Machine-Level Programming III: Procedures

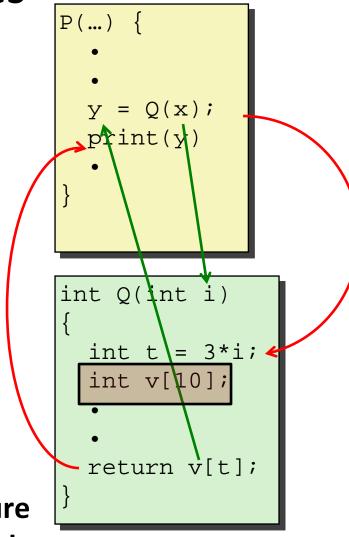
CS230 System Programming 6th Lecture

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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
- Mechanisms all implemented with machine instructions
- x86-64 implementation of a procedure uses only those mechanisms required



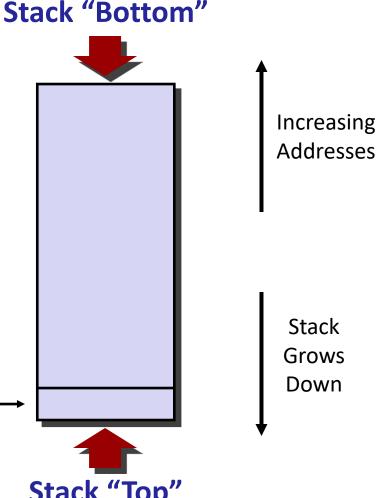
Today

- Procedures
 - Stack Structure
 - Calling Conventions
 - Passing control
 - Passing data
 - Managing local data
 - Illustration of Recursion

x86-64 Stack

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

Stack Pointer: %rsp → Stack "Top"



x86-64 Stack: Push

■ pushq *Src*

- Fetch operand at Src
- Decrement %rsp by 8
- Write operand at address given by %rsp

Stack Pointer: %rsp_________Stack "Top"

Stack "Bottom"

Increasing Addresses

Stack Grows Down

x86-64 Stack: Pop

popq Dest

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

Addresses Stack Grows Down Stack Pointer: %rsp Stack "Top"

Stack "Bottom"

Increasing

Today

- Procedures
 - Stack Structure
 - Calling Conventions
 - Passing control
 - Passing data
 - Managing local data
 - Illustration of Recursion

Code Examples

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

```
      000000000000400540
      <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
```

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 #1

```
000000000400550 <mult2>:
    400550: mov %rdi,%rax
    •
    400557: retq
```

```
Control Flow Example #2
                                      0x130
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
                                      0x128
                                      0x120
  400544: callq 400550 <mult2>
                                             0x400549
                                      0x118
  400549: mov %rax,(%rbx) ←
                                               0x118
                                       %rsp
                                              0 \times 400550
                                       %rip.
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
  400550:
                  %rdi,%rax 4
           mov
  400557:
           retq
```

Control Flow Example #3 0x1300000000000400540 <multstore>: 0x1280x120400544: callq 400550 <mult2> 0x400549 0x118400549: mov %rax,(%rbx) ← 0x118%rsp 0x400557%rip. 0000000000400550 <mult2>: 400550: %rdi,%rax mov 400557: retq

Control Flow Example #4

```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
   400550: mov %rdi,%rax
   •
   400557: retq
```

Today

- Procedures
 - Stack Structure
 - Calling Conventions
 - Passing control
 - Passing data
 - Managing local data
 - Illustrations of Recursion & Pointers

Procedure Data Flow

Registers

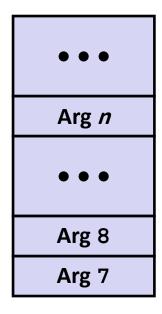
■ First 6 arguments



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;
}
```

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

```
000000000000400550 <mult2>:
    # a in %rdi, b in %rsi
400550: mov %rdi,%rax # a
400553: imul %rsi,%rax # a * b
# s in %rax
400557: retq # Return
```

Today

- Procedures
 - Stack Structure
 - Calling Conventions
 - Passing control
 - Passing data
 - Managing local data
 - Illustration of Recursion

Stack-Based Languages

Languages that support recursion

- e.g., C, Pascal, Java
- Code must be "Reentrant"
 - Multiple simultaneous instantiations of single procedure
- Need some place to store state of each instantiation
 - Arguments
 - Local variables
 - Return pointer

Stack discipline

- State for given procedure needed for limited time
 - From when called to when return
- Callee returns before caller does

Stack allocated in *Frames*

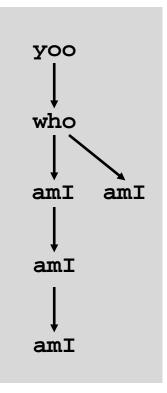
state for single procedure instantiation

Call Chain Example

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

Procedure amI() is recursive

Example Call Chain



Stack Frames

Contents

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

Frame Pointer: %rbp (Optional)

Stack Pointer: %rsp

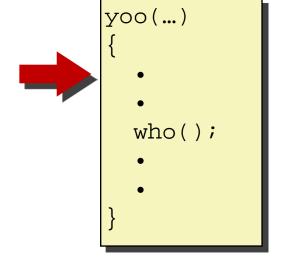
Previous Frame

Frame for proc

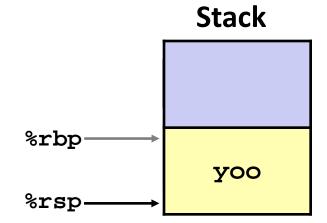
Management

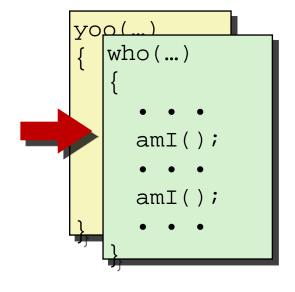
- Space allocated when enter procedure
 - "Set-up" code
 - Includes push by call instruction
- Deallocated when return
 - "Finish" code
 - Includes pop by ret instruction

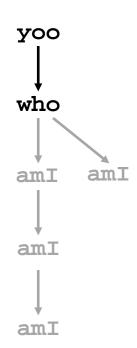


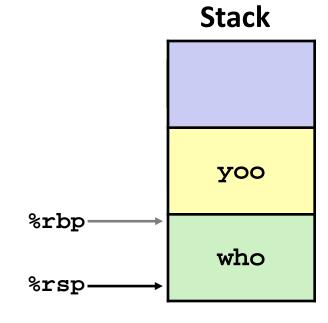


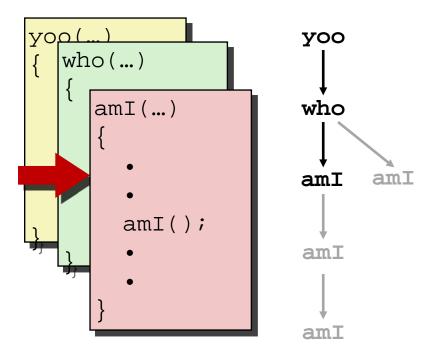


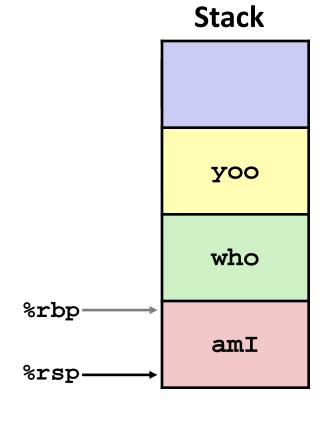


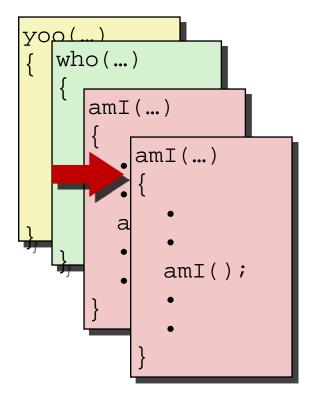


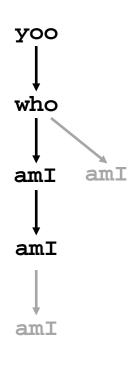


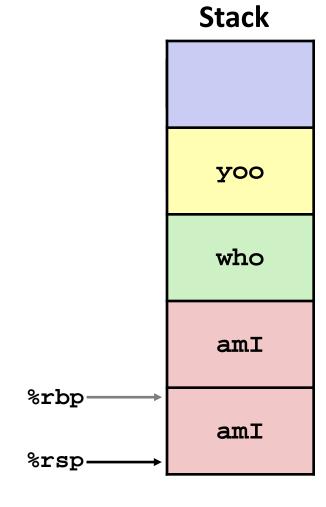






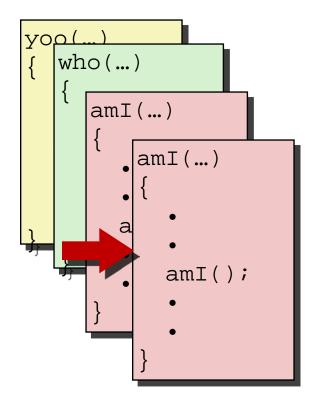


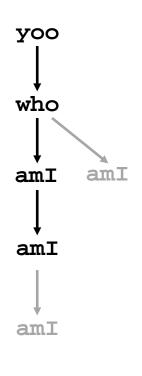


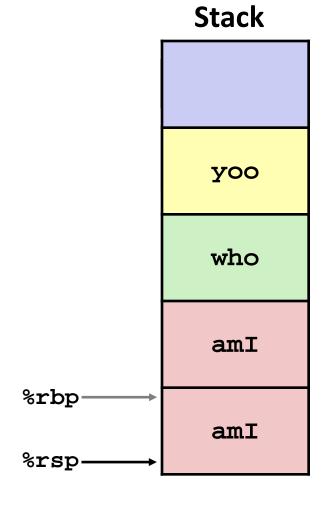


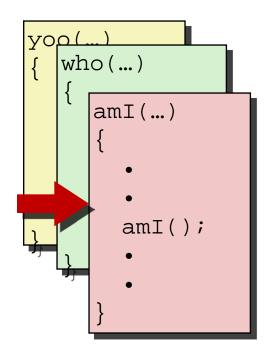
Stack **Example** YOP (...) yoo who(...) yoo amI(...) who • amI(...) who amIamI amI(...) amIamI amI(); amI amI%rbp amI

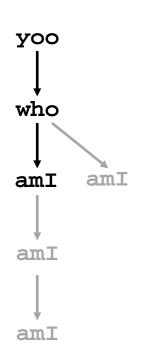
%rsp

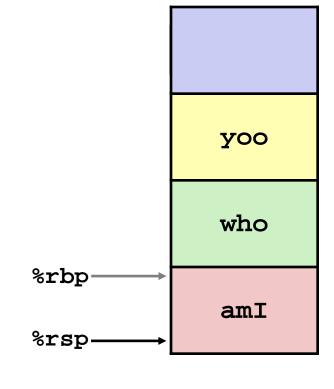




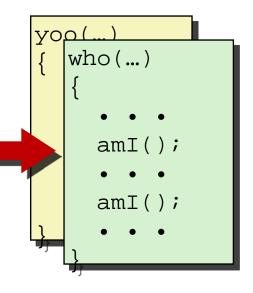




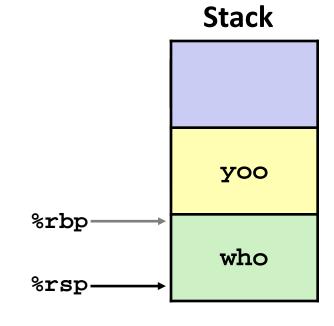


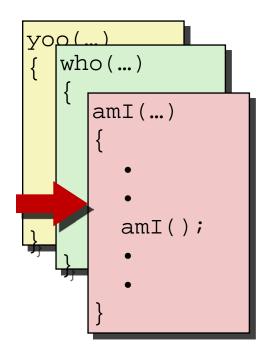


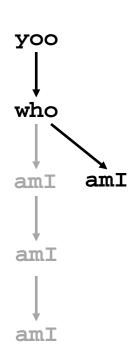
Stack

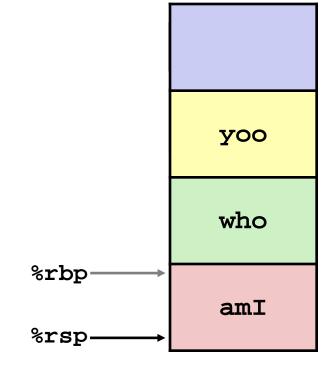




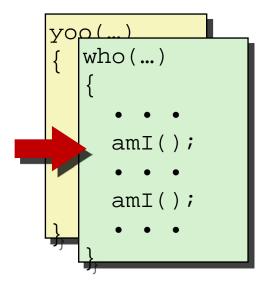




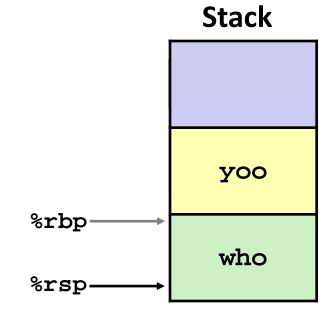


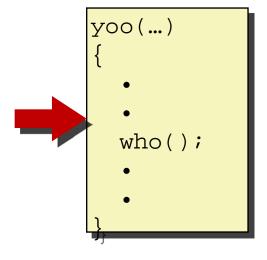


Stack

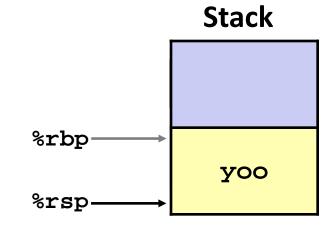












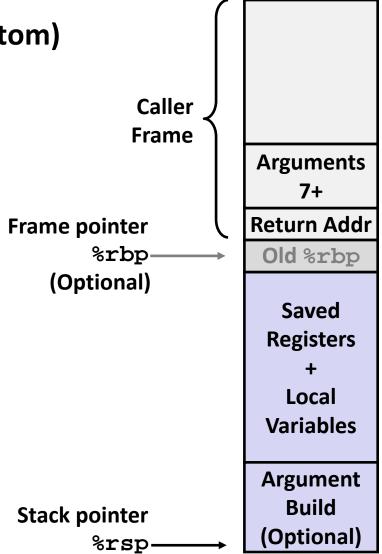
x86-64/Linux Stack Frame

Current Stack Frame ("Top" to Bottom)

- "Argument build:"Parameters for function about to call
- Local variablesIf 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 p |
| %rsi | Argument val , y |
| %rax | x, Return value |

Example: Calling incr #1

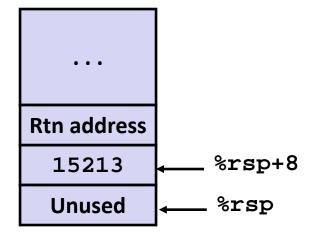
long call_incr() { long v1 = 15213; long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000); return v1+v2; }

Initial Stack Structure

```
...
Rtn address ←— %rsp
```

```
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
```

Resulting Stack Structure

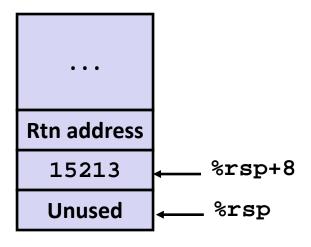


Example: Calling incr #2

```
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



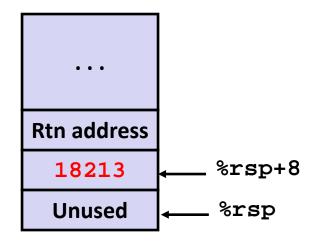
| Register | Use(s) |
|----------|--------|
| %rdi | &v1 |
| %rsi | 3000 |

Example: Calling incr #3

```
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: Calling incr #4

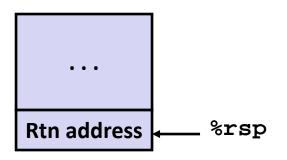
Stack Structure

```
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 | |
| | |
| | |

| Register | Use(s) |
|----------|--------------|
| %rax | Return value |

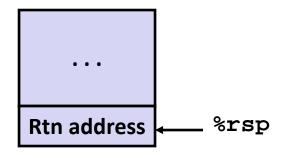
Updated Stack Structure

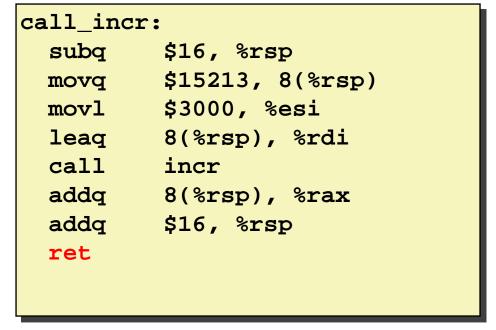


Example: Calling incr #5

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

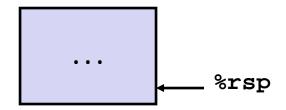
Updated Stack Structure





| Register | Use(s) |
|----------|--------------|
| %rax | Return value |

Final Stack Structure



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

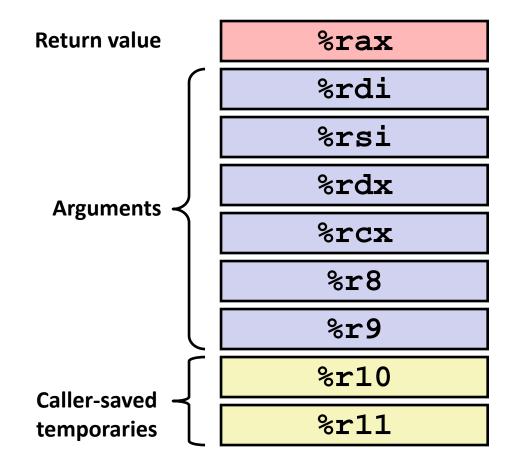
Register Saving Conventions

- When procedure yoo calls who:
 - yoo is the caller
 - who is the callee
- Can register be used for temporary storage?
- Conventions
 - "Caller Saved"
 - Caller saves temporary values in its frame before the call
 - "Callee Saved"
 - Callee saves temporary values in its frame before using
 - Callee restores them before returning to caller

x86-64 Linux Register Usage #1

■ %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

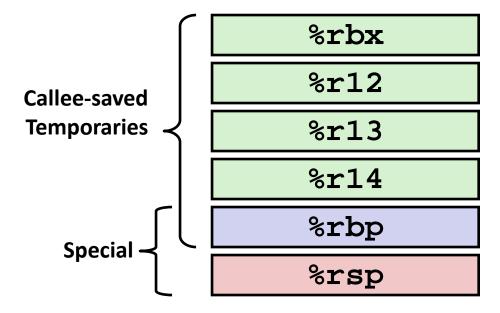


x86-64 Linux Register Usage #2

- %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 #1

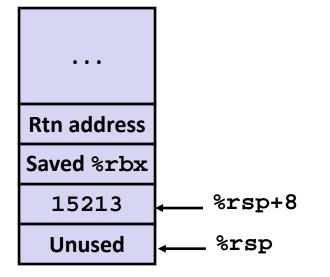
```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

Initial Stack Structure

```
...
Rtn address ←— %rsp
```

```
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
```

Resulting Stack Structure

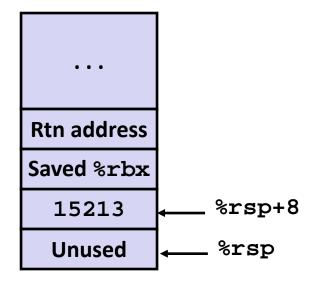


Callee-Saved Example #2

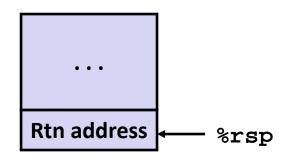
long call_incr2(long x) { long v1 = 15213; long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000); return x+v2; }

```
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
```

Resulting Stack Structure



Pre-return Stack Structure



Today

- Procedures
 - Stack Structure
 - Calling Conventions
 - Passing control
 - Passing data
 - Managing local data
 - Illustration of Recursion

Recursive Function

```
pcount r:
 movl $0, %eax
 testq %rdi, %rdi
 je
        .L6
 pushq %rbx
 movq %rdi, %rbx
 andl
        $1, %ebx
 shrq
        %rdi
 call
        pcount r
 addq
        %rbx, %rax
 popq
         %rbx
.L6:
 rep; ret
```

Recursive Function Terminal Case

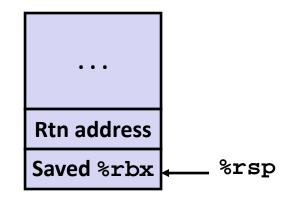
| Register | Use(s) | Туре |
|----------|--------------|--------------|
| %rdi | x | Argument |
| %rax | Return value | Return value |

```
pcount r:
 movl $0, %eax
 testq %rdi, %rdi
 je .L6
 pushq %rbx
 movq %rdi, %rbx
 andl $1, %ebx
        %rdi
 shrq
 call
        pcount r
 addq
        %rbx, %rax
        %rbx
 popq
.L6:
 rep; ret
```

Recursive Function Register Save

```
pcount r:
 movl $0, %eax
 testq %rdi, %rdi
 ie .L6
 pushq %rbx
 movq %rdi, %rbx
 andl $1, %ebx
 shrq %rdi
 call
        pcount r
 addq %rbx, %rax
        %rbx
 popq
.L6:
 rep; ret
```

| Register | Use(s) | Туре |
|----------|--------|----------|
| %rdi | x | Argument |



Recursive Function Call Setup

| Register | Use(s) | Туре |
|----------|--------|---------------|
| %rdi | x >> 1 | Rec. argument |
| %rbx | x & 1 | Callee-saved |

```
pcount r:
 movl $0, %eax
 testq %rdi, %rdi
 je .L6
 pushq %rbx
 movq %rdi, %rbx
 andl $1, %ebx
 shrq %rdi
 call
        pcount r
 addq
        %rbx, %rax
        %rbx
 popq
.L6:
 rep; ret
```

Recursive Function Call

| Register | Use(s) | Туре |
|----------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| %rbx | x & 1 | Callee-saved |
| %rax | Recursive call return value | |

```
pcount r:
 movl $0, %eax
 testq %rdi, %rdi
 je .L6
 pushq %rbx
 movq %rdi, %rbx
 andl $1, %ebx
 shrq %rdi
 call
        pcount r
 addq
        %rbx, %rax
        %rbx
 popq
.L6:
 rep; ret
```

Recursive Function Result

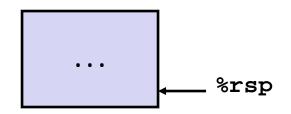
| Register | Use(s) | Туре |
|----------|--------------|--------------|
| %rbx | x & 1 | Callee-saved |
| %rax | Return value | |

```
pcount r:
 movl $0, %eax
 testq %rdi, %rdi
 je .L6
 pushq %rbx
 movq %rdi, %rbx
 andl $1, %ebx
        %rdi
 shrq
 call
        pcount r
 addq
        %rbx, %rax
        %rbx
 popq
.L6:
 rep; ret
```

Recursive Function Completion

```
pcount r:
 movl
        $0, %eax
 testq %rdi, %rdi
 iе
        L6
 pushq %rbx
 movq %rdi, %rbx
 andl $1, %ebx
 shrq %rdi
 call
        pcount r
 addq %rbx, %rax
        %rbx
 popq
.L6:
 rep; ret
```

| Register | Use(s) | Туре |
|----------|--------------|--------------|
| %rax | Return value | Return value |



Observations About Recursion

Handled Without Special Consideration

- Stack frames mean that each function call has private storage
 - Saved registers & local variables
 - Saved return pointer
- Register saving conventions prevent one function call from corrupting another's data
 - Unless the C code explicitly does so (e.g., buffer overflow in Lecture 9)
- Stack discipline follows call / return pattern
 - If P calls Q, then Q returns before P
 - Last-In, First-Out

Also works for mutual recursion

P calls Q; Q calls P

x86-64 Procedure Summary

■ Important Points

- Stack is the right data structure for procedure call / return
 - If P calls Q, then Q returns before P
- Recursion (& mutual recursion) handled by normal calling conventions
 - Can safely store values in local stack frame and in callee-saved registers
 - Put function arguments at top of stack
 - Result return in %rax
- Pointers are addresses of values
 - On stack or global

