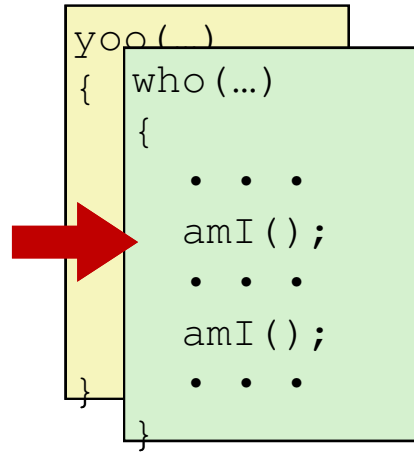
# Example



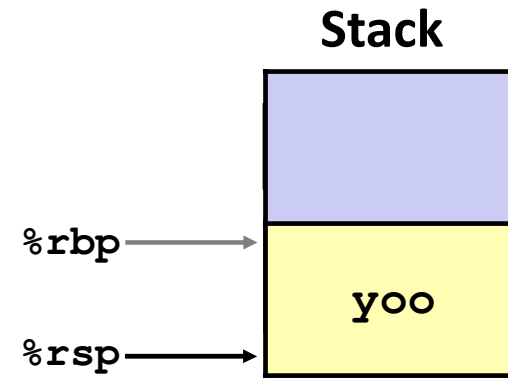
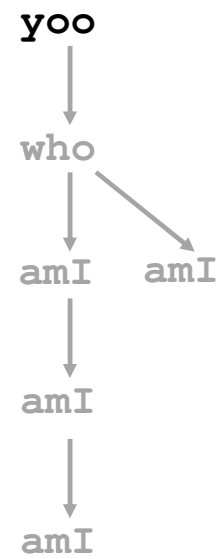
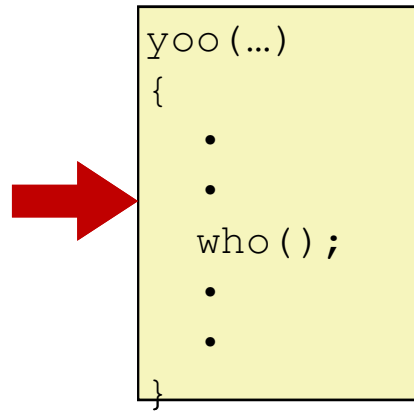
# Example



# Example

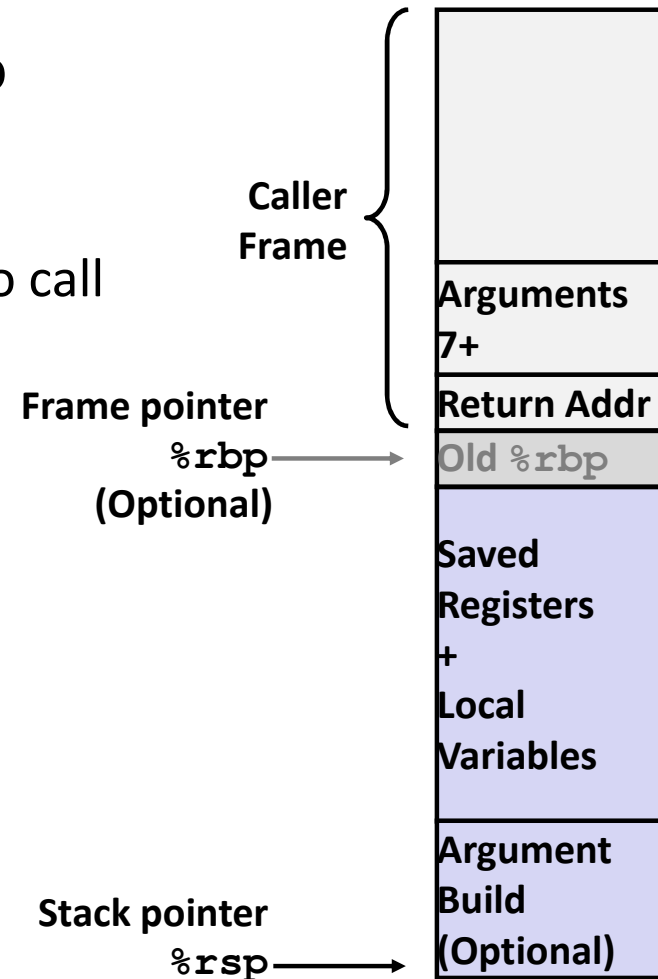


# Example



# x86-64/Linux Stack Frame

- Current Stack Frame (“Top” to Bottom)
  - “Argument build:”  
Parameters for function about to call
  - Local variables  
If can’t keep in registers
  - Saved register context
  - Old frame pointer (optional)
- Caller Stack Frame
  - Return address
    - Pushed by **call** instruction
  - Arguments for this call

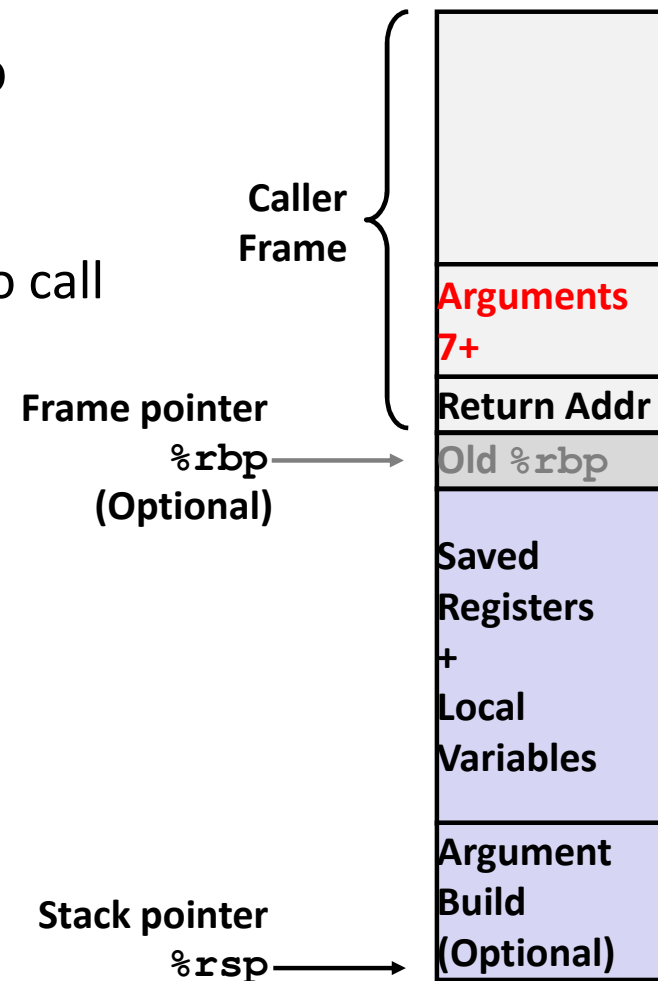




# x86-64/Linux Stack Frame

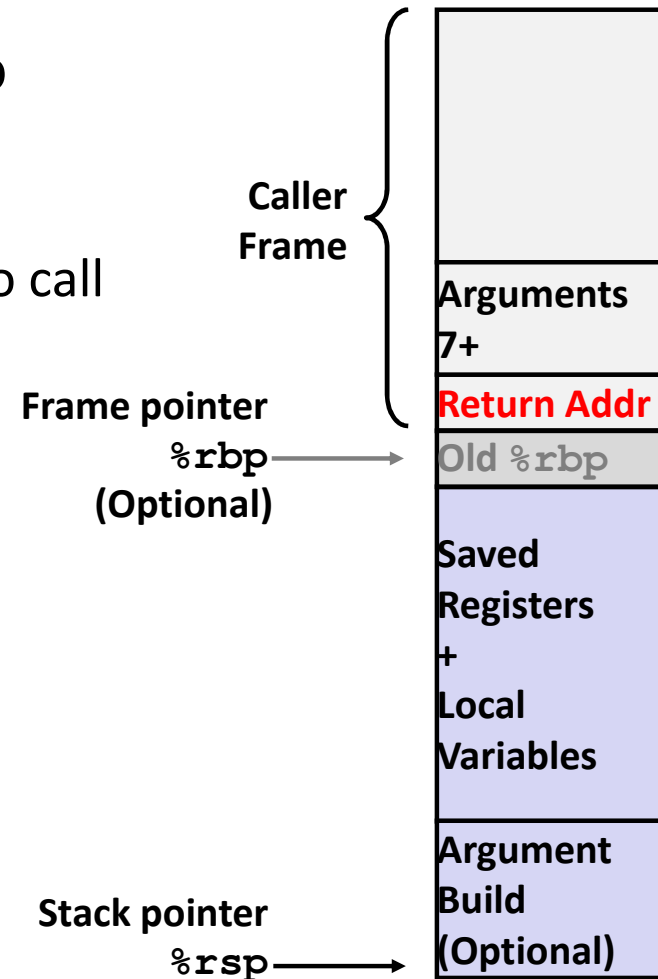
- Current Stack Frame (“Top” to Bottom)
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  - Saved register context
  - Old frame pointer (optional)

- Caller Stack Frame
  - Return address
    - Pushed by **call** instruction
  - Arguments for this call



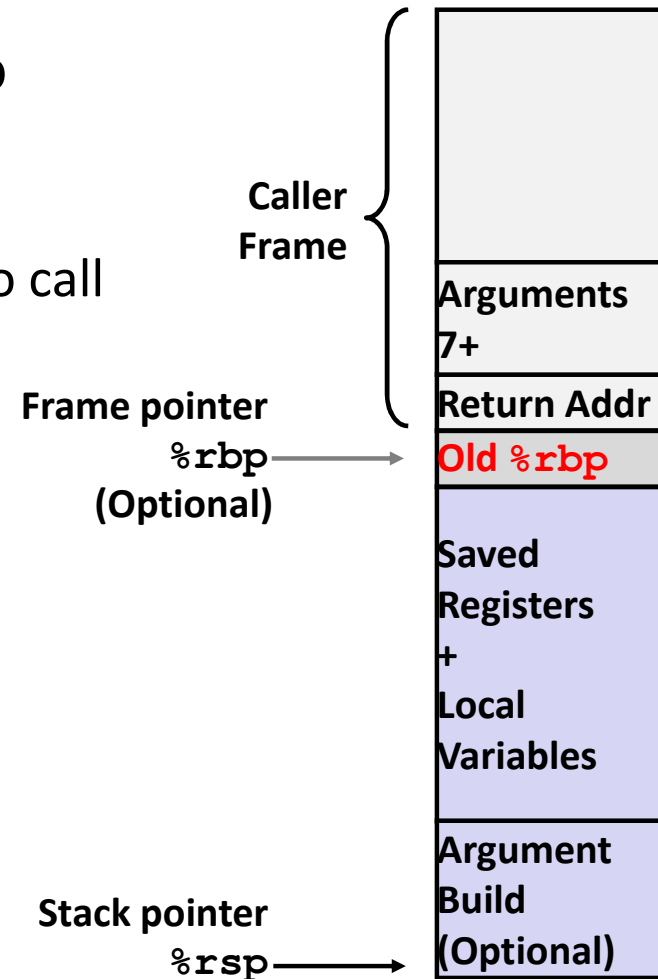
# x86-64/Linux Stack Frame

- Current Stack Frame (“Top” to Bottom)
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Parameters for function about to call
  - Local variables  
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  - Saved register context
  - Old frame pointer (optional)
- Caller Stack Frame
  - Return address
    - Pushed by **call** instruction
  - Arguments for this call



# x86-64/Linux Stack Frame

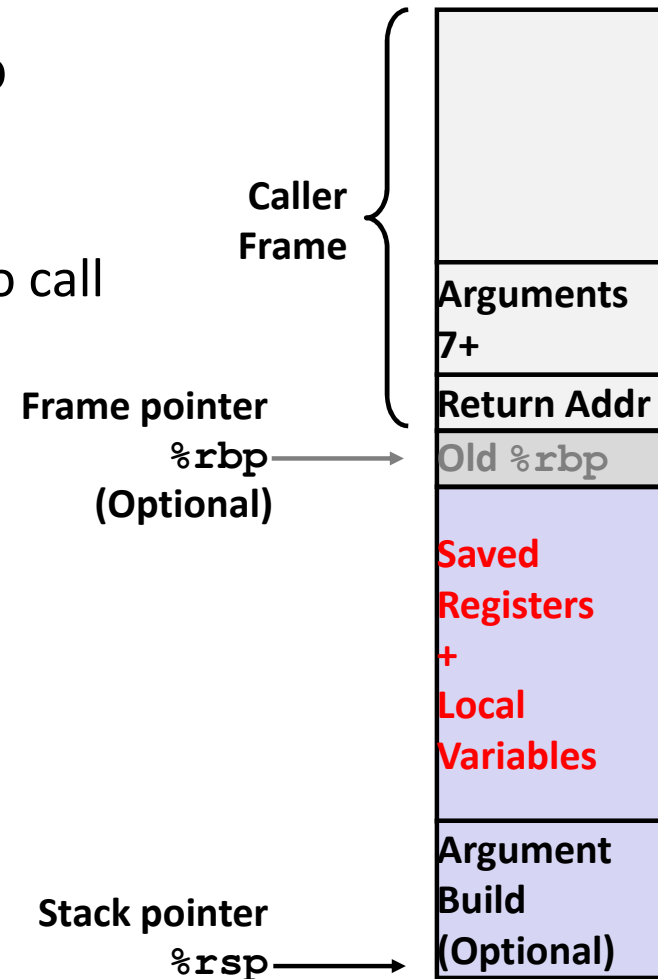
- Current Stack Frame (“Top” to Bottom)
  - “Argument build:”  
Parameters for function about to call
  - Local variables  
If can’t keep in registers
  - Saved register context
  - Old frame pointer (optional)
- Caller Stack Frame
  - Return address
    - Pushed by **call** instruction
  - Arguments for this call



# x86-64/Linux Stack Frame

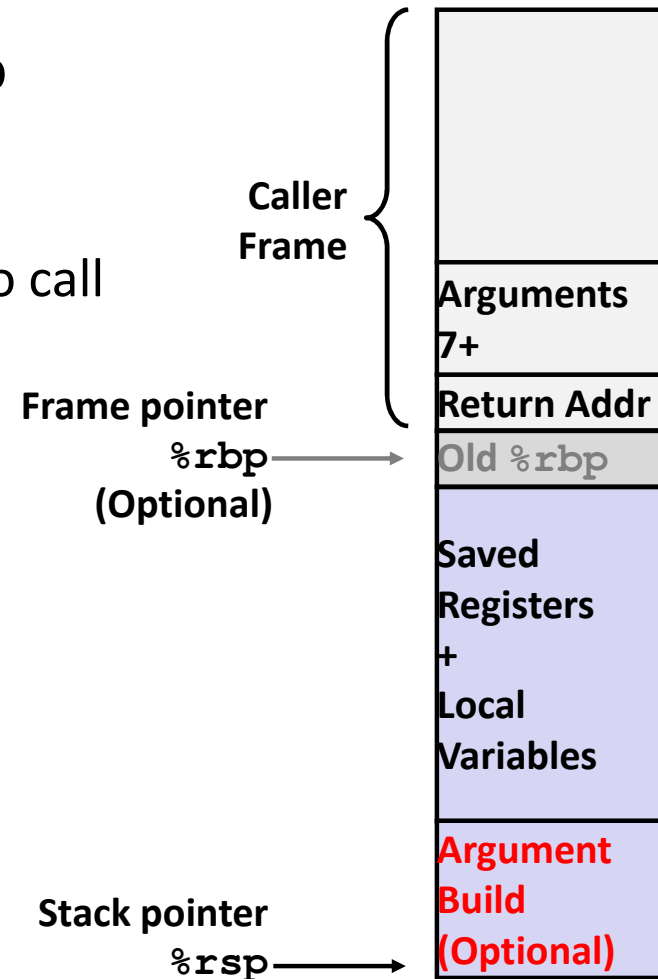
- Current Stack Frame (“Top” to Bottom)
  - “Argument build:”  
Parameters for function about to call
  - Local variables  
If can’t keep in registers
  - Saved register context
  - Old frame pointer (optional)

- Caller Stack Frame
  - Return address
    - Pushed by `call` instruction
  - Arguments for this call



# x86-64/Linux Stack Frame

- Current Stack Frame (“Top” to Bottom)
  - “Argument build:”  
Parameters for function about to call
  - Local variables  
If can’t keep in registers
  - Saved register context
  - Old frame pointer (optional)
- Caller Stack Frame
  - Return address
    - Pushed by **call** instruction
  - Arguments for this call



## Example: **incr**

```
long incr(long *p, long val) {  
    long x = *p;  
    long y = x + val;  
    *p = y;  
    return x;  
}
```

```
incr:  
    movq    (%rdi), %rax  
    addq    %rax, %rsi  
    movq    %rsi, (%rdi)  
    ret
```

Register	Use(s)
%rdi	Argument <b>p</b>
%rsi	Argument <b>val</b> , <b>y</b>
%rax	<b>x</b> , Return value

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    movq    (%rdi), %rax  
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    movq    %rsi, (%rdi)  
    ret
```

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    movq    %rsi, (%rdi)  
    ret
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    movq    %rsi, (%rdi)  
    ret
```

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%rdi	Argument <b>p</b>
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}
```

```
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    movq    (%rdi), %rax  
    addq    %rax, %rsi  
    movq    %rsi, (%rdi)  
    ret
```

Register	Use(s)
<b>%rdi</b>	Argument <b>p</b>
<b>%rsi</b>	Argument <b>val, y</b>
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incr:  
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    movq    %rsi, (%rdi)  
    ret
```

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```
long incr(long *p, long val) {  
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    return x;  
}
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incr:  
    movq    (%rdi), %rax  
    addq    %rax, %rsi  
    movq    %rsi, (%rdi)  
    ret
```

Register	Use(s)
%rdi	Argument <b>p</b>
%rsi	Argument <b>val</b> , <b>y</b>
%rax	<b>x</b> , Return value

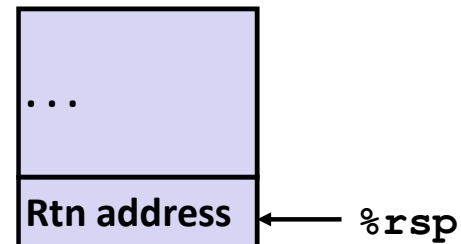


# Example: Calling **incr**

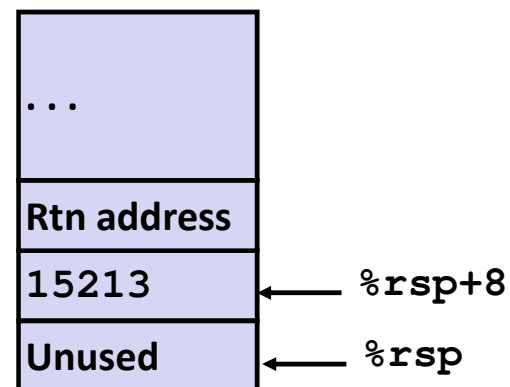
```
long call_incr() {  
    long v1 = 15213;  
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);  
    return v1+v2;  
}
```

```
call_incr:  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $3000, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    incr  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

Initial Stack Structure



Resulting Stack Structure

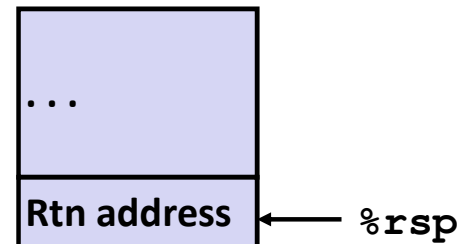


# Example: Calling **incr**

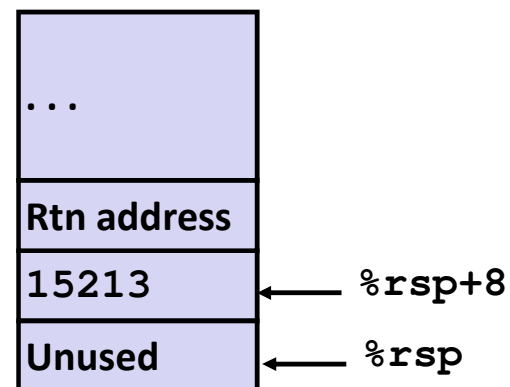
```
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    movl    $3000, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    incr  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

Initial Stack Structure



Resulting Stack Structure

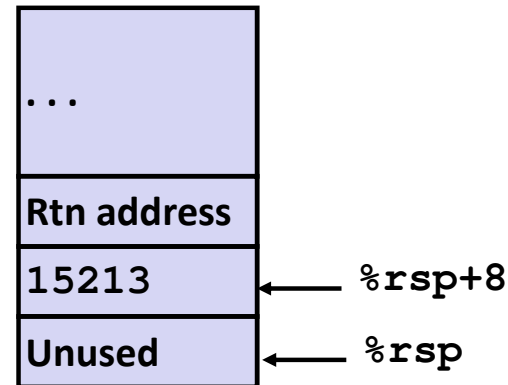


# Example: Calling **incr**

```
long call_incr() {  
    long v1 = 15213;  
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);  
    return v1+v2;  
}
```

```
call_incr:  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $3000, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    incr  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

Stack Structure



Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	3000

## Example: **incr**

```
long incr(long *p, long val) {  
    long x = *p;  
    long y = x + val;  
    *p = y;  
    return x;  
}
```

```
incr:  
    movq    (%rdi), %rax  
    addq    %rax, %rsi  
    movq    %rsi, (%rdi)  
    ret
```

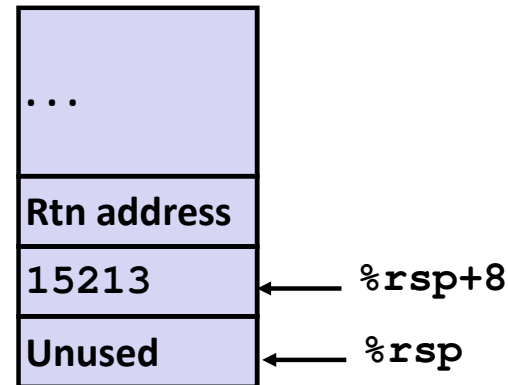
Register	Use(s)
%rdi	Argument <b>p</b>
%rsi	Argument <b>val</b> , <b>y</b>
%rax	<b>x</b> , Return value

# Example: Calling **incr**

```
long call_incr() {  
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call_incr:  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $3000, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    incr  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

Stack Structure



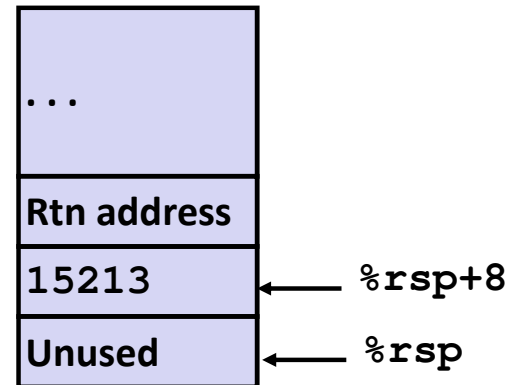
Register	Use(s)
<code>%rdi</code>	<code>&amp;v1</code>
<code>%rsi</code>	3000

# Example: Calling **incr**

```
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call_incr:  
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    movl    $3000, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    incr  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

Stack Structure



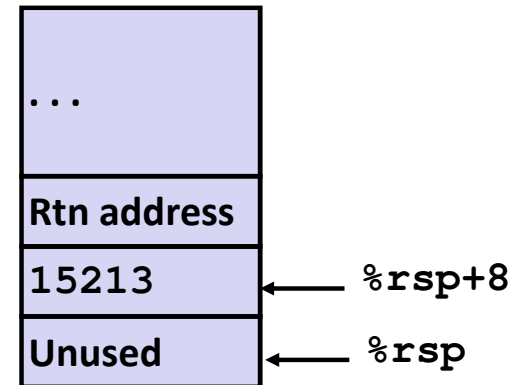
Register	Use(s)
<code>%rdi</code>	<code>&amp;v1</code>
<code>%rsi</code>	<code>3000</code>

# Example: Calling **incr**

```
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```

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call_incr:  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
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    movl    $3000, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    incr  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

Stack Structure



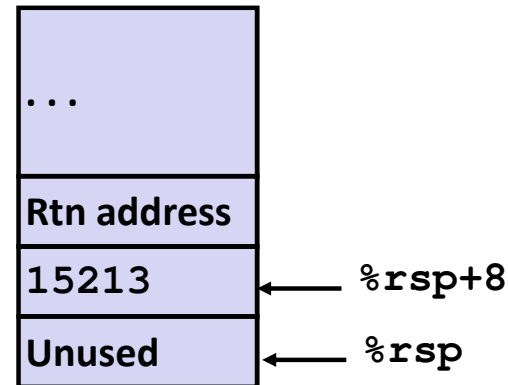
Register	Use(s)
<code>%rdi</code>	<code>&amp;v1</code>
<code>%rsi</code>	3000

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    subq    $16, %rsp  
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    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    incr  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

Stack Structure



Register	Use(s)
<code>%rdi</code>	<code>&amp;v1</code>
<code>%rsi</code>	3000



## Example: **incr**

```
long incr(long *p, long val) {  
    long x = *p;  
    long y = x + val;  
    *p = y;  
    return x;  
}
```

```
incr:  
    movq    (%rdi), %rax  
    addq    %rax, %rsi  
    movq    %rsi, (%rdi)  
    ret
```

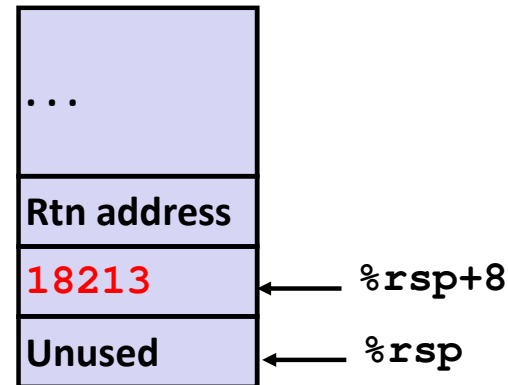
Register	Use(s)
%rdi	Argument <b>p</b>
%rsi	Argument <b>val</b> , <b>y</b>
%rax	<b>x</b> , Return value

# Example: Calling **incr**

```
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    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    incr  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

Stack Structure



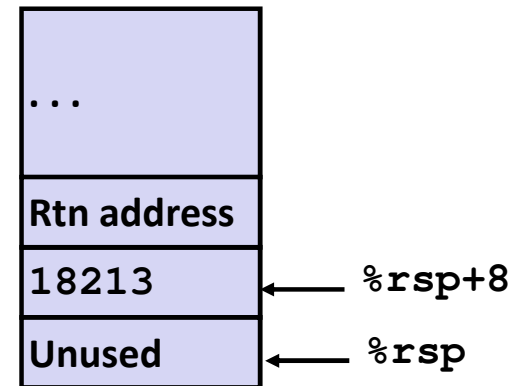
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%rsi	3000

# Example: Calling **incr**

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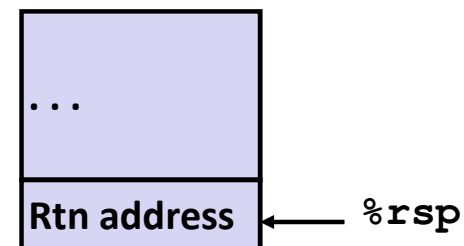
```
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    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $3000, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    incr  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

Stack Structure



Register	Use(s)
<b><math>\%rax</math></b>	Return value

Updated Stack Structure

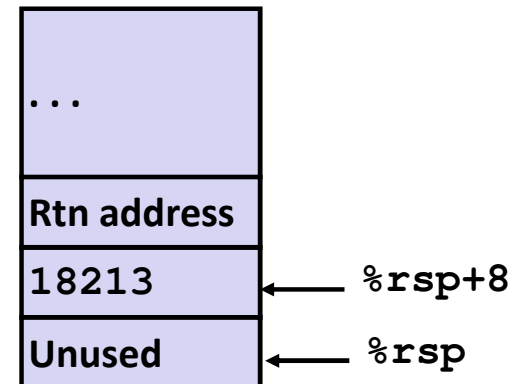


# Example: Calling **incr**

```
long call_incr() {  
    long v1 = 15213;  
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);  
    return v1+v2;  
}
```

```
call_incr:  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $3000, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    incr  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

Stack Structure



Register	Use(s)
<b><math>\%rax</math></b>	Return value

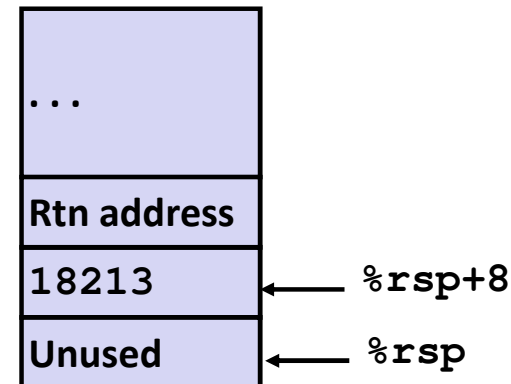
Updated Stack Structure

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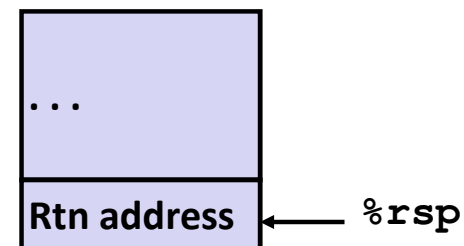
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    subq    $16, %rsp  
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    movl    $3000, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    incr  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

Stack Structure



Register	Use(s)
<b><math>\%rax</math></b>	Return value

Updated Stack Structure

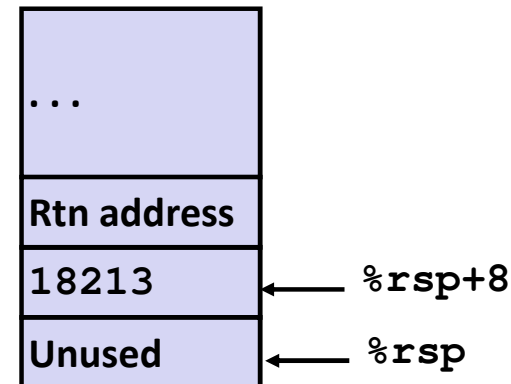


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long call_incr() {  
    long v1 = 15213;  
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}
```

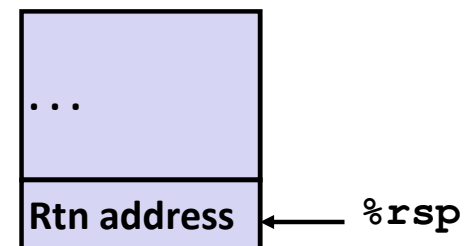
```
call_incr:  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $3000, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    incr  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

Stack Structure



Register	Use(s)
$\%rax$	Return value

Updated Stack Structure

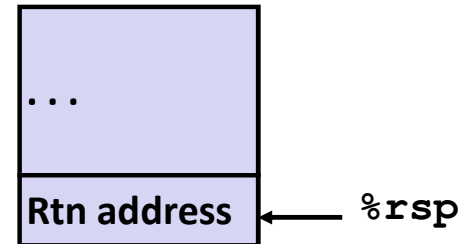


# Example: Calling **incr**

```
long call_incr() {  
    long v1 = 15213;  
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);  
    return v1+v2;  
}
```

```
call_incr:  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $3000, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    incr  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

Updated Stack Structure



Register	Use(s)
%rax	Return value

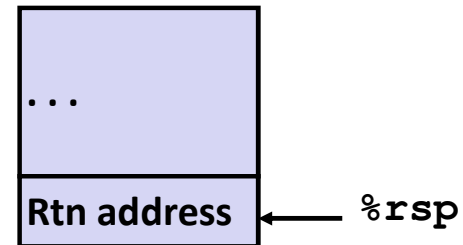
Final Stack Structure

# Example: Calling **incr**

```
long call_incr() {  
    long v1 = 15213;  
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);  
    return v1+v2;  
}
```

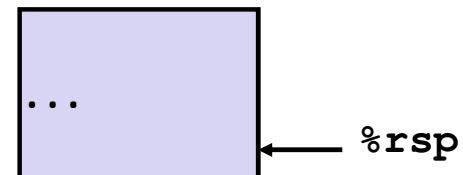
```
call_incr:  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
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    movl    $3000, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    incr  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

Updated Stack Structure



Register	Use(s)
%rax	Return value

Final Stack Structure





# i-clicker question

- How many stack frame will be created during the function call pcount\_r(4)?

```
/* Recursive popcount */  
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {  
    if (x == 0)  
        return 0;  
    else  
        return (x & 1)  
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);  
}
```

A.1

B.2

C.4

D.8

# i-clicker question

- How many stack frame will be created during the function call pcount\_r(4)? **Sol. C**

```
/* Recursive popcount */  
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {  
    if (x == 0)  
        return 0;  
    else  
        return (x & 1)  
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);  
}
```

A.1

B.2

C.4

D.8

# Register Saving Conventions

# Register Saving Conventions

- When procedure **yoo** calls **who**:
  - **yoo** is the *caller*
  - **who** is the *callee*

# Register Saving Conventions

- When procedure **yoo** calls **who**:
  - **yoo** is the *caller*
  - **who** is the *callee*
- Can register be used for temporary storage?

```
yoo:
    . . .
    movq $15213, %rdx
    call who
    addq %rdx, %rax
    . . .
    ret
```

```
who:
    . . .
    subq $18213, %rdx
    . . .
    ret
```

- Contents of register **%rdx** overwritten by **who**
- This could be trouble → something should be done!
  - Need some coordination

# Register Saving Conventions

- ***Caller Saved Register***

- Function P calling function Q
- Function P has some local data in such a register
- P should save the data in the register before the call

# Register Saving Conventions

- ***Caller Saved Register***

- Function P calling function Q
- Function P has some local data in such a register
- P should save the data in the register before the call

- ***Callee Saved Register***

- Function P calling function Q
- Function Q wants to alter such a register
- Q must preserve the values of the register

# x86-64 Linux Register Usage

- **%rax**

- Return value
- Also caller-saved
- Can be modified by procedure

Return value

**%rax**

**%rdi**

**%rsi**

**%rdx**

**%rcx**

**%r8**

**%r9**

**%r10**

**%r11**

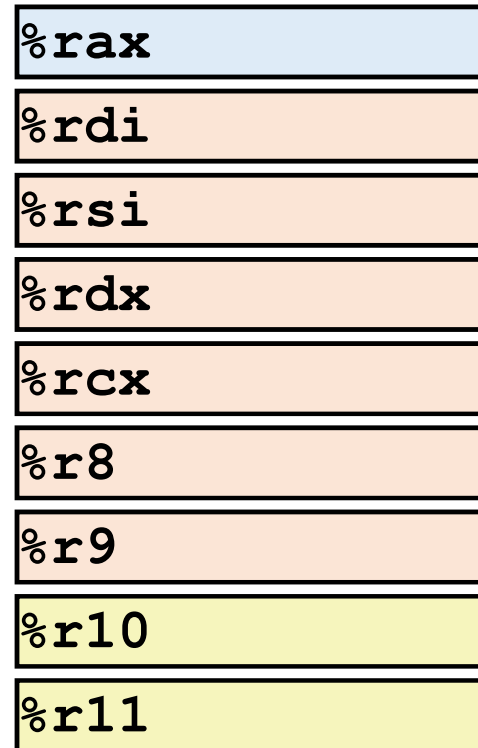


# x86-64 Linux Register Usage

- **%rax**
  - Return value
  - Also caller-saved
  - Can be modified by procedure
- **%rdi, ..., %r9**
  - Arguments
  - Also caller-saved
  - Can be modified by procedure

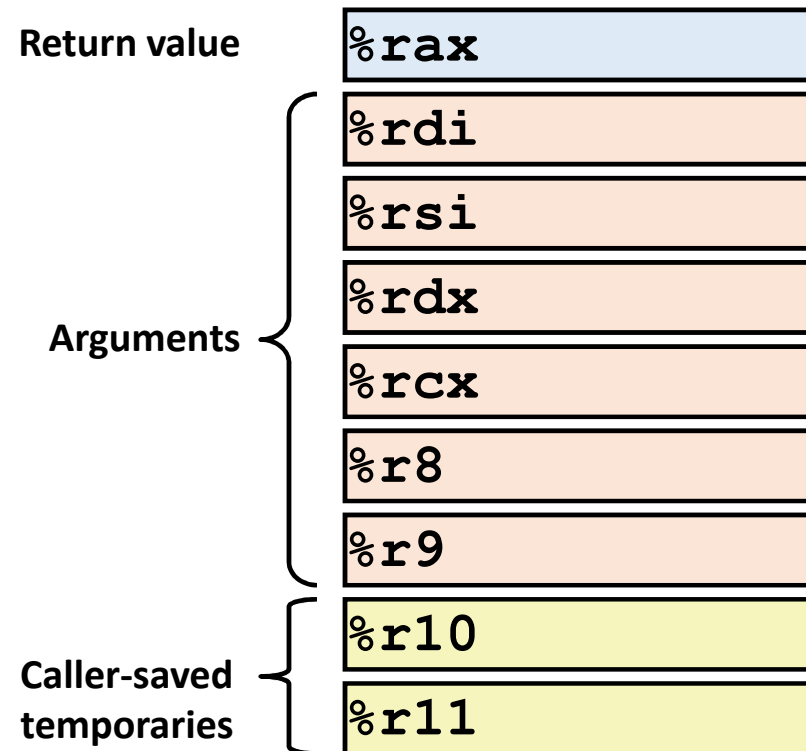
Return value

Arguments



# x86-64 Linux Register Usage

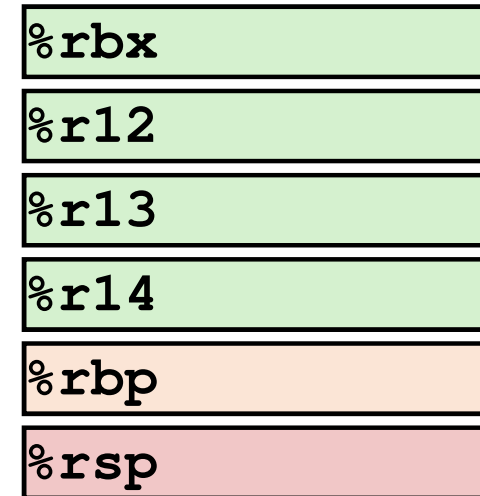
- **%rax**
  - Return value
  - Also caller-saved
  - Can be modified by procedure
- **%rdi, ..., %r9**
  - Arguments
  - Also caller-saved
  - Can be modified by procedure
- **%r10, %r11**
  - Caller-saved
  - Can be modified by procedure



# x86-64 Linux Register Usage

- **%rbx, %r12, %r13, %r14**
  - Callee-saved
  - Callee must save & restore

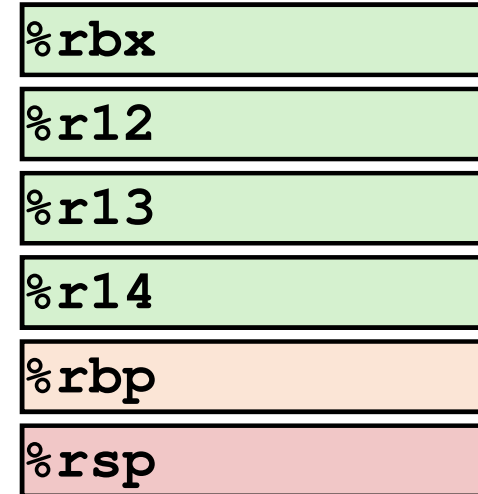
Callee-saved  
Temporaries



# x86-64 Linux Register Usage

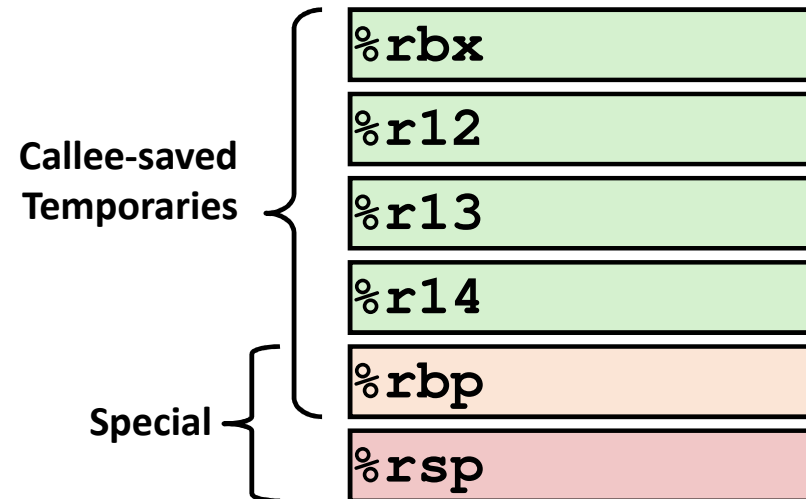
- **%rbx, %r12, %r13, %r14**
  - Callee-saved
  - Callee must save & restore
- **%rbp**
  - Callee-saved
  - Callee must save & restore
  - May be used as frame pointer
  - Can mix & match

Callee-saved  
Temporaries



# x86-64 Linux Register Usage

- **%rbx, %r12, %r13, %r14**
  - Callee-saved
  - Callee must save & restore
- **%rbp**
  - Callee-saved
  - Callee must save & restore
  - May be used as frame pointer
  - Can mix & match
- **%rsp**
  - Special form of callee save
  - Restored to original value upon exit from procedure



# Callee-Saved Example

```
long call_incr2(long x) {  
    long v1 = 15213;  
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);  
    return x+v2;  
}
```

```
call_incr2:  
    pushq    %rbx  
    subq     $16, %rsp  
    movq     %rdi, %rbx  
    movq     $15213, 8(%rsp)  
    movl     $3000, %esi  
    leaq     8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call     incr  
    addq     %rbx, %rax  
    addq     $16, %rsp  
    popq     %rbx  
    ret
```

# Callee-Saved Example

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long call_incr2(long x) {  
    long v1 = 15213;  
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    movl     $3000, %esi  
    leaq     8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call     incr  
    addq     %rbx, %rax  
    addq     $16, %rsp  
    popq     %rbx  
    ret
```

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    movl     $3000, %esi  
    leaq     8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call     incr  
    addq     %rbx, %rax  
    addq     $16, %rsp  
    popq     %rbx  
    ret
```



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    leaq     8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call     incr  
    addq     %rbx, %rax  
    addq     $16, %rsp  
    popq     %rbx  
    ret
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    leaq     8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call     incr  
    addq     %rbx, %rax  
    addq     $16, %rsp  
    popq     %rbx  
    ret
```

# Arrays

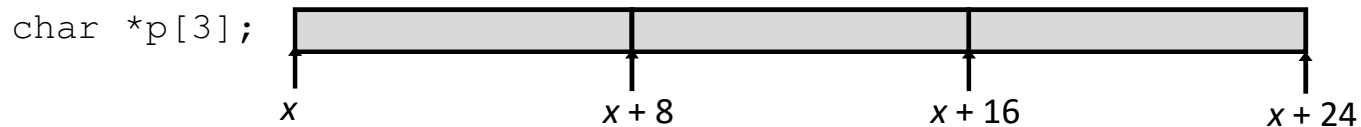
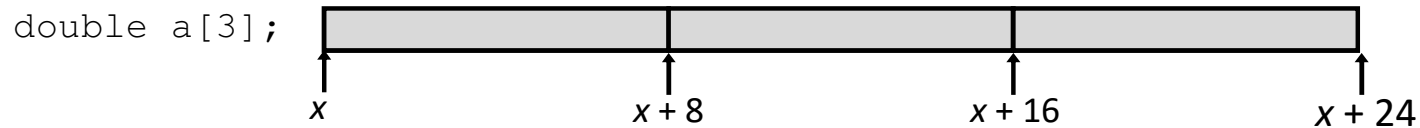
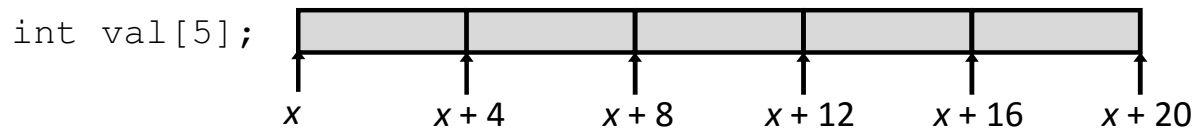
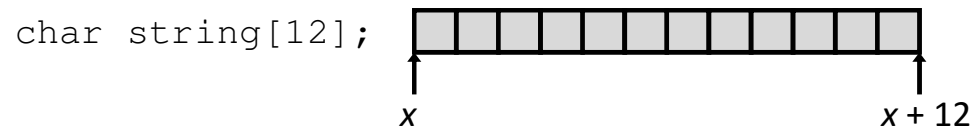
# Array Allocation

# Array Allocation

- Basic Principle

$T$  **A**[ $L$ ];

- Array of data type  $T$  and length  $L$
- Contiguously allocated region of  $L * \text{sizeof}(T)$  bytes in memory

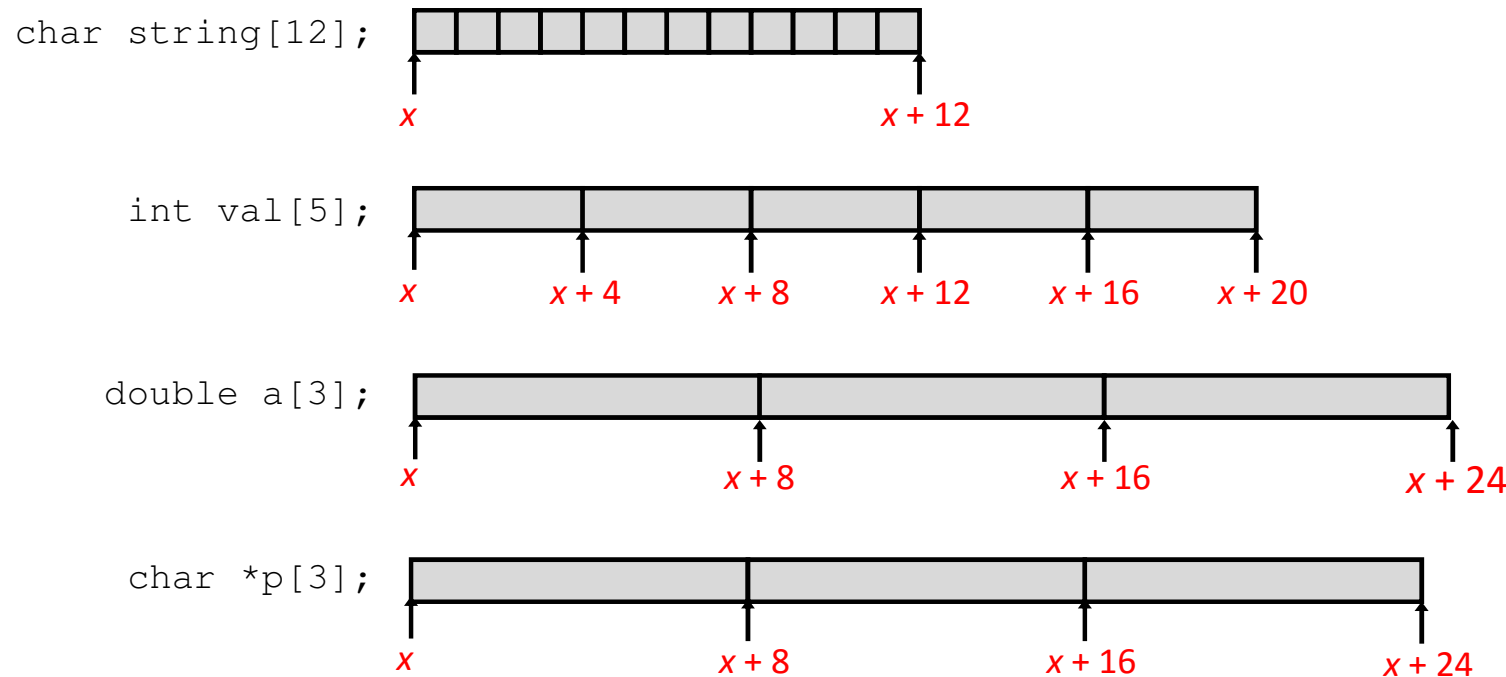


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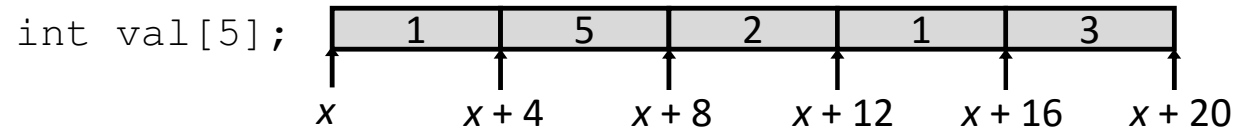


# Array Access

- Basic Principle

$T$  **A**[ $L$ ];

- Array of data type  $T$  and length  $L$
- Identifier **A** can be used as a pointer to array element 0: Type  $T^*$

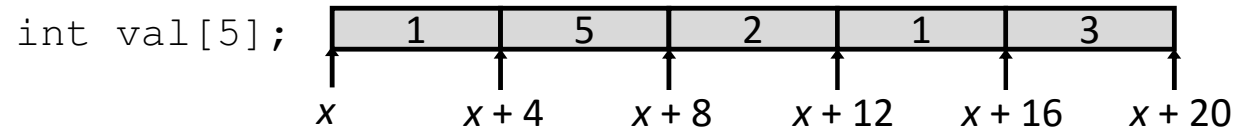


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- Reference
- | Reference           | Type             | Value |
|---------------------|------------------|-------|
| <code>val[4]</code> | <code>int</code> | 3     |

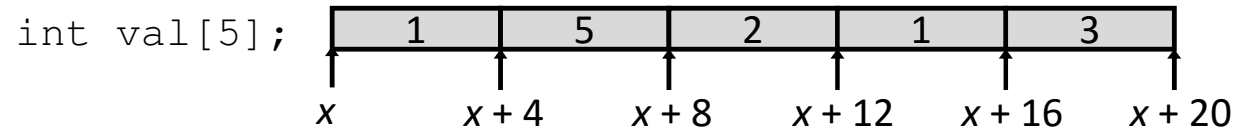


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- Reference

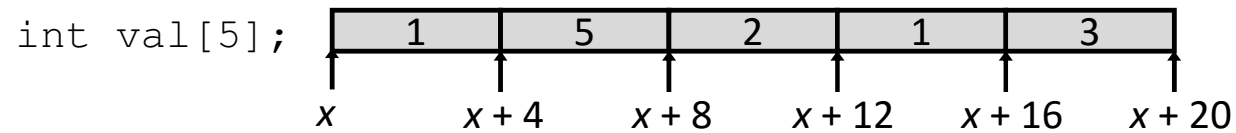
	Type	Value
<code>val[4]</code>	<code>int</code>	3
<code>val</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x$

# Array Access

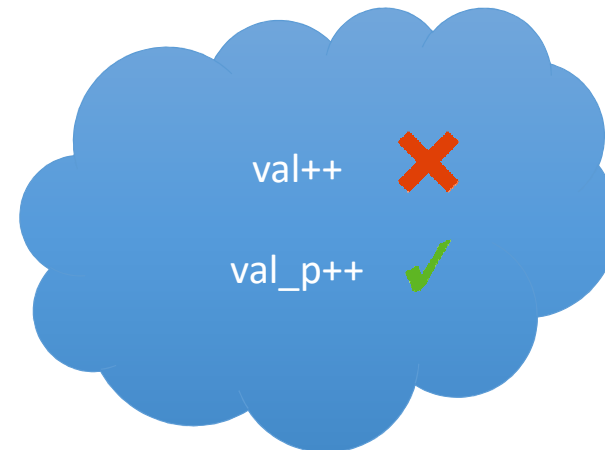
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$T$  **A**[ $L$ ];

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Reference	Type	Value
<code>val[4]</code>	<code>int</code>	3
<code>val</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x$
<code>val+1</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x+4$

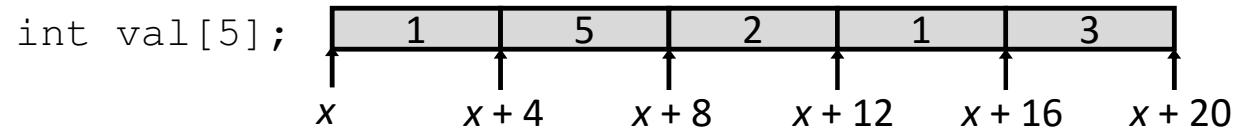


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<code>val</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x$
<code>val+1</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x+4$
<code>&amp;val[2]</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x+8$

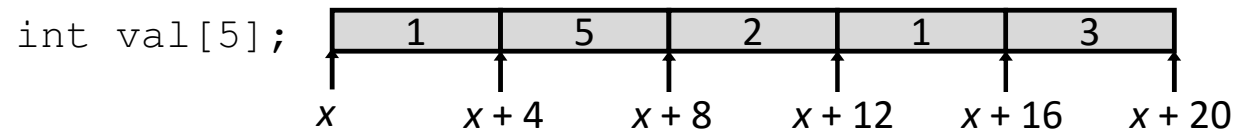
`*(val+2) == val[2]`

# Array Access

- Basic Principle

$T \mathbf{A}[L];$

- Array of data type  $T$  and length  $L$
- Identifier  $\mathbf{A}$  can be used as a pointer to array element 0: Type  $T^*$



Reference	Type	Value
<code>val[4]</code>	<code>int</code>	3
<code>val</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x$
<code>val+1</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x+4$
<code>&amp;val[2]</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x+8$

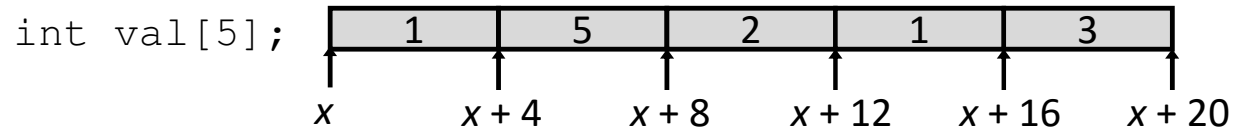
address:  
 $\&val[i] = x+4*i$

# Array Access

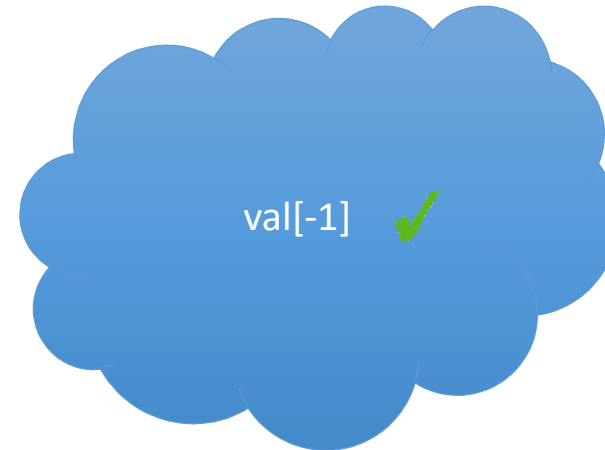
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<code>val</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x$
<code>val+1</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x+4$
<code>&amp;val[2]</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x+8$
<code>val[5]</code>	<code>int</code>	??

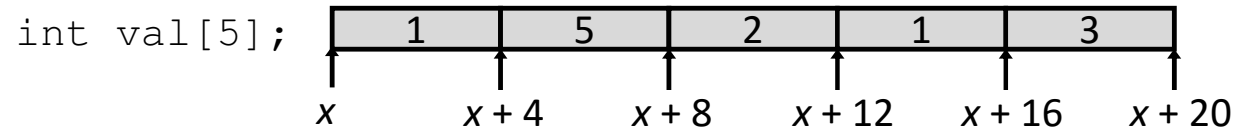


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Reference	Type	Value
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<code>val</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x$
<code>val+1</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x+4$
<code>&amp;val[2]</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x+8$
<code>val[5]</code>	<code>int</code>	??
<code>*(val+1)</code>	<code>int</code>	5

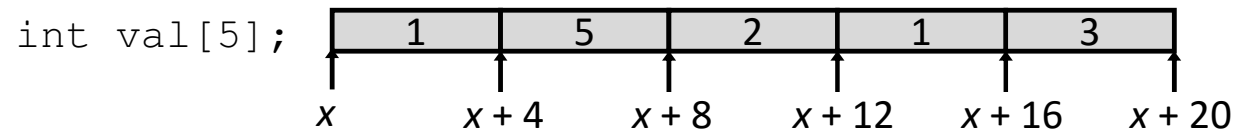
`* (val+2) == val[2]`

# Array Access

- Basic Principle

$T \text{ } \mathbf{A}[L];$

- Array of data type  $T$  and length  $L$
- Identifier  $\mathbf{A}$  can be used as a pointer to array element 0: Type  $T^*$



Reference	Type	Value
<code>val[4]</code>	<code>int</code>	3
<code>val</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x$
<code>val+1</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x+4$
<code>&amp;val[2]</code>	<code>int *</code>	$x+8$
<code>val[5]</code>	<code>int</code>	??
<code>*(val+1)</code>	<code>int</code>	5
 <code>val + i</code>	 <code>int *</code>	 $x+4i$

`*(val+2) == val[2]`

# Array Example

```
#define ZLEN 5
typedef int zip_dig[ZLEN];

zip_dig cmu = { 1, 5, 2, 1, 3 };
zip_dig mit = { 0, 2, 1, 3, 9 };
zip_dig uma = { 0, 1, 0, 0, 3 };
```

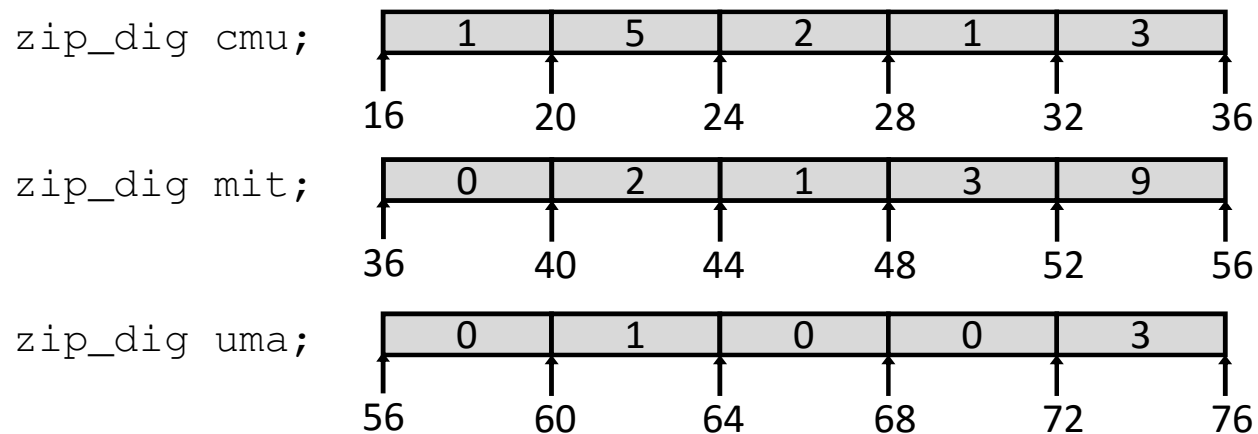
- Declaration “zip\_dig cmu” equivalent to “int cmu[5]”



# Array Example

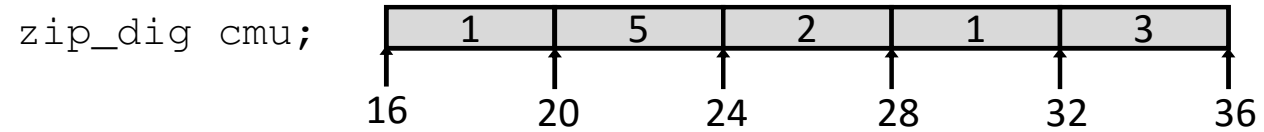
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#define ZLEN 5
typedef int zip_dig[ZLEN];

zip_dig cmu = { 1, 5, 2, 1, 3 };
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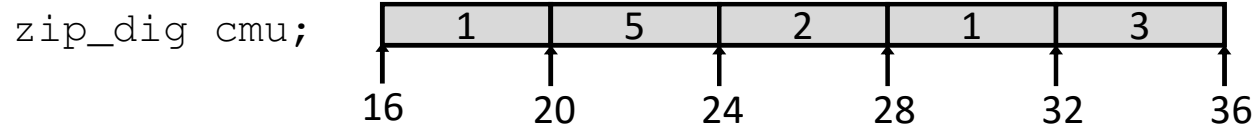
- Declaration “`zip_dig cmu`” equivalent to “`int cmu[5]`”
- Example arrays were allocated in successive 20 byte blocks
  - Not guaranteed to happen in general

# Array Accessing Example



```
int get_digit  
  (zip_dig z, int digit)  
{  
  return z[digit];  
}
```

# Array Accessing Example



```
int get_digit
(zip_dig z, int digit)
{
    return z[digit];
}
```

```
# %rdi = z
# %rsi = digit
movl (%rdi,%rsi,4), %eax # z[digit]
```

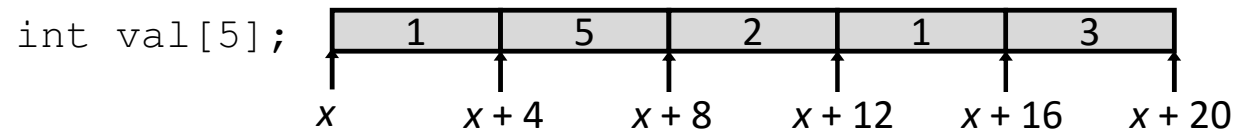
- Register `%rdi` contains starting address of array
- Register `%rsi` contains array index
- Desired digit at  $\%rdi + 4 * \%rsi$
- Use memory reference  $(\%rdi, \%rsi, 4)$

# Array Access

- Basic Principle

$T \mathbf{A}[L];$

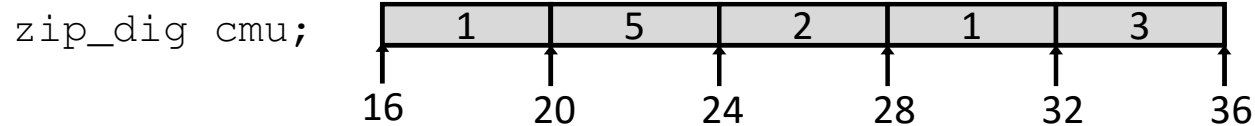
- Array of data type  $T$  and length  $L$
- Identifier  $\mathbf{A}$  can be used as a pointer to array element 0: Type  $T^*$



Reference	Type	Value
<code>val[4]</code>	<code>int</code>	3
<code>val</code>	<code>int *</code>	x
<code>val+1</code>	<code>int *</code>	x + 4
<code>&amp;val[2]</code>	<code>int *</code>	x + 8

address:  
 $\&\text{val}[i] = x + 4 * i$

# Array Accessing Example



```
int get_digit  
    (zip_dig z, int digit)  
{  
    return z[digit];  
}
```

```
# %rdi = z  
# %rsi = digit  
movl (%rdi,%rsi,4), %eax # z[digit]
```

- Register `%rdi` contains starting address of array
- Register `%rsi` contains array index
- Desired digit at  $\%rdi + 4 * \%rsi$
- Use memory reference  $(\%rdi, \%rsi, 4)$

# Array Loop Example

```
void zincr(zip_dig z) {  
    unsigned i;  
    for (i = 0; i < ZLEN; i++)  
        z[i]++;  
}
```

```
# %rdi = z  
movl    $0, %eax          # i = 0  
jmp     .L3               # goto middle  
.L4:                          # loop:  
    addl    $1, (%rdi,%rax,4) # z[i]++  
    addq    $1, %rax        # i++  
.L3:                          # middle  
    cmpq    $4, %rax        # i:4  
    jbe     .L4             # if <=, goto loop  
ret
```

# Array Loop Example

```
void zincr(zip_dig z) {  
    unsigned i;  
    for (i = 0; i < ZLEN; i++)  
        z[i]++;  
}
```

```
# %rdi = z  
movl    $0, %eax           # i = 0  
jmp     .L3                # goto middle  
.L4:                        # loop:  
    addl    $1, (%rdi,%rax,4) # z[i]++  
    addq    $1, %rax         # i++  
.L3:                        # middle  
    cmpq    $4, %rax        # i:4  
    jbe     .L4             # if <=, goto loop  
ret
```

# Array Loop Example

```
void zincr(zip_dig z) {  
    unsigned i;  
    for (i = 0; i < ZLEN; i++)  
        z[i]++;  
}
```

```
# %rdi = z  
movl    $0, %eax           # i = 0  
jmp     .L3                # goto middle  
.L4:                          # loop:  
    addl    $1, (%rdi,%rax,4) # z[i]++  
    addq    $1, %rax         # i++  
.L3:                          # middle  
    cmpq    $4, %rax         # i:4  
    jbe     .L4              # if <=, goto loop  
ret
```



# Multidimensional (Nested) Arrays

- Declaration

$T \text{ } \mathbf{A}[R][C];$

- 2D array of data type  $T$
- $R$  rows,  $C$  columns
- Type  $T$  element requires  $K$  bytes

- Array Size

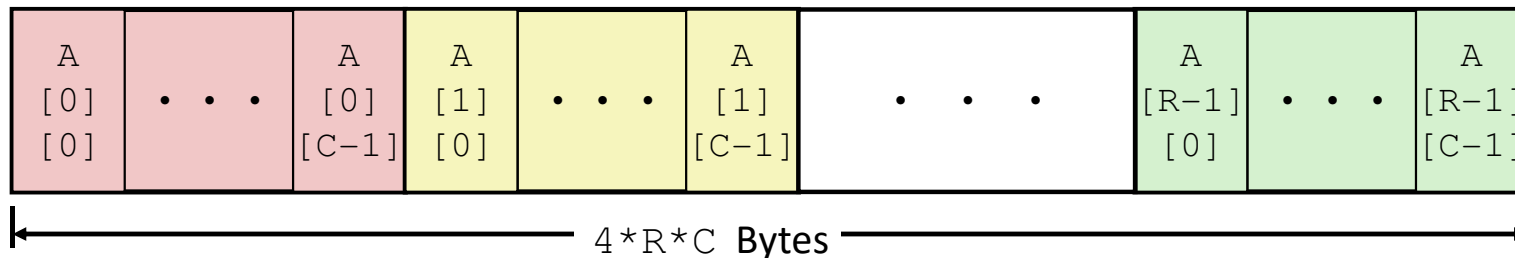
- $R * C * K$  bytes

- Arrangement

- Row-Major Ordering

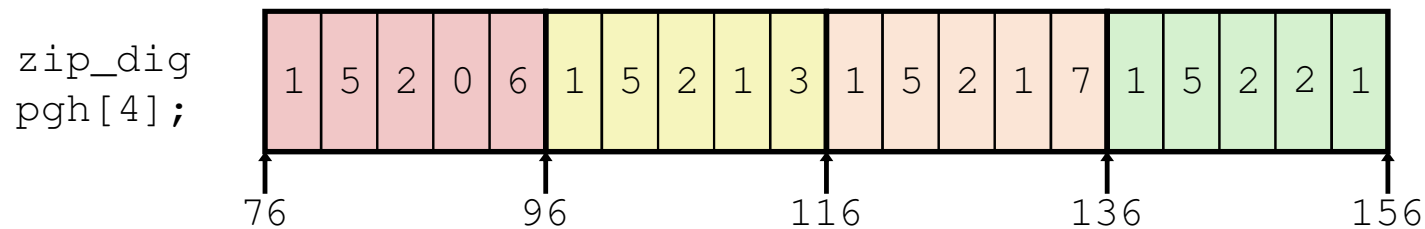
$$\begin{bmatrix} A[0][0] & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & A[0][C-1] \\ \cdot & & & & \cdot \\ \cdot & & & & \cdot \\ \cdot & & & & \cdot \\ A[R-1][0] & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & A[R-1][C-1] \end{bmatrix}$$

`int A[R][C];`



# Nested Array Example

```
#define PCOUNT 4
zip_dig pgh[PCOUNT] =
    {{1, 5, 2, 0, 6},
     {1, 5, 2, 1, 3 },
     {1, 5, 2, 1, 7 },
     {1, 5, 2, 2, 1 }};
```

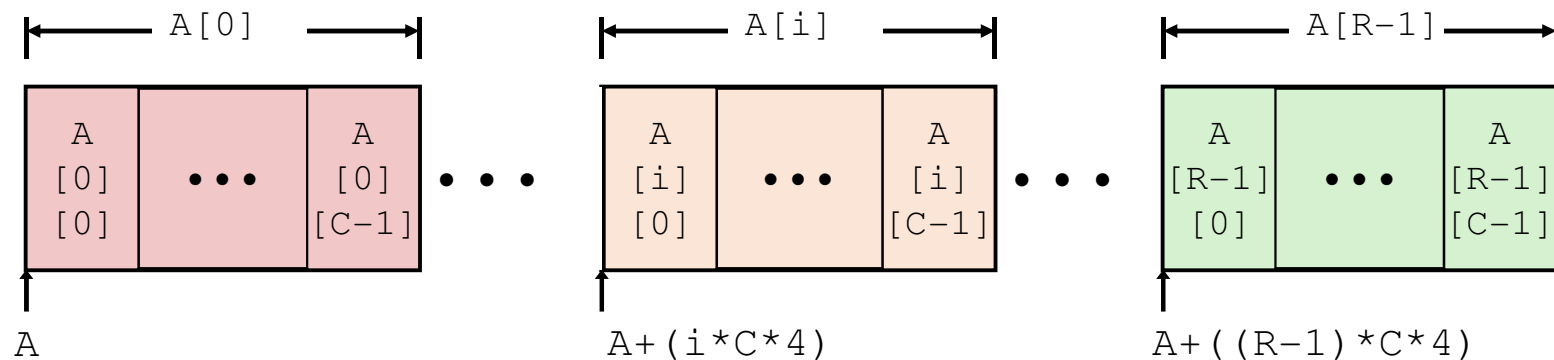


- “zip\_dig pgh[4]” equivalent to “int pgh[4][5]”
  - Variable **pgh**: array of 4 elements, allocated contiguously
  - Each element is an array of 5 **int**’s, allocated contiguously
- “Row-Major” ordering of all elements in memory

# Nested Array Row Access

- Row Vectors
  - $\mathbf{A}[i]$  is array of  $C$  elements
  - Each element of type  $T$  requires  $K$  bytes
  - Starting address  $\mathbf{A} + i * (C * K)$

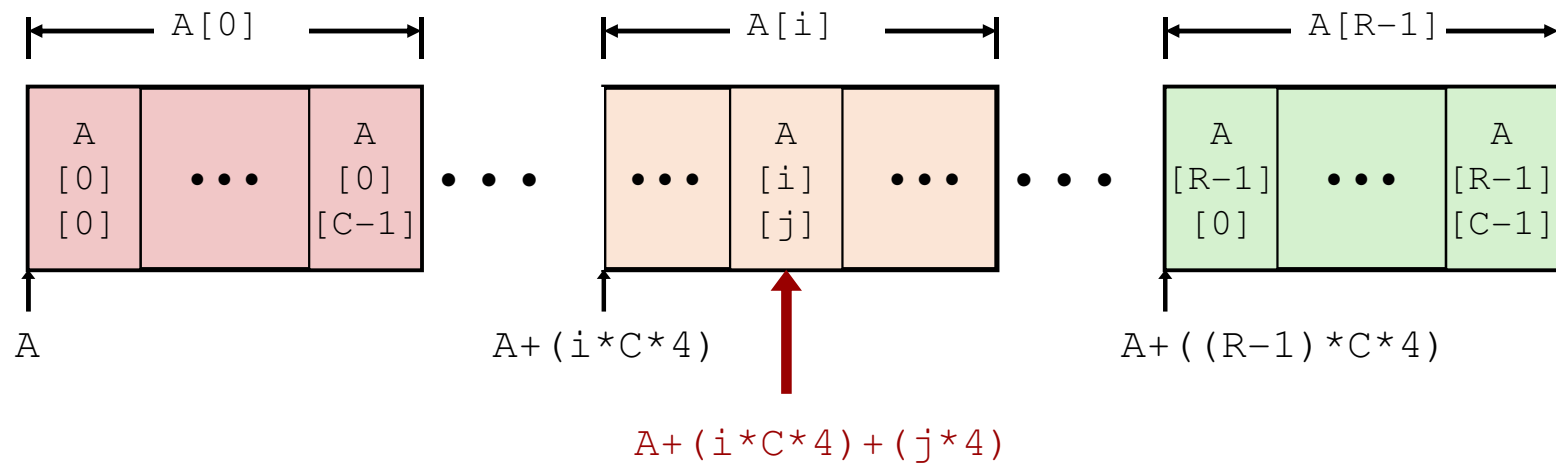
```
int A[R][C];
```



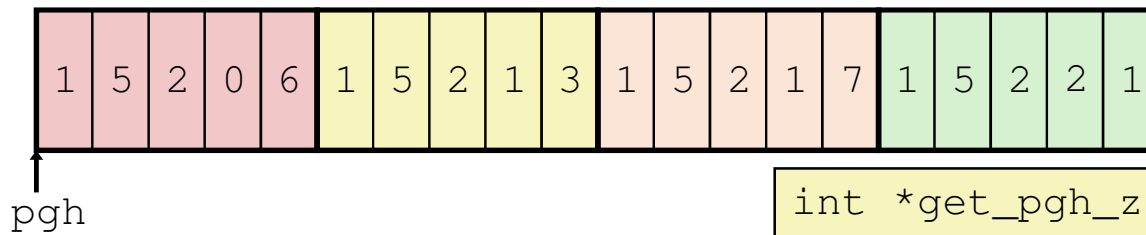
# Nested Array Element Access

- Array Elements
  - $A[i][j]$  is element of type  $T$ , which requires  $K$  bytes
  - Address  $A + i * (C * K) + j * K = A + (i * C + j) * K$

```
int A[R][C];
```



# Nested Array Row Access Code

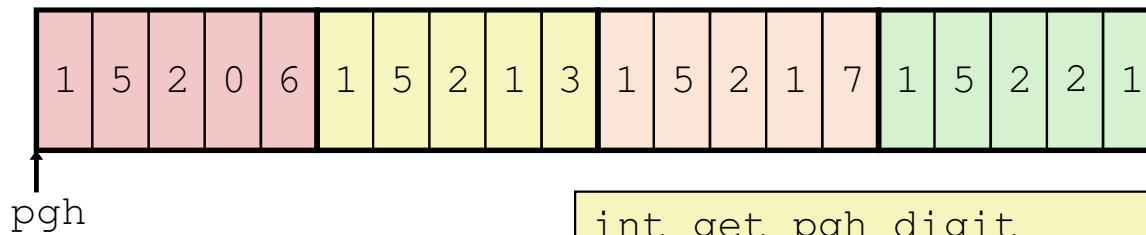


```
int *get_pgh_zip(int index)
{
    return pgh[index];
}
```

```
# %rdi = index
leaq (%rdi,%rdi,4),%rax # 5 * index
leaq pgh(,%rax,4),%rax  # pgh + (20 * index)
```

- Row Vector
  - **pgh[index]** is array of 5 **int**'s
  - Starting address **pgh+20\*index**
- Machine Code
  - Computes and returns address
  - Compute as **pgh + 4\*(index+4\*index)**

# Nested Array Element Access Code



```
int get_pgh_digit
(int index, int dig)
{
    return pgh[index][dig];
}
```

```
leaq    (%rdi,%rdi,4), %rax    # 5*index
addl    %rax, %rsi             # 5*index+dig
movl    pgh(,%rsi,4), %eax     # M[pgh + 4*(5*index+dig)]
```

- Array Elements
  - **pgh[index][dig]** is **int**
  - Address: **pgh + 20\*index + 4\*dig**
    - = **pgh + 4\*(5\*index + dig)**