

# **Machine-Level Programming III: Switch Statements and IA32 Procedures**

**6<sup>th</sup> Lecture**

**Instructors:**

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# Today

- **Switch statements**
- **IA 32 Procedures**
  - Stack Structure
  - Calling Conventions
  - Illustrations of Recursion & Pointers

```
long switch_eg
(long x, long y, long z)
{
    long w = 1;
    switch(x) {
        case 1:
            w = y*z;
            break;
        case 2:
            w = y/z;
            /* Fall Through */
        case 3:
            w += z;
            break;
        case 5:
        case 6:
            w -= z;
            break;
        default:
            w = 2;
    }
    return w;
}
```

# Switch Statement Example

- Multiple case labels
  - Here: 5 & 6
- Fall through cases
  - Here: 2
- Missing cases
  - Here: 4

# Jump Table Structure

## Switch Form

```
switch(x) {
  case val_0:
    Block 0
  case val_1:
    Block 1
    . . .
  case val_n-1:
    Block n-1
}
```

## Jump Table

jtab:	Targ0
	Targ1
	Targ2
	•
	•
	•
	Targn-1

## Jump Targets

Targ0:

Code Block  
0

Targ1:

Code Block  
1

Targ2:

Code Block  
2

•  
•  
•

Targn-1:

Code Block  
n-1

## Approximate Translation

```
target = JTab[x];
goto *target;
```

# Switch Statement Example (IA32)

```
long switch_eg(long x, long y, long z)
{
    long w = 1;
    switch(x) {
        . . .
    }
    return w;
}
```

What range of values takes default?

Setup:

```
switch_eg:
    pushl    %ebp                # Setup
    movl     %esp, %ebp         # Setup
    movl     8(%ebp), %eax       # %eax = x
    cmpl     $6, %eax           # Compare x:6
    ja       .L2                # If unsigned > goto default
    jmp      *.L7(, %eax, 4)      # Goto *JTab[x]
```

Note that **w** not initialized here


# Switch Statement Example (IA32)

```
long switch_eg(long x, long y, long z)
{
    long w = 1;
    switch(x) {
        . . .
    }
    return w;
}
```

## Jump table

```
.section      .rodata
    .align 4
.L7:
    .long      .L2 # x = 0
    .long      .L3 # x = 1
    .long      .L4 # x = 2
    .long      .L5 # x = 3
    .long      .L2 # x = 4
    .long      .L6 # x = 5
    .long      .L6 # x = 6
```

## Setup:

```
switch_eg:
    pushl      %ebp                # Setup
    movl      %esp, %ebp          # Setup
    movl      8(%ebp), %eax        # eax = x
    cmpl      $6, %eax            # Compare x:6
    ja        .L2                 # If unsigned > goto default
    Indirect   jump jump      *.L7(, %eax, 4) # Goto *JTab[x]
```

# Assembly Setup Explanation

## ■ Table Structure

- Each target requires 4 bytes
- Base address at `.L7`

## ■ Jumping

- **Direct:** `jmp .L2`
- Jump target is denoted by label `.L2`
- **Indirect:** `jmp *.L7(, %eax, 4)`
- Start of jump table: `.L7`
- Must scale by factor of 4 (labels have 32-bits = 4 Bytes on IA32)
- Fetch target from effective Address `.L7 + eax*4`
  - Only for  $0 \leq x \leq 6$

## Jump table

```
.section    .rodata
    .align 4
.L7:
    .long    .L2 # x = 0
    .long    .L3 # x = 1
    .long    .L4 # x = 2
    .long    .L5 # x = 3
    .long    .L2 # x = 4
    .long    .L6 # x = 5
    .long    .L6 # x = 6
```

# Jump Table

## Jump table

```
.section .rodata
.align 4
.L7:
.long .L2 # x = 0
.long .L3 # x = 1
.long .L4 # x = 2
.long .L5 # x = 3
.long .L2 # x = 4
.long .L6 # x = 5
.long .L6 # x = 6
```

```
switch(x) {
case 1:      // .L3
    w = y*z;
    break;
case 2:      // .L4
    w = y/z;
    /* Fall Through */
case 3:      // .L5
    w += z;
    break;
case 5:
case 6:      // .L6
    w -= z;
    break;
default:    // .L2
    w = 2;
}
```



# Handling Fall-Through

```
long w = 1;  
    . . .  
switch(x) {  
    . . .  
case 2:  
    w = y/z;  
    /* Fall Through */  
case 3:  
    w += z;  
    break;  
    . . .  
}
```

case 3:  
 w = 1;  
 goto merge;

case 2:  
 w = y/z;  
merge:  
 w += z;

# Code Blocks (Partial)

```

switch(x) {
case 1:          // .L3
    w = y*z;
    break;

    . . .
case 3:          // .L5
    w += z;
    break;

    . . .
default:        // .L2
    w = 2;
}

```

```

.L2:      # Default
    movl   $2, %eax    # w = 2
    jmp    .L8         # Goto done

.L5:      # x == 3
    movl   $1, %eax    # w = 1
    jmp    .L9         # Goto merge

.L3:      # x == 1
    movl   16(%ebp), %eax # z
    imull  12(%ebp), %eax # w = y*z
    jmp    .L8         # Goto done

```

# Code Blocks (Rest)

```

switch(x) {
    . . .
    case 2:  // .L4
        w = y/z;
        /* Fall Through */
merge:     // .L9
        w += z;
        break;
    case 5:
    case 6:  // .L6
        w -= z;
        break;
}

```

```

.L4:      # x == 2
        movl 12(%ebp), %edx
        movl %edx, %eax
        sarl $31, %edx
        idivl 16(%ebp) # w = y/z

.L9:      # merge:
        addl 16(%ebp), %eax # w += z
        jmp  .L8           # goto done

.L6:      # x == 5, 6
        movl $1, %eax      # w = 1
        subl 16(%ebp), %eax # w = 1-z

```

# x86-64 Switch Implementation

- Same general idea, adapted to 64-bit code
- Table entries 64 bits (pointers)
- Cases use revised code

```
switch(x) {
case 1:      // .L3
    w = y*z;
    break;
    . . .
}
```

```
.L3:
    movq    %rdx, %rax
    imulq   %rsi, %rax
    ret
```

## Jump Table

```
.section .rodata
.align 8
.L7:
    .quad   .L2      # x = 0
    .quad   .L3      # x = 1
    .quad   .L4      # x = 2
    .quad   .L5      # x = 3
    .quad   .L2      # x = 4
    .quad   .L6      # x = 5
    .quad   .L6      # x = 6
```

# IA32 Object Code

## ■ Setup

- Label `.L2` becomes address `0x8048422`
- Label `.L7` becomes address `0x8048660`

## Assembly Code

```
switch_eg:
    . . .
    ja      .L2          # If unsigned > goto default
    jmp     *.L7(, %eax, 4) # Goto *JTab[x]
```

## Disassembled Object Code

```
08048410 <switch_eg>:
    . . .
    8048419: 77 07          ja      8048422 <switch_eg+0x12>
    804841b: ff 24 85 60 86 04 08 jmp     *0x8048660(, %eax, 4)
```

# IA32 Object Code (cont.)

## ■ Jump Table

- Doesn't show up in disassembled code
- Can inspect using GDB
- `gdb switch`
- `(gdb) x/7xw 0x8048660`
  - Examine 7 hexadecimal format "words" (4-bytes each)
  - Use command "**help x**" to get format documentation

<code><b>0x8048660:</b></code>	<code><b>0x08048422</b></code>	<code><b>0x08048432</b></code>	<code><b>0x0804843b</b></code>	<code><b>0x08048429</b></code>
<code><b>0x8048670:</b></code>	<code><b>0x08048422</b></code>	<code><b>0x0804844b</b></code>	<code><b>0x0804844b</b></code>	

# IA32 Object Code (cont.)

## ■ Deciphering Jump Table

0x8048660:      0x08048422      0x08048432      0x0804843b      0x08048429  
 0x8048670:      0x08048422      0x0804844b      0x0804844b

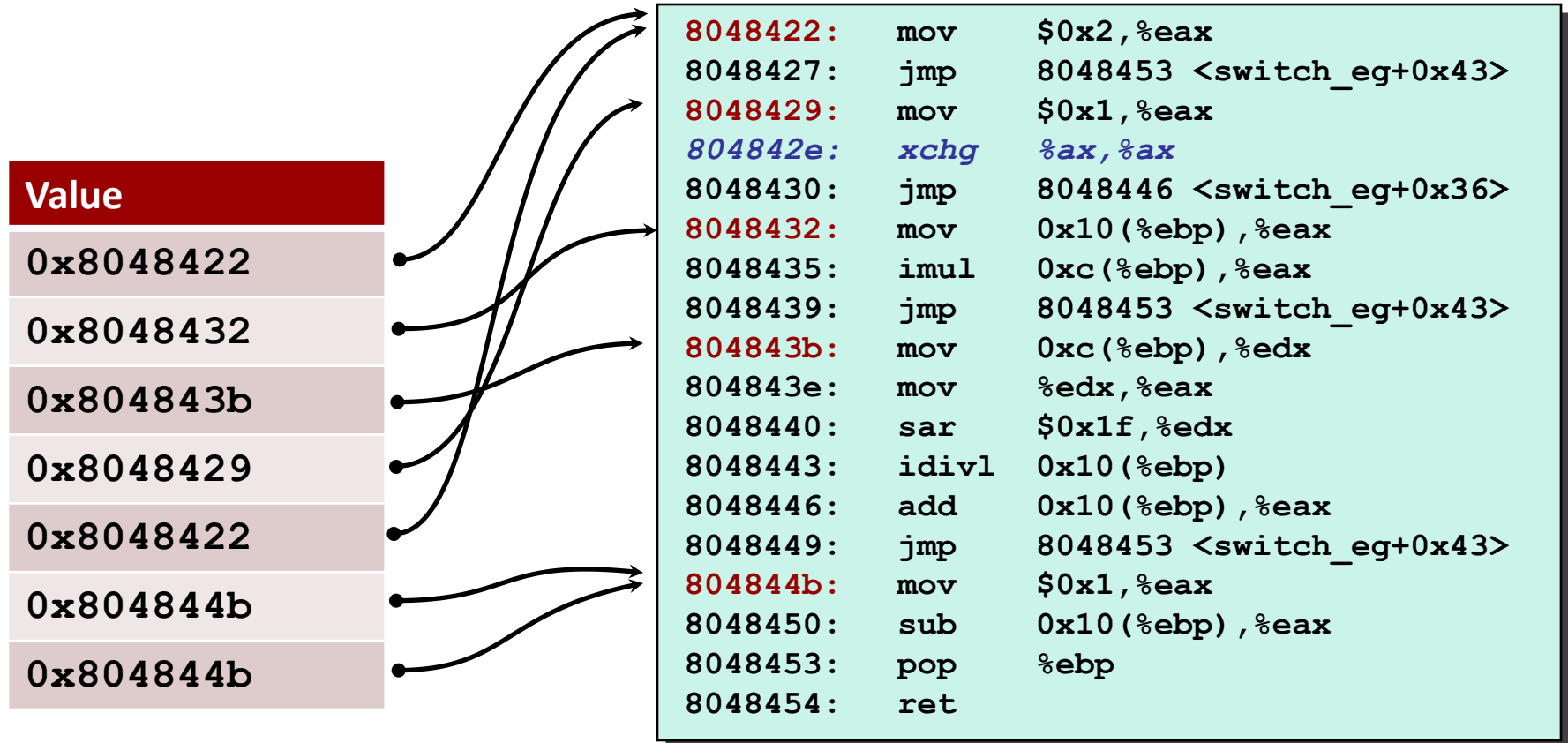
Address	Value	x
0x8048660	0x08048422	0
0x8048664	0x08048432	1
0x8048668	0x0804843b	2
0x804866c	0x08048429	3
0x8048670	0x08048422	4
0x8048674	0x0804844b	5
0x8048678	0x0804844b	6

# Disassembled Targets

8048422:	b8 02 00 00 00	mov	\$0x2,%eax
8048427:	eb 2a	jmp	8048453 <switch_eg+0x43>
8048429:	b8 01 00 00 00	mov	\$0x1,%eax
804842e:	66 90	xchg	%ax,%ax # noop
8048430:	eb 14	jmp	8048446 <switch_eg+0x36>
8048432:	8b 45 10	mov	0x10(%ebp),%eax
8048435:	0f af 45 0c	imul	0xc(%ebp),%eax
8048439:	eb 18	jmp	8048453 <switch_eg+0x43>
804843b:	8b 55 0c	mov	0xc(%ebp),%edx
804843e:	89 d0	mov	%edx,%eax
8048440:	c1 fa 1f	sar	\$0x1f,%edx
8048443:	f7 7d 10	idivl	0x10(%ebp)
8048446:	03 45 10	add	0x10(%ebp),%eax
8048449:	eb 08	jmp	8048453 <switch_eg+0x43>
804844b:	b8 01 00 00 00	mov	\$0x1,%eax
8048450:	2b 45 10	sub	0x10(%ebp),%eax
8048453:	5d	pop	%ebp
8048454:	c3	ret	



# Matching Disassembled Targets



# Sparse Switch Example

```
/* Return x/111 if x is multiple
   && <= 999.  -1 otherwise */
int div111(int x)
{
    switch(x) {
        case 0: return 0;
        case 111: return 1;
        case 222: return 2;
        case 333: return 3;
        case 444: return 4;
        case 555: return 5;
        case 666: return 6;
        case 777: return 7;
        case 888: return 8;
        case 999: return 9;
        default: return -1;
    }
}
```

- Not practical to use jump table
  - Would require 1000 entries
- Obvious translation into if-then-else would have max. of 9 tests

# Sparse Switch Code (IA32)

```

movl 8(%ebp),%eax # get x
cmpl $444,%eax    # x:444
je L8
jg L16
cmpl $111,%eax    # x:111
je L5
jg L17
testl %eax,%eax   # x:0
je L4
jmp L14

. . .

```

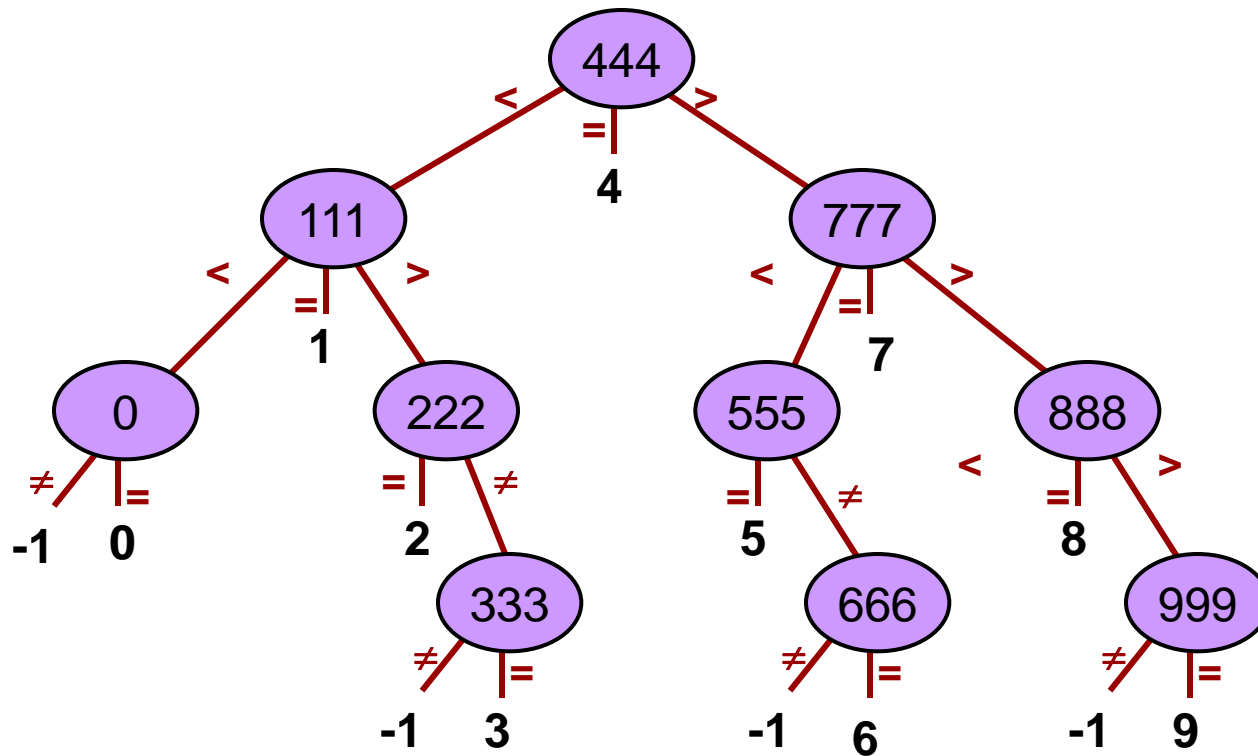
- Compares x to possible case values
- Jumps different places depending on outcomes

```

L5:
    movl $1,%eax
    jmp L19
L6:
    movl $2,%eax
    jmp L19
L7:
    movl $3,%eax
    jmp L19
L8:
    movl $4,%eax
    jmp L19
. . .

```

# Sparse Switch Code Structure



- Organizes cases as binary tree
- Logarithmic performance

# Summarizing

## ■ C Control

- if-then-else
- do-while
- while, for
- switch

## ■ Assembler Control

- Conditional jump
- Conditional move
- Indirect jump
- Compiler generates code sequence to implement more complex control

## ■ Standard Techniques

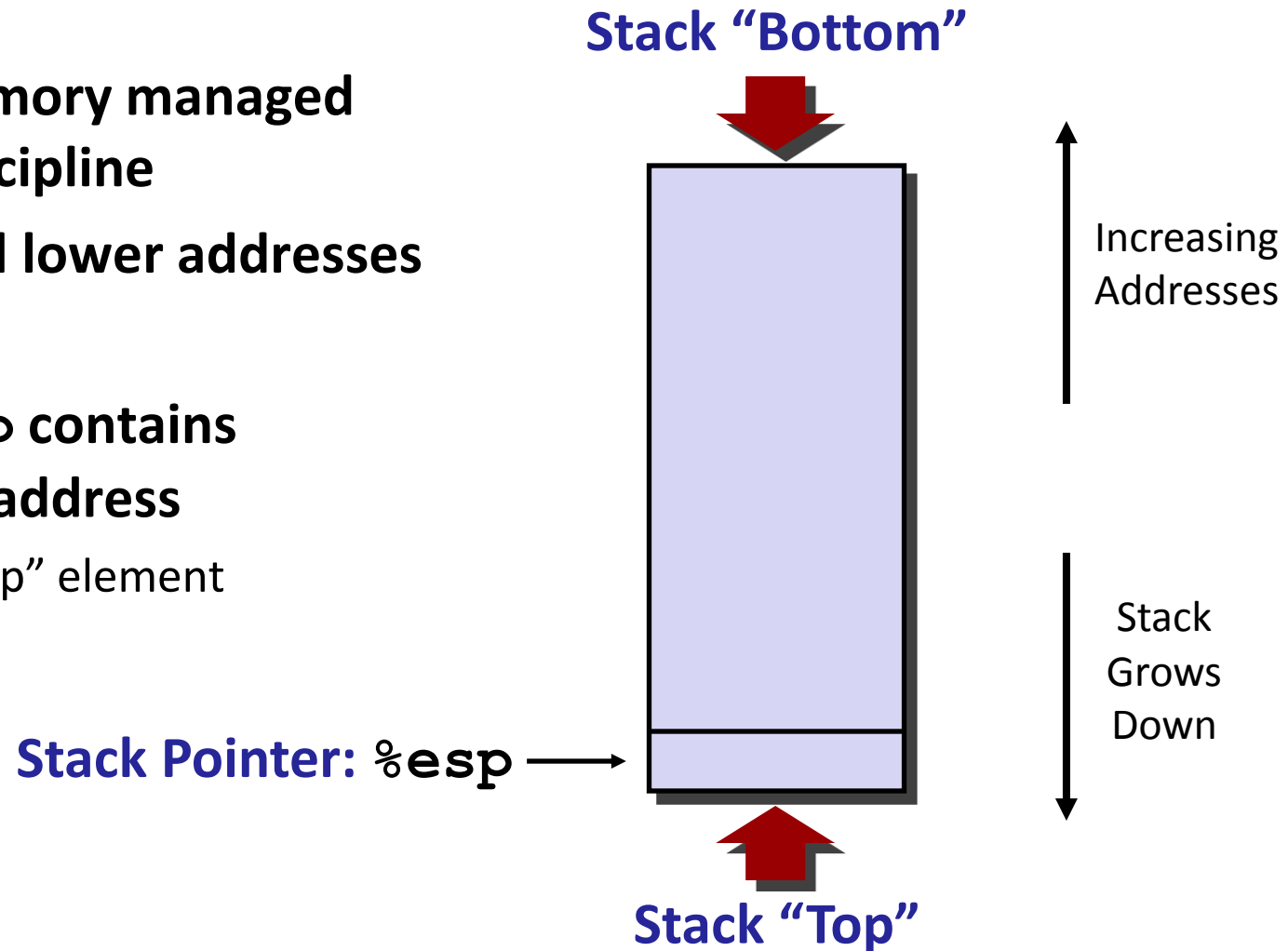
- Loops converted to do-while form
- Large switch statements use jump tables
- Sparse switch statements may use decision trees

# Today

- Switch statements
- **IA 32 Procedures**
  - Stack Structure
  - Calling Conventions
  - Illustrations of Recursion & Pointers

# IA32 Stack

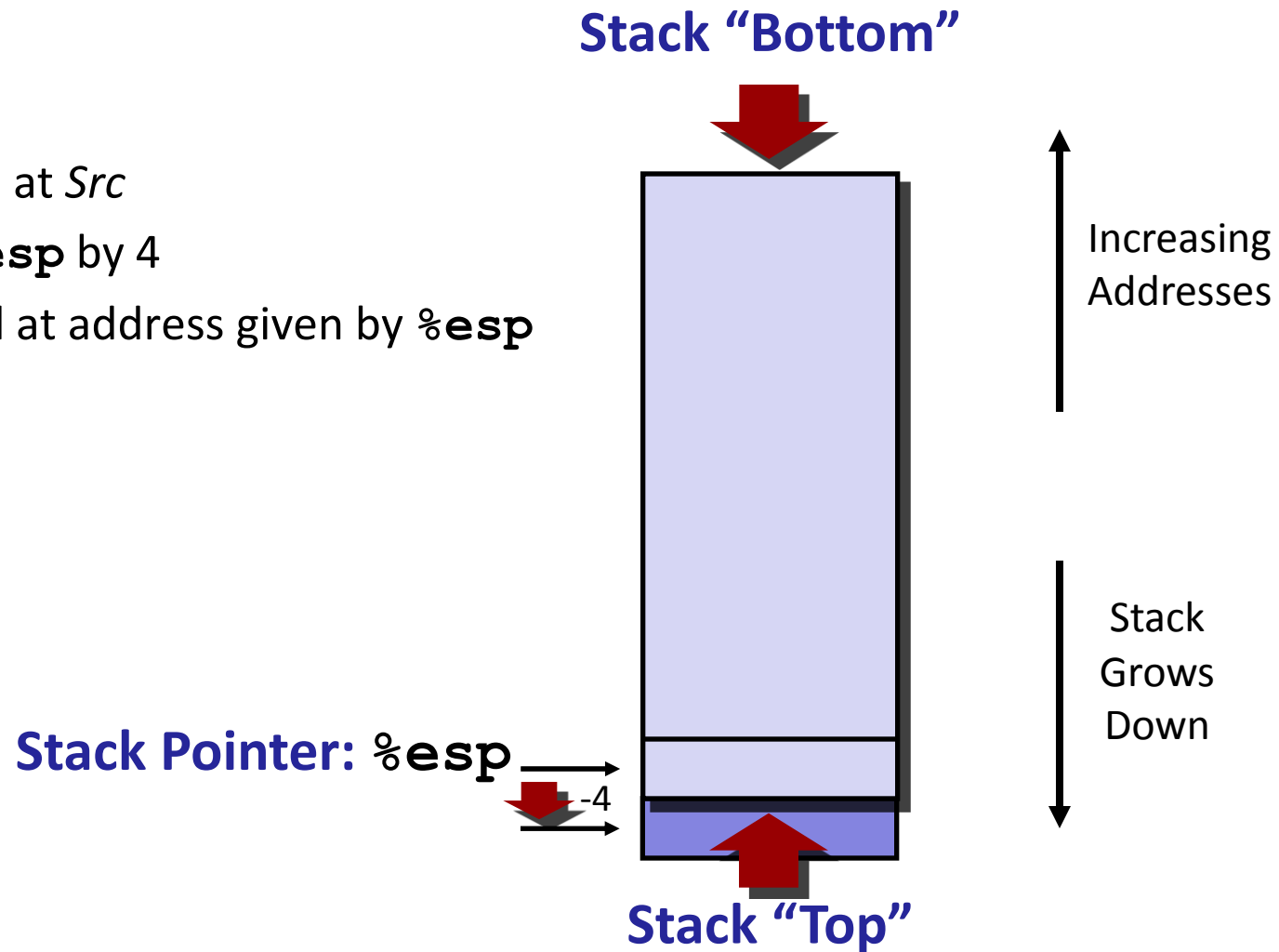
- Region of memory managed with stack discipline
- Grows toward lower addresses
- Register `%esp` contains lowest stack address
  - address of “top” element



# IA32 Stack: Push

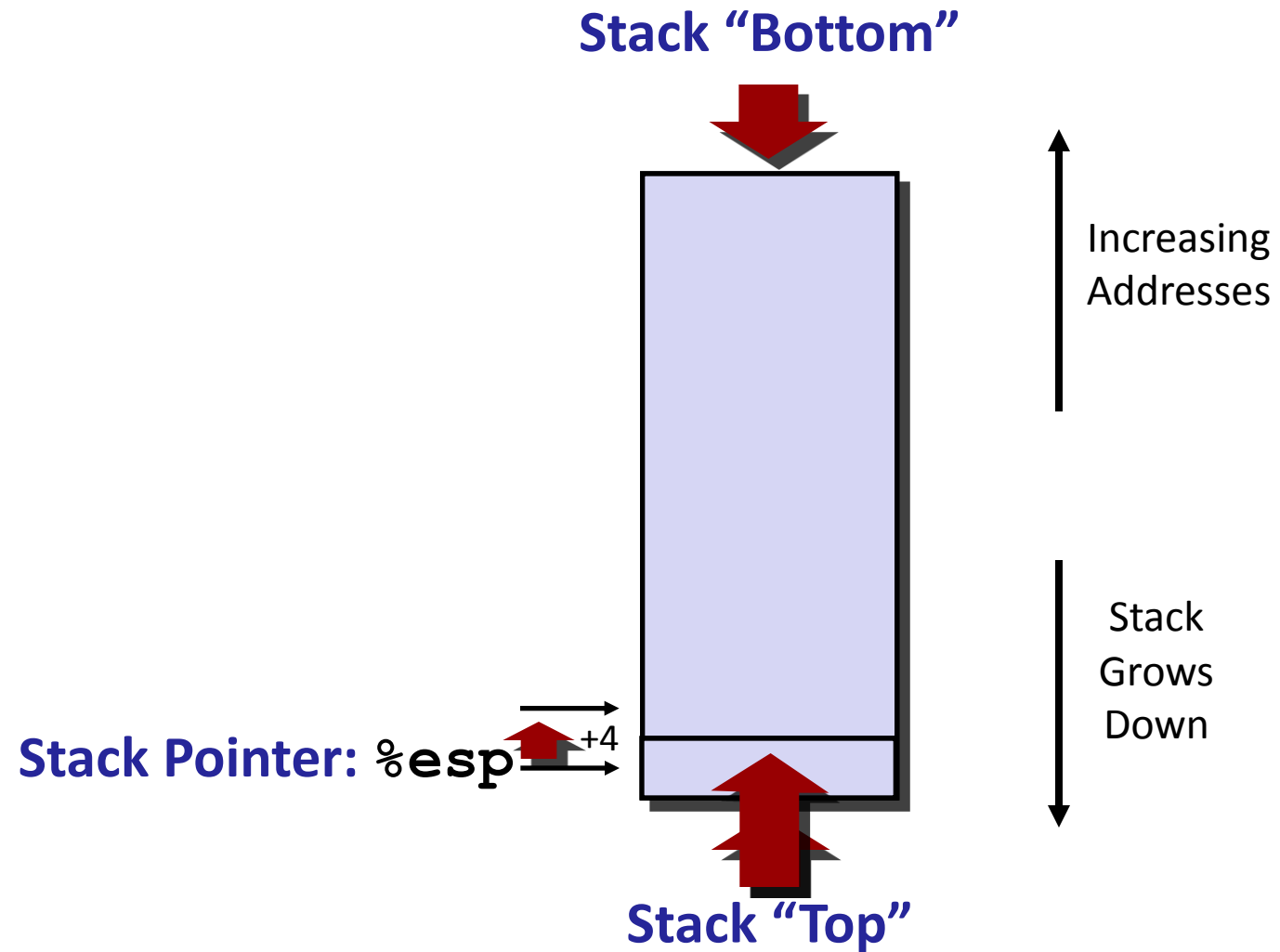
## ■ `pushl Src`

- Fetch operand at *Src*
- Decrement `%esp` by 4
- Write operand at address given by `%esp`





# IA32 Stack: Pop



# 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

```
804854e:  e8 3d 06 00 00    call    8048b90 <main>
8048553:  50                pushl   %eax
```

- Return address = `0x8048553`

### ■ **Procedure return:** `ret`

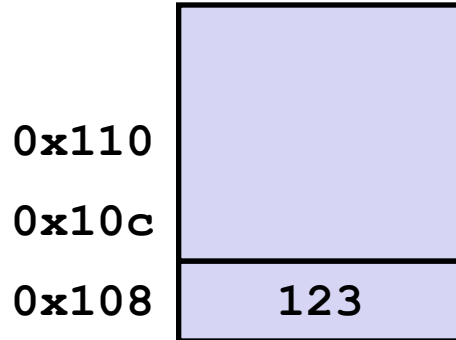
- Pop address from stack
- Jump to address

# Procedure Call Example

```

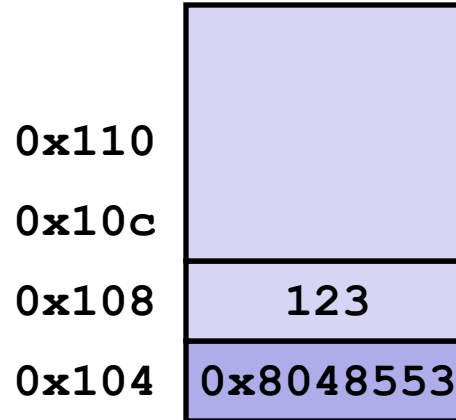
804854e:    e8 3d 06 00 00    call    8048b90 <main>
8048553:    50               pushl   %eax
  
```

**call 8048b90**



`%esp` 0x108

`%eip` 0x804854e



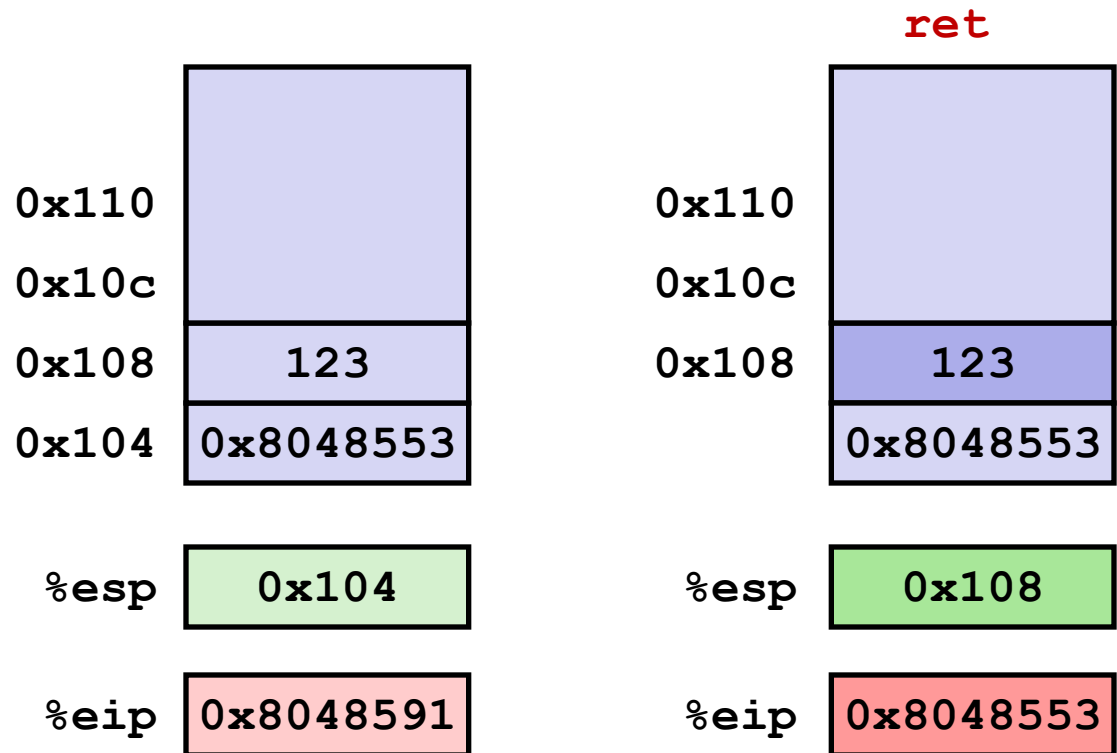
`%esp` 0x104

`%eip` 0x8048b90

*`%eip`: program counter*

# Procedure Return Example

```
8048591:    c3                ret
```



*`%eip`: program counter*

# 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

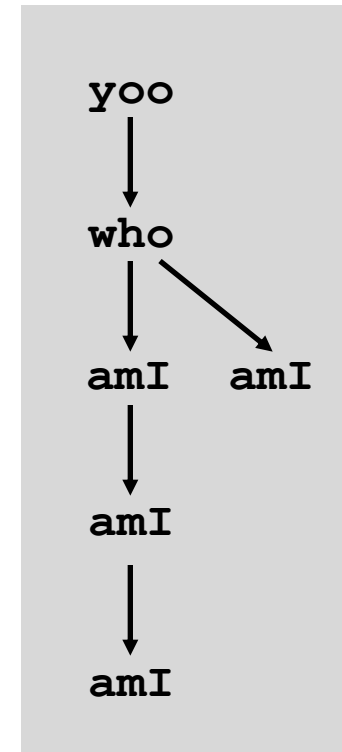
```
yoo (...)  
{  
  .  
  .  
  who ();  
  .  
  .  
}
```

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

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

Procedure `amI ()` is recursive

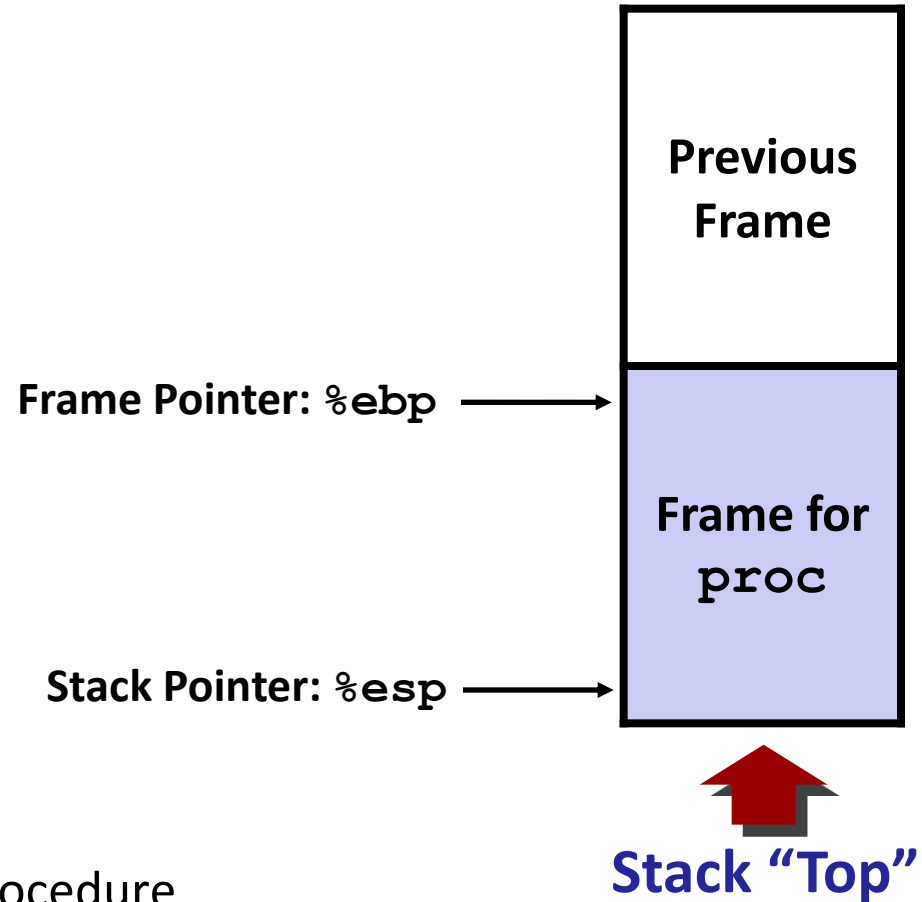
## Example Call Chain



# Stack Frames

## ■ Contents


- Local variables
- Return information
- Temporary space



## ■ Management

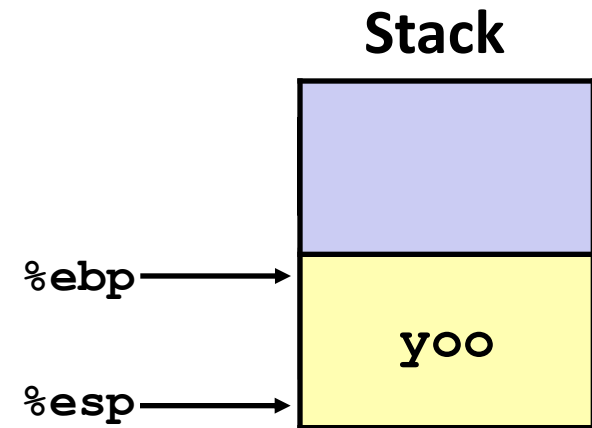
- Space allocated when enter procedure
  - "Set-up" code
- Deallocated when return
  - "Finish" code

# Example



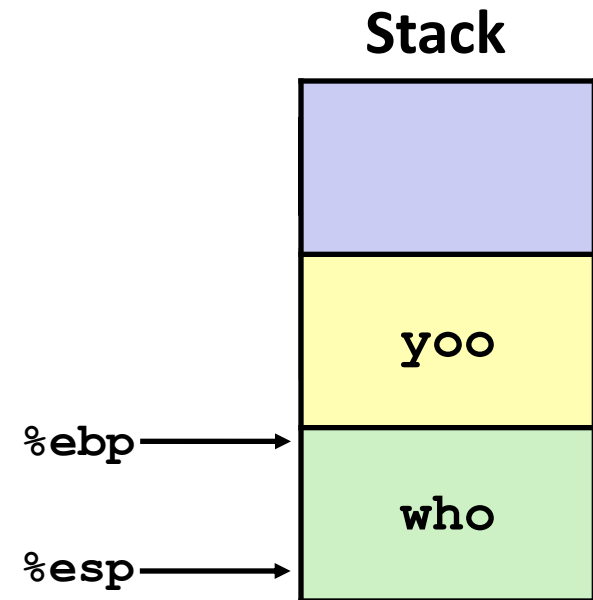
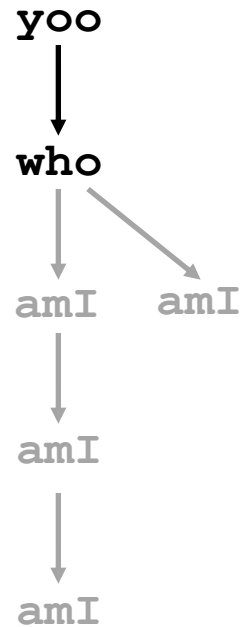
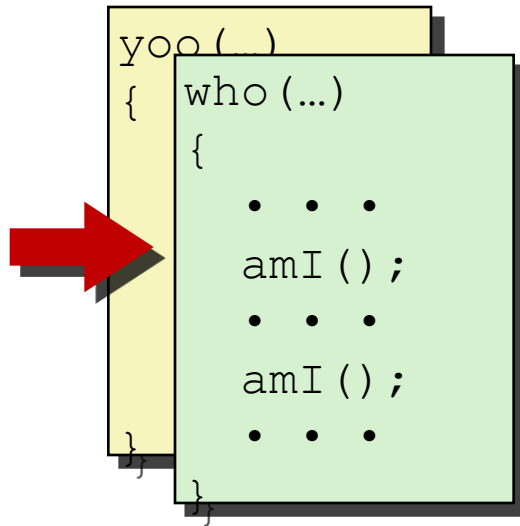
```
yoo (...)  
{  
  .  
  .  
  who ();  
  .  
  .  
}
```

```
yoo  
  ↓  
who  
  ↓  ↘  
amI  amI  
  ↓  
amI  
  ↓  
amI
```

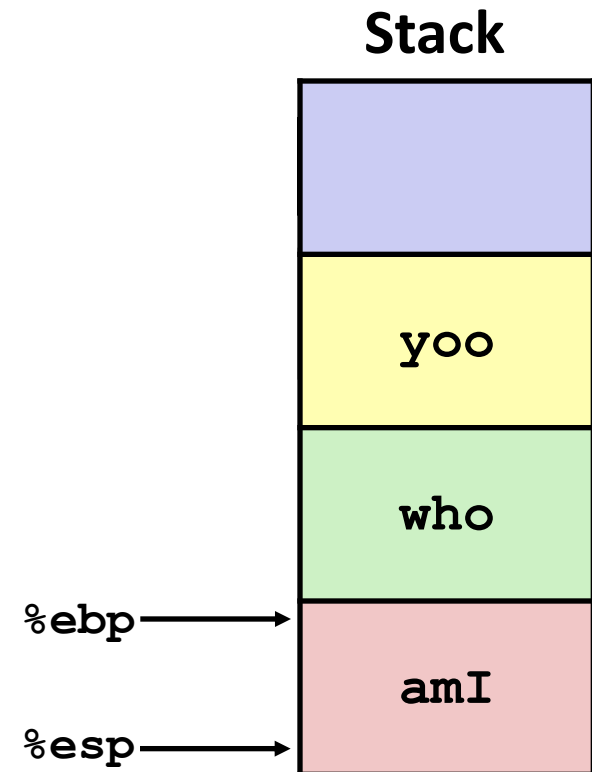
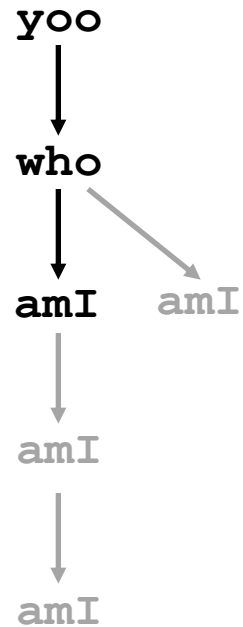
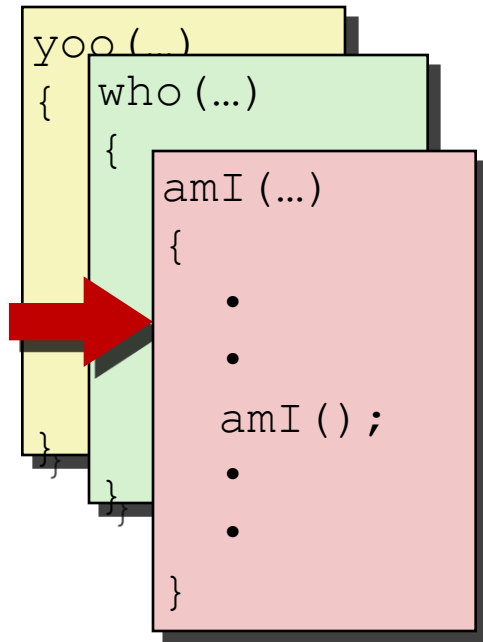




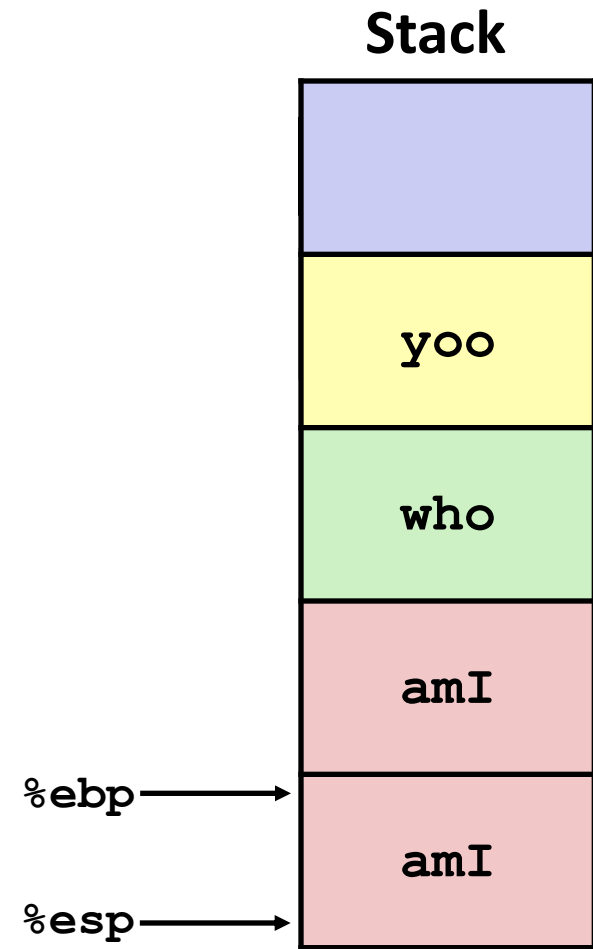
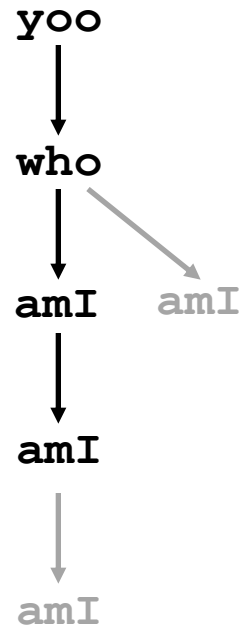
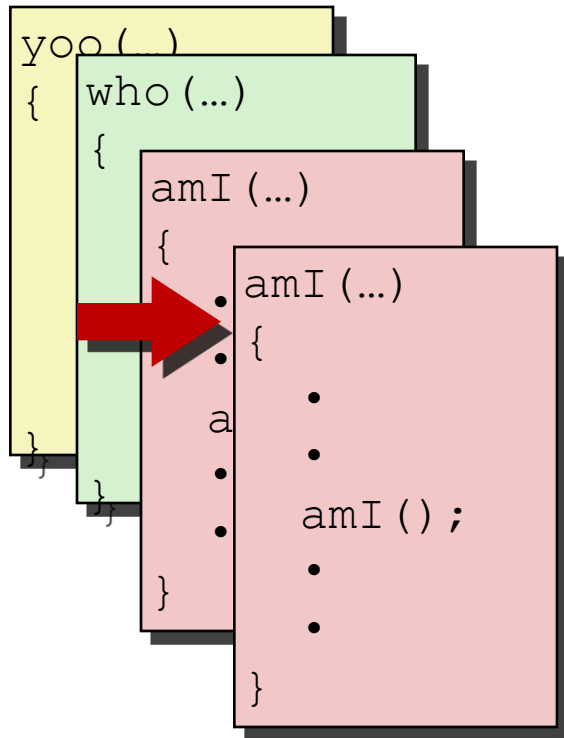
# Example



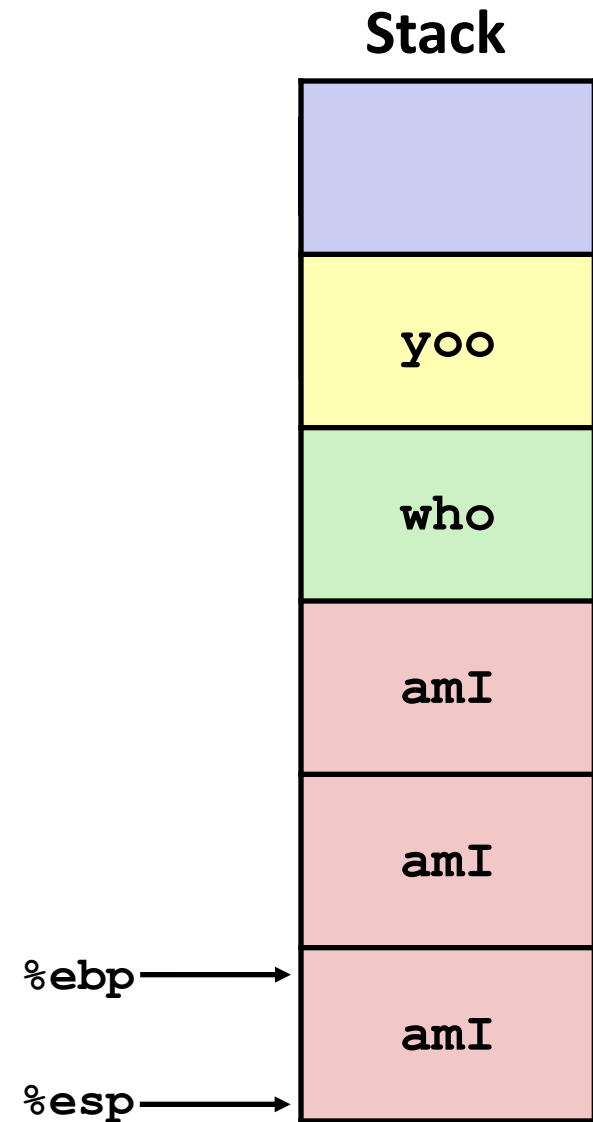
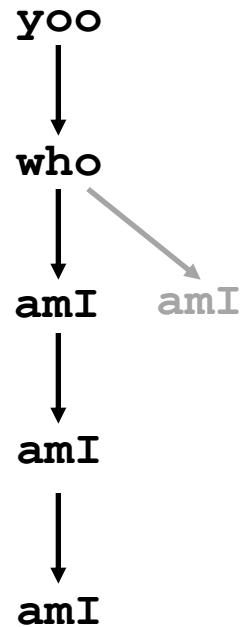
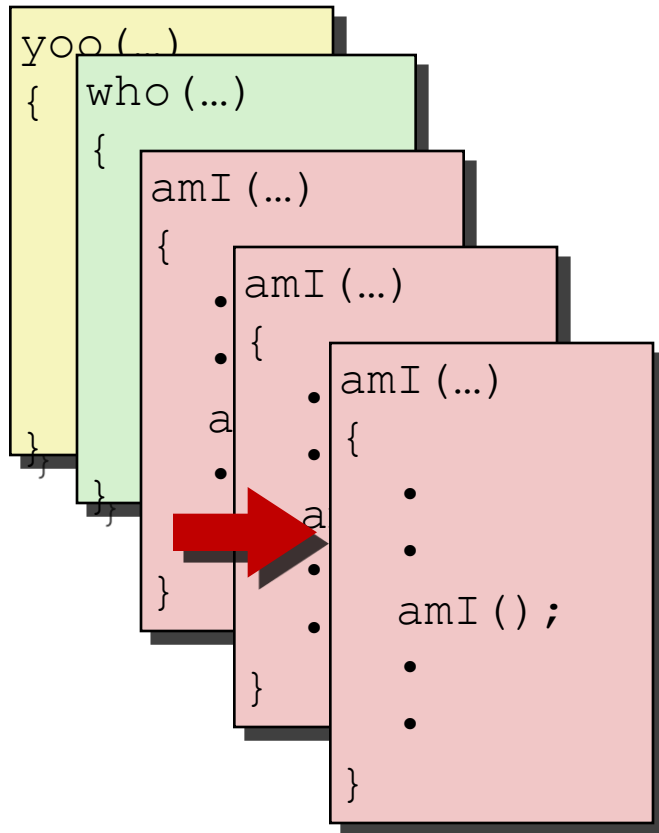
# Example



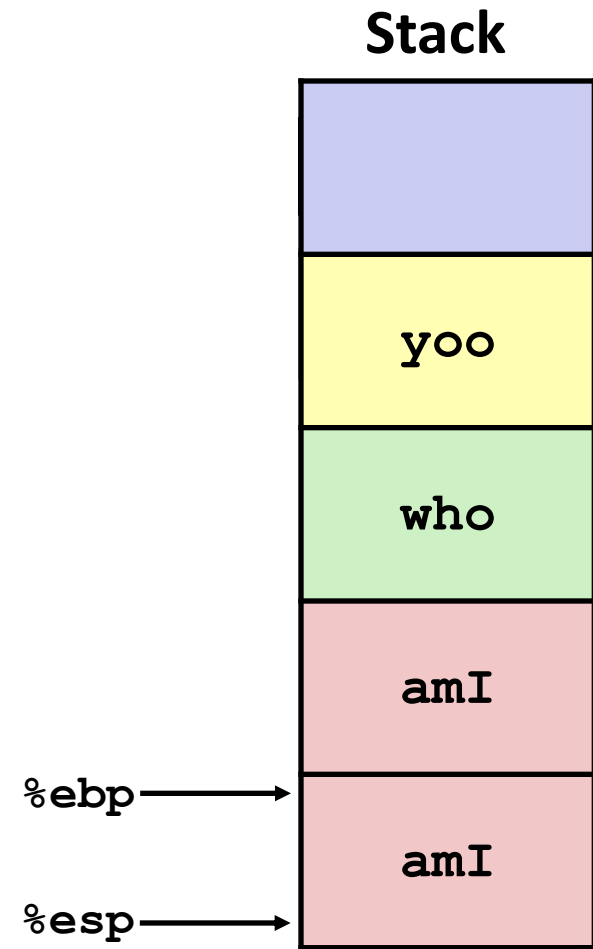
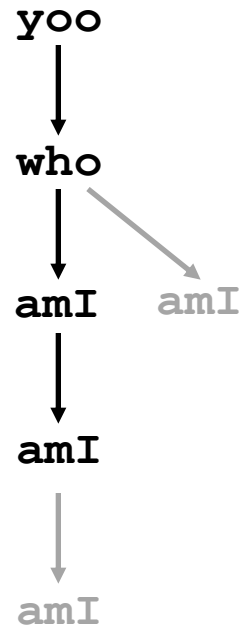
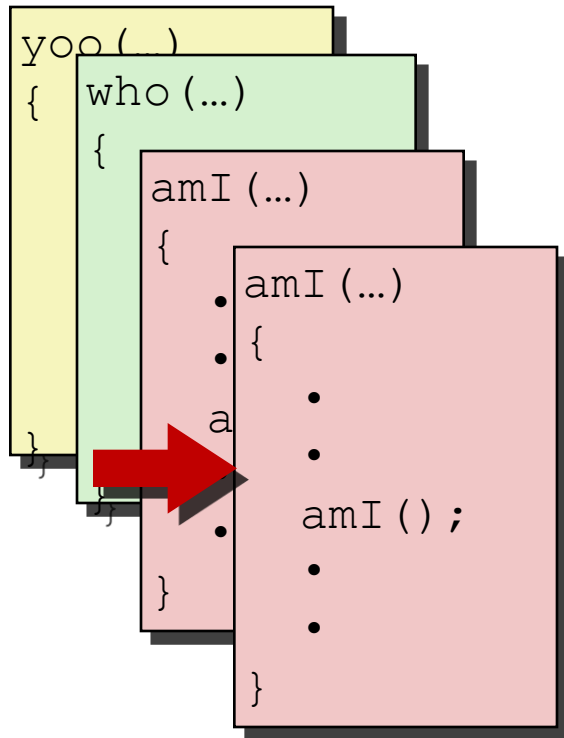
# Example



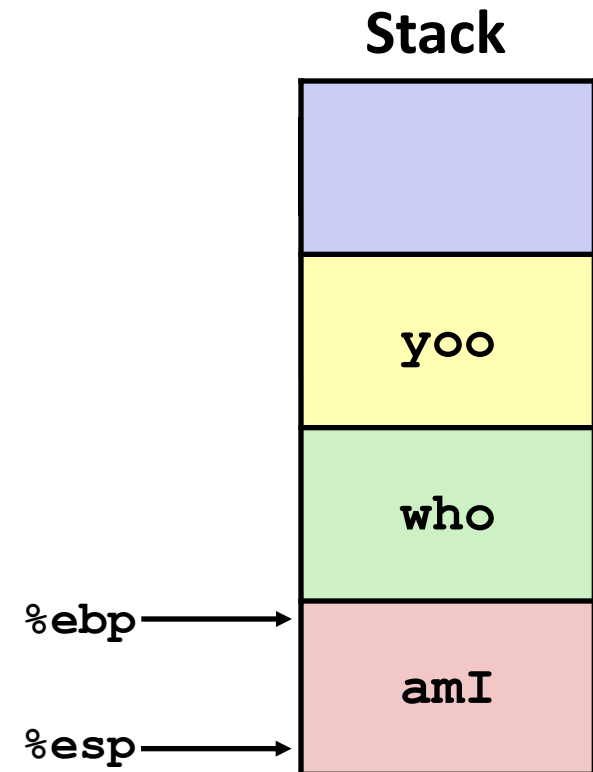
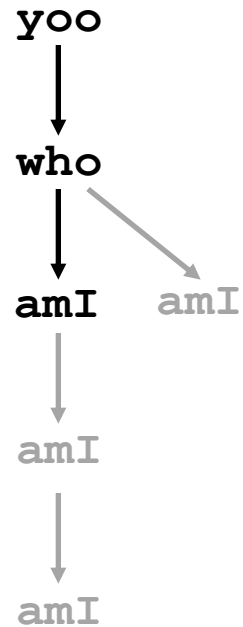
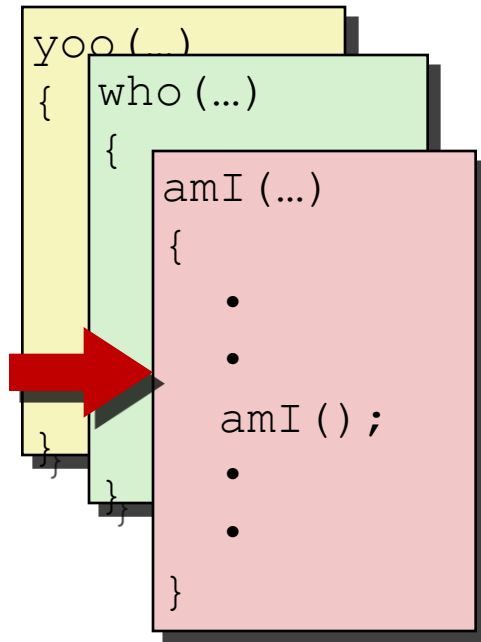
# Example



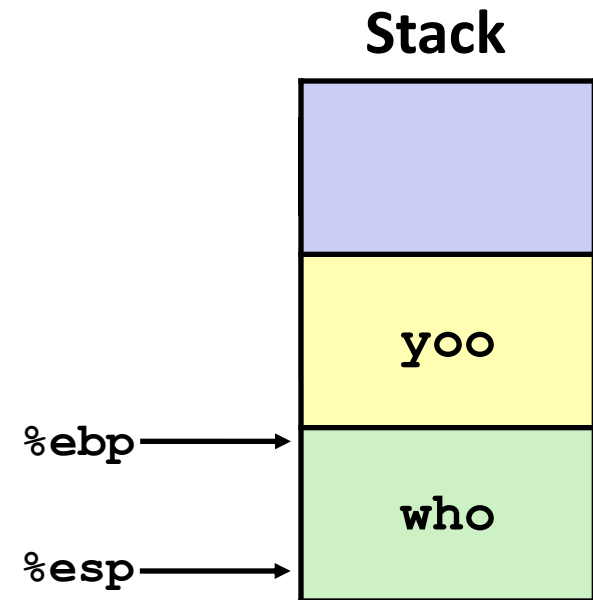
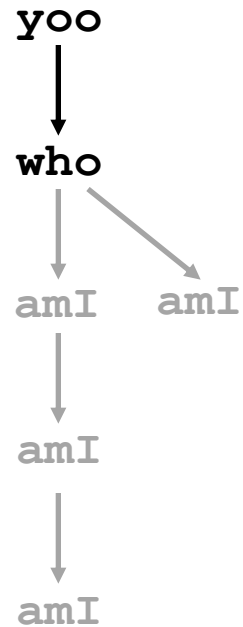
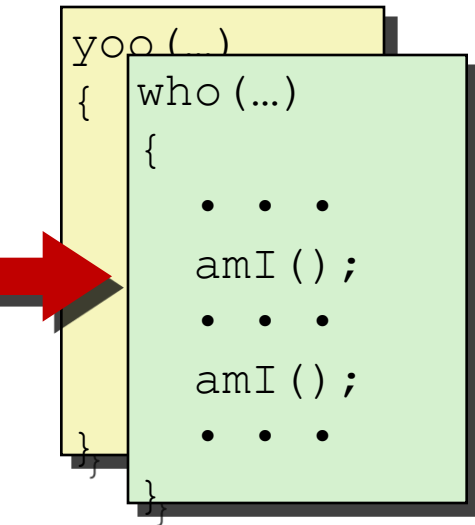
# Example



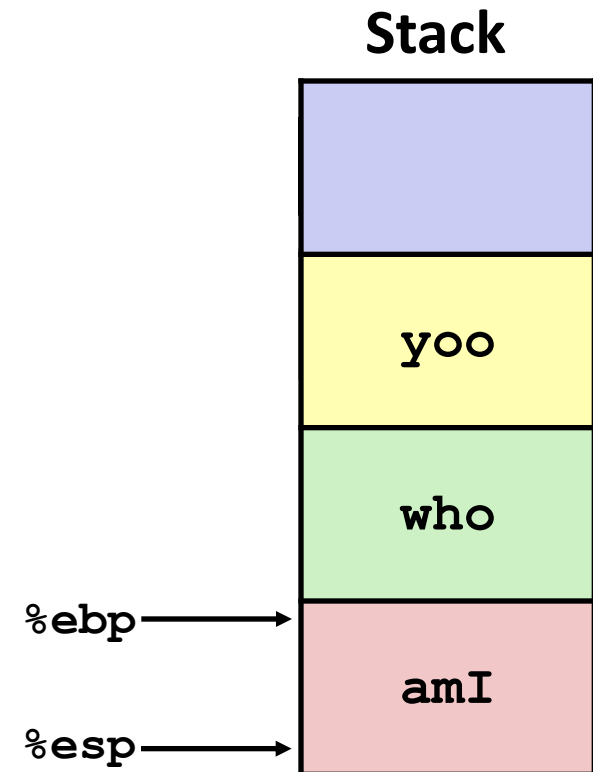
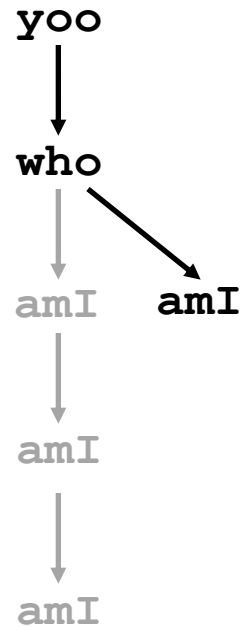
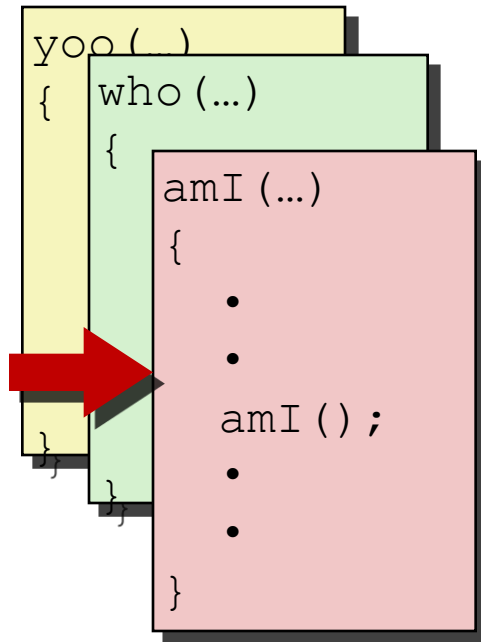
# Example



# Example

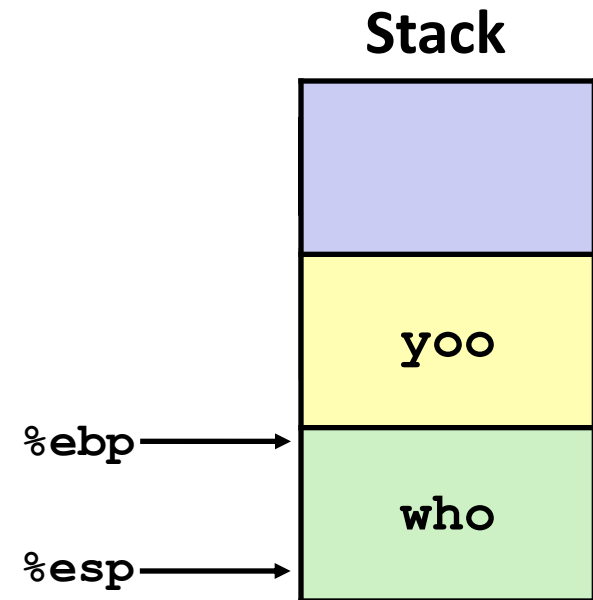
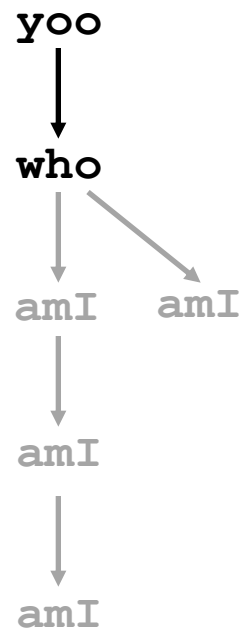
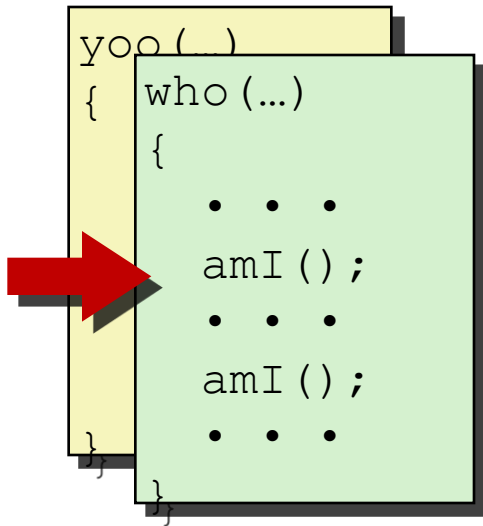


# Example

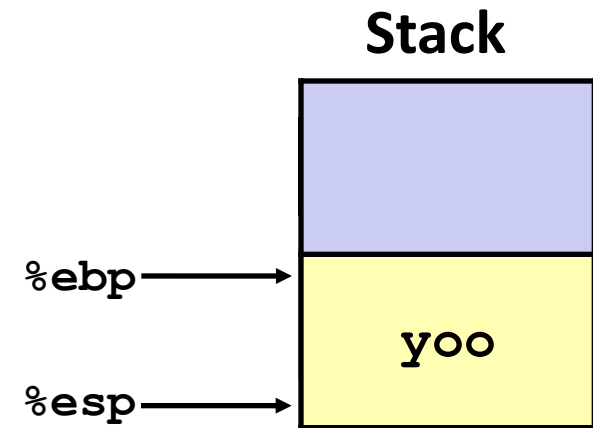
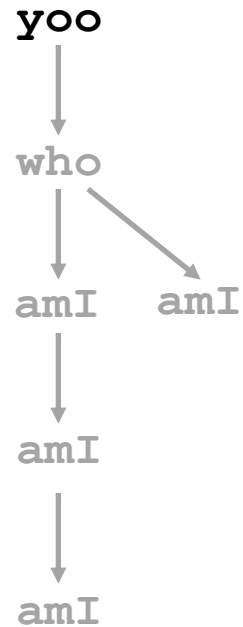
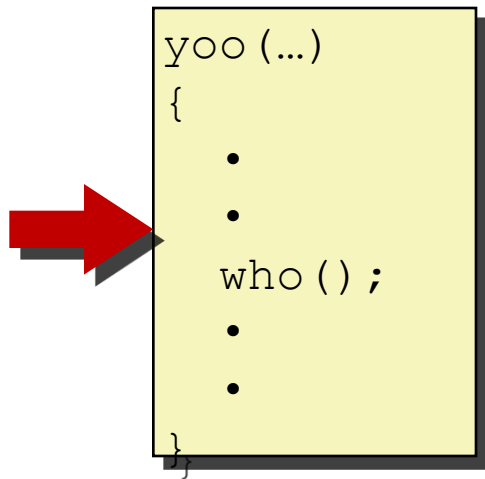




# Example



# Example



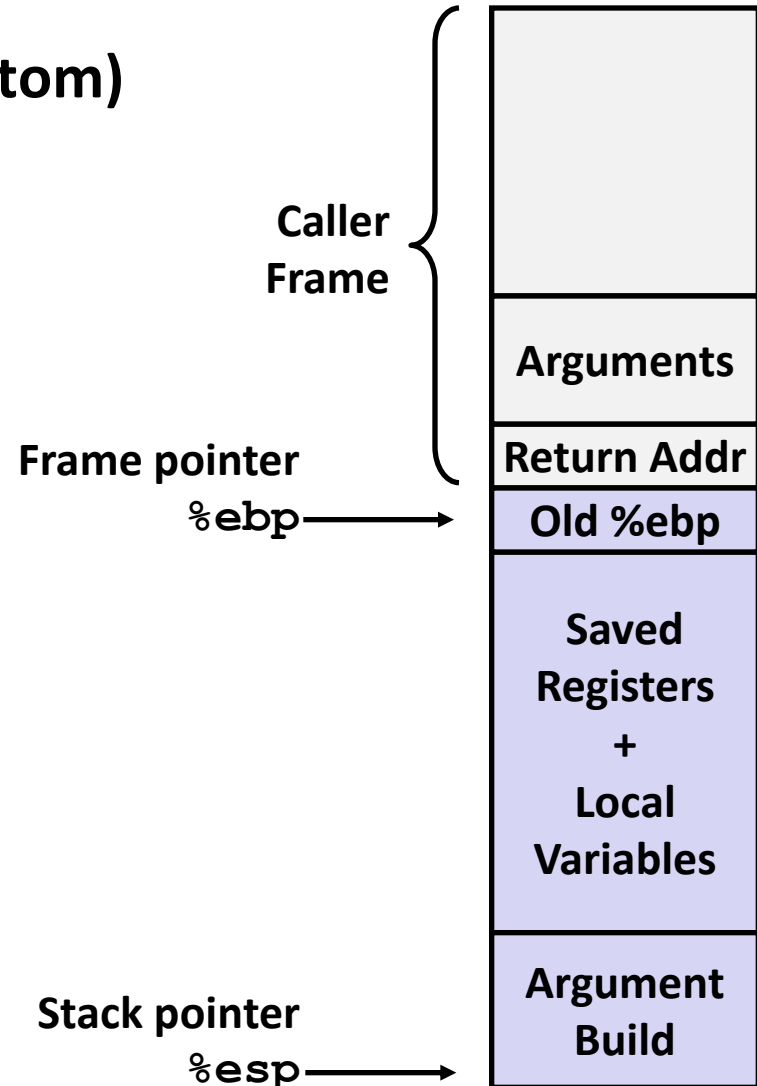
# IA32/Linux Stack Frame

## ■ 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

## ■ Caller Stack Frame

- Return address
  - Pushed by **call** instruction
- Arguments for this call



# Revisiting swap

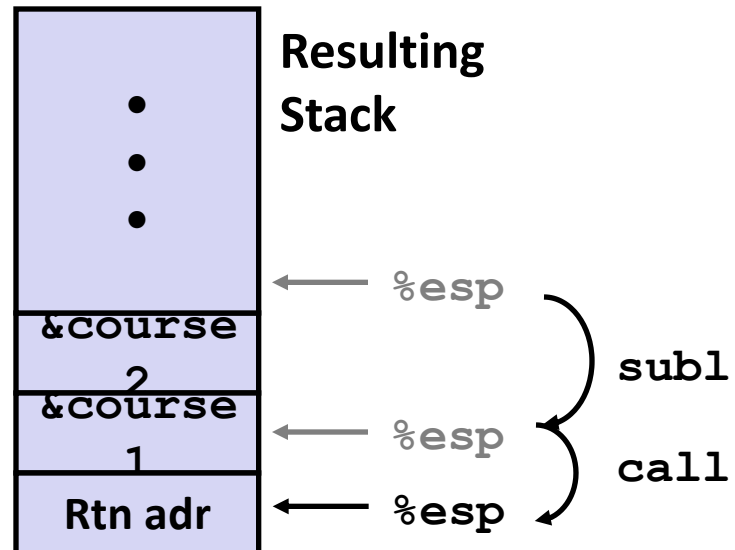
```
int course1 = 15213;
int course2 = 18243;

void call_swap() {
    swap(&course1, &course2);
}
```

```
void swap(int *xp, int *yp)
{
    int t0 = *xp;
    int t1 = *yp;
    *xp = t1;
    *yp = t0;
}
```

## Calling swap from call\_swap

```
call_swap:
    . . .
    subl    $8, %esp
    movl    $course2, 4(%esp)
    movl    $course1, (%esp)
    call    swap
    . . .
```



# Revisiting swap

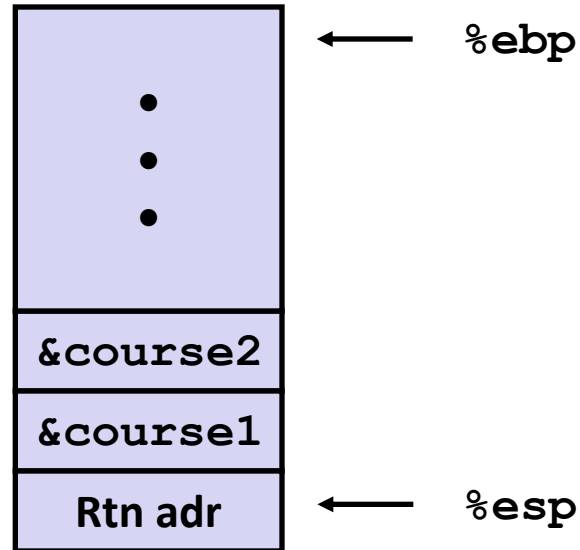
```
void swap(int *xp, int *yp)
{
    int t0 = *xp;
    int t1 = *yp;
    *xp = t1;
    *yp = t0;
}
```

swap:

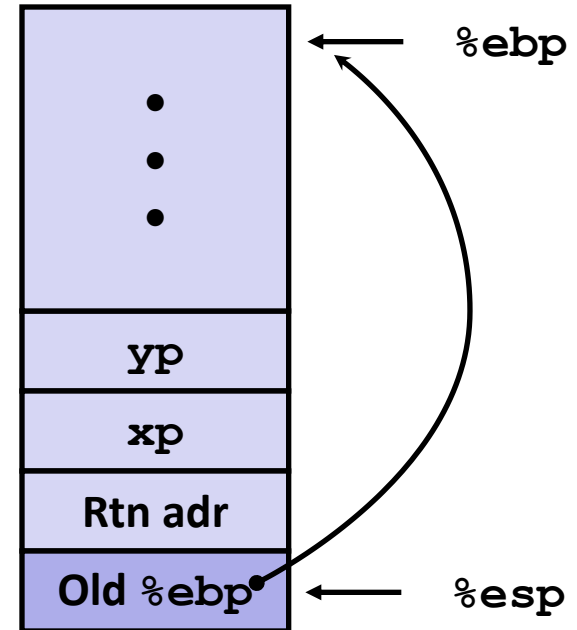
pushl %ebp	}	Set Up
movl %esp, %ebp		
pushl %ebx		
movl 8(%ebp), %edx	}	Body
movl 12(%ebp), %ecx		
movl (%edx), %ebx		
movl (%ecx), %eax		
movl %eax, (%edx)		
movl %ebx, (%ecx)		
popl %ebx	}	Finish
popl %ebp		
ret		

# swap Setup #1

## Entering Stack



## Resulting Stack



`swap:`

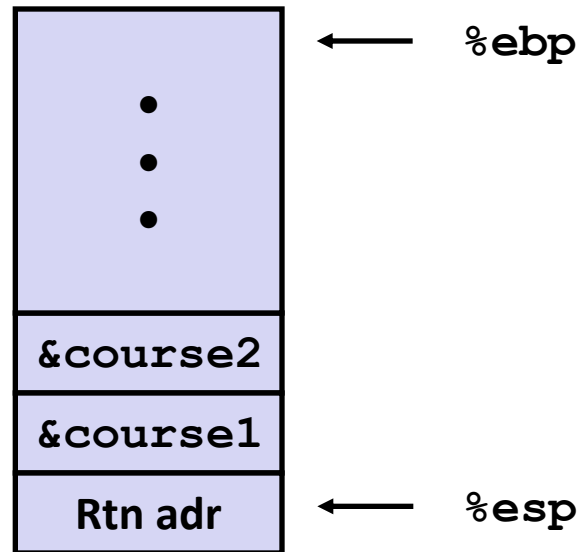
`pushl %ebp`

`movl %esp,%ebp`

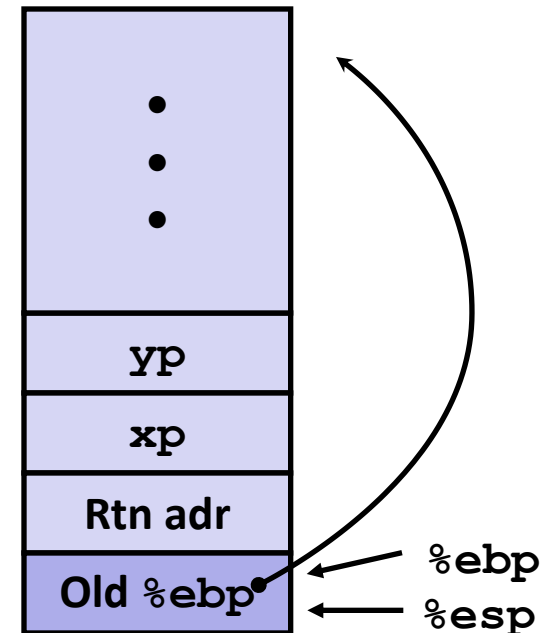
`pushl %ebx`

# swap Setup #2

## Entering Stack



## Resulting Stack



**swap:**

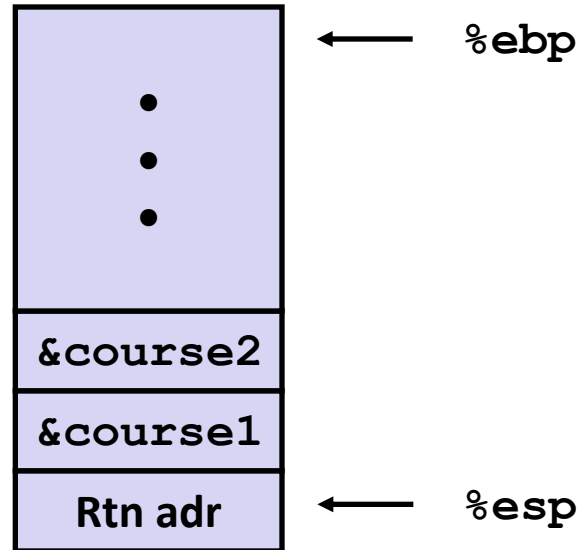
```
pushl %ebp
```

```
movl %esp, %ebp
```

```
pushl %ebx
```

# swap Setup #3

## Entering Stack



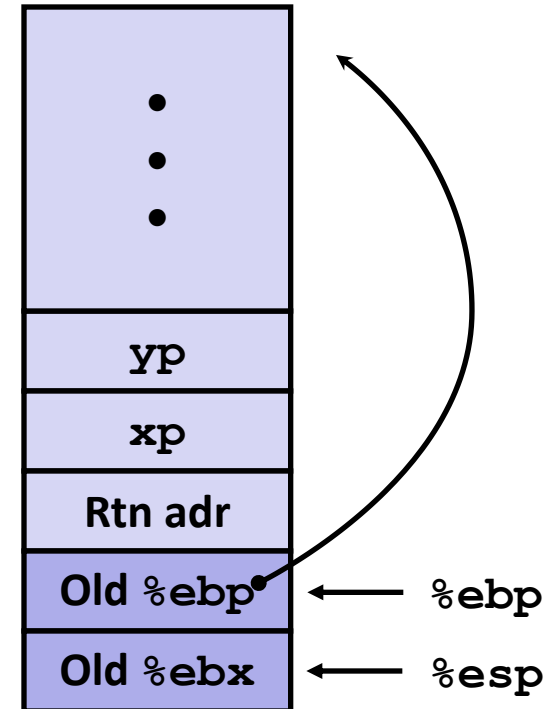
`swap:`

```

pushl %ebp
movl %esp, %ebp
pushl %ebx

```

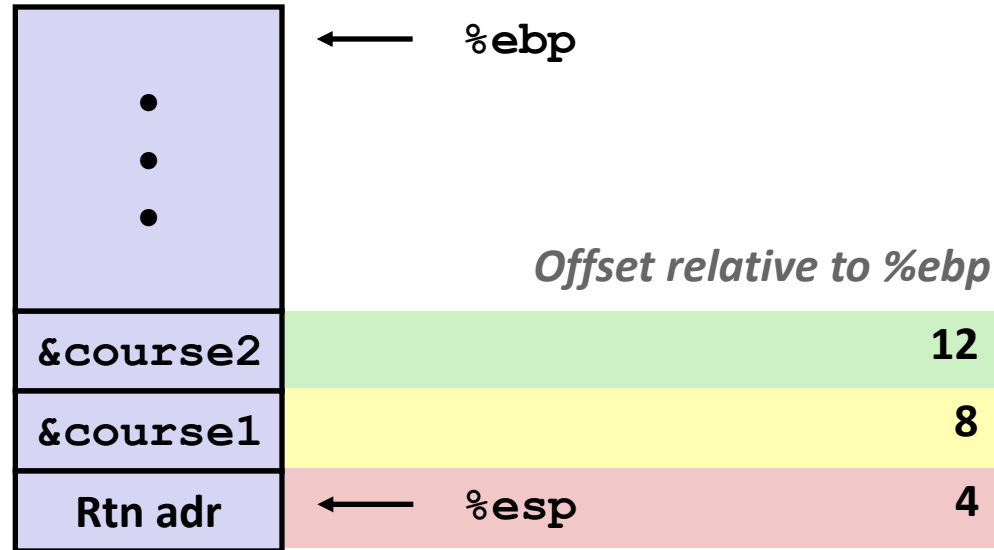
## Resulting Stack



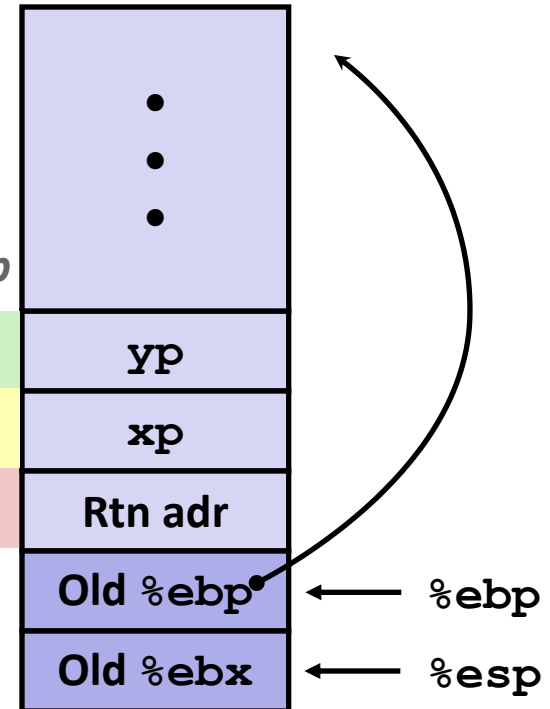


# swap Body

## Entering Stack



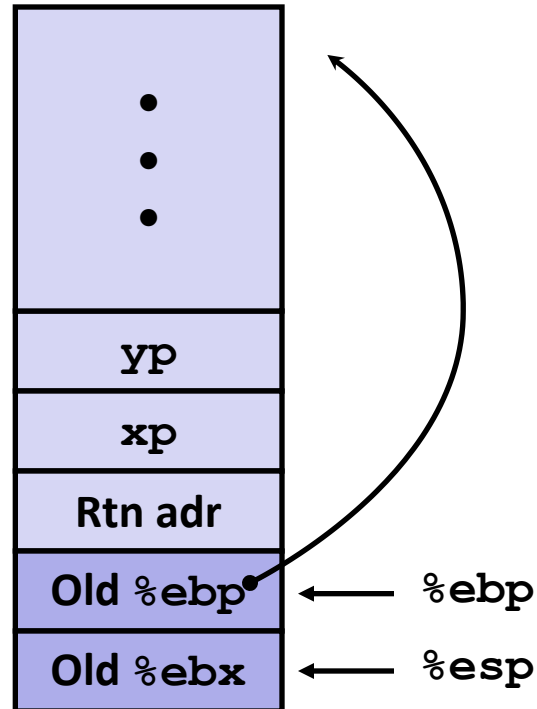
## Resulting Stack



```
movl 8(%ebp),%edx    # get xp
movl 12(%ebp),%ecx   # get yp
. . .
```

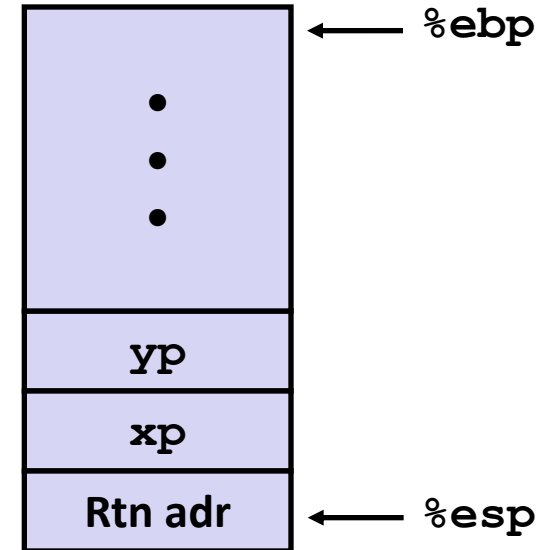
# swap Finish

## Stack Before Finish



```
popl    %ebx
popl    %ebp
```

## Resulting Stack



## ■ Observation

- Saved and restored register **%ebx**
- Not so for **%eax**, **%ecx**, **%edx**

# Disassembled swap

08048384 <swap>:

<b>8048384:</b>	55	push	%ebp
8048385:	89 e5	mov	%esp, %ebp
8048387:	53	push	%ebx
8048388:	8b 55 08	mov	0x8(%ebp), %edx
804838b:	8b 4d 0c	mov	0xc(%ebp), %ecx
804838e:	8b 1a	mov	(%edx), %ebx
8048390:	8b 01	mov	(%ecx), %eax
8048392:	89 02	mov	%eax, (%edx)
8048394:	89 19	mov	%ebx, (%ecx)
8048396:	5b	pop	%ebx
8048397:	5d	pop	%ebp
8048398:	c3	ret	

## Calling Code

80483b4:	movl	\$0x8049658, 0x4(%esp)	# Copy &course2
80483bc:	movl	\$0x8049654, (%esp)	# Copy &course1
80483c3:	call	<b>8048384</b> <swap>	# Call swap
80483c8:	leave		# Prepare to return
80483c9:	ret		# Return

# Today

- Switch statements
- **IA 32 Procedures**
  - Stack Structure
  - Calling Conventions
  - Illustrations of Recursion & Pointers

# Register Saving Conventions

## ■ When procedure `yoo` calls `who`:

- `yoo` is the *caller*
- `who` is the *callee*

## ■ Can register be used for temporary storage?

```
yoo:
    . . .
    movl $15213, %edx
    call who
    addl %edx, %eax
    . . .
    ret
```

```
who:
    . . .
    movl 8(%ebp), %edx
    addl $18243, %edx
    . . .
    ret
```

- Contents of register `%edx` 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 Save”*
    - Caller saves temporary values in its frame before the call
  - *“Callee Save”*
    - Callee saves temporary values in its frame before using

# IA32/Linux+Windows Register Usage

## ■ **%eax, %edx, %ecx**

- Caller saves prior to call if values are used later

## ■ **%eax**

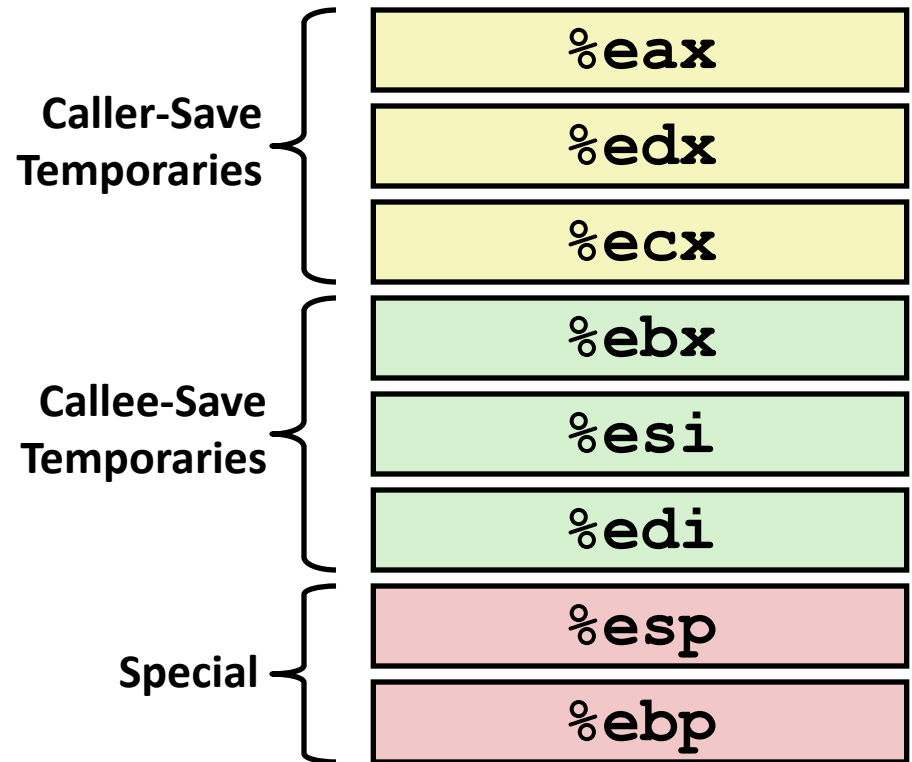
- also used to return integer value

## ■ **%ebx, %esi, %edi**

- Callee saves if wants to use them

## ■ **%esp, %ebp**

- special form of callee save
- Restored to original values upon exit from procedure



# Today

- Switch statements
- **IA 32 Procedures**
  - Stack Structure
  - Calling Conventions
  - Illustrations of Recursion & Pointers



# Recursive Function

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

## ■ Registers

- `%eax`, `%edx` used without first saving
- `%ebx` used, but saved at beginning & restored at end

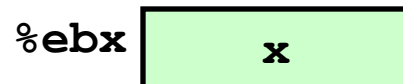
```
pcount_r:
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp, %ebp
    pushl %ebx
    subl $4, %esp
    movl 8(%ebp), %ebx
    movl $0, %eax
    testl %ebx, %ebx
    je .L3
    movl %ebx, %eax
    shrl %eax
    movl %eax, (%esp)
    call pcount_r
    movl %ebx, %edx
    andl $1, %edx
    leal (%edx, %eax), %eax
.L3:
    addl $4, %esp
    popl %ebx
    popl %ebp
    ret
```

# Recursive Call #1

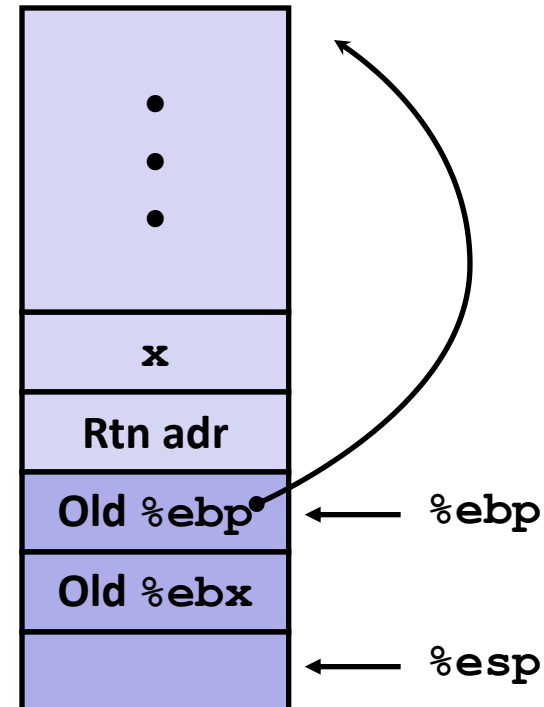
```
/* Recursive popcount */
int pcount_r(unsigned x) {
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    else return
        (x & 1) + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}
```

## ■ Actions

- Save old value of **%ebx** on stack
- Allocate space for argument to recursive call
- Store x in **%ebx**



```
pcount_r:
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp, %ebp
    pushl %ebx
    subl $4, %esp
    movl 8(%ebp), %ebx
    . . .
```



# Recursive Call #2

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

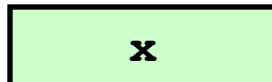
```

    . . .
    movl    $0, %eax
    testl   %ebx, %ebx
    je      .L3
    . . .
.L3:
    . . .
    ret
```

## ■ Actions

- If `x == 0`, return
  - with `%eax` set to 0

`%ebx`



# Recursive Call #3

```

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

```

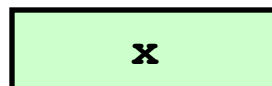
## ■ Actions

- Store  $x \gg 1$  on stack
- Make recursive call

## ■ Effect

- `%eax` set to function result
- `%ebx` still has value of  $x$

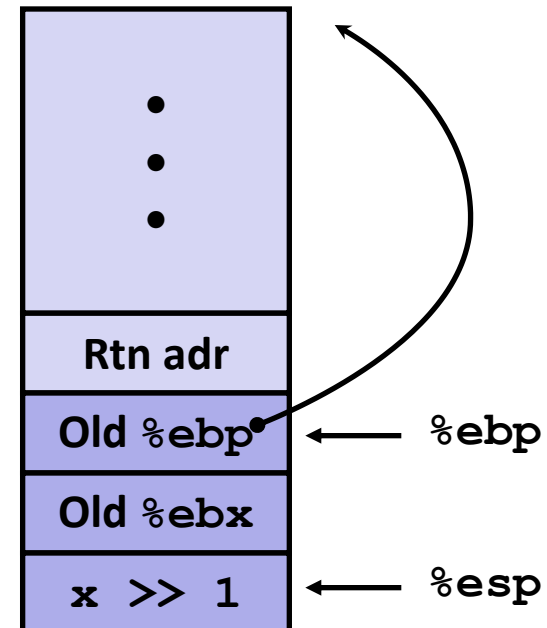
`%ebx`



```

. . .
movl    %ebx, %eax
shrl    %eax
movl    %eax, (%esp)
call    pcount_r
. . .

```



# Recursive Call #4

```

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

```

```

. . .
movl    %ebx, %edx
andl    $1, %edx
leal    (%edx,%eax), %eax
. . .

```

## ■ Assume

- `%eax` holds value from recursive call
- `%ebx` holds `x`

## ■ Actions

- Compute `(x & 1) + computed value`

## ■ Effect

- `%eax` set to function result



# Recursive Call #5

```

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

```

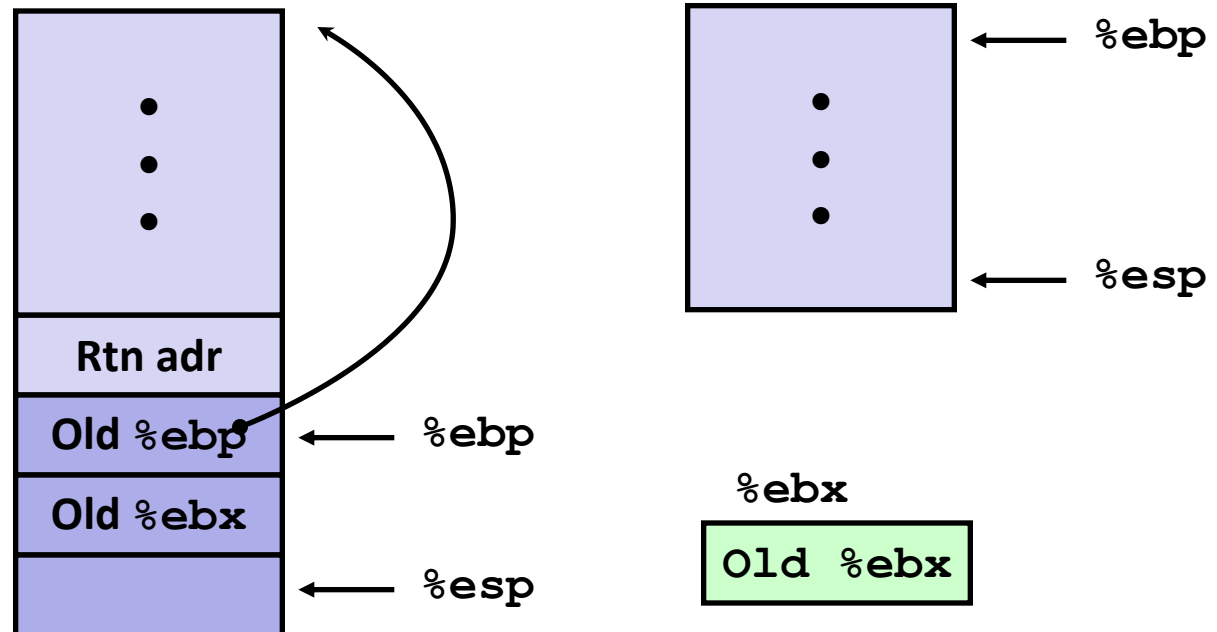
```

. . .
L3:
    addl$4, %esp
    popl%ebx
    popl%ebp
    ret

```

## ■ Actions

- Restore values of %ebx and %ebp
- Restore %esp



# 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
- 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

# Pointer Code

## Generating Pointer

```
/* Compute x + 3 */  
int add3(int x) {  
    int localx = x;  
    incrk(&localx, 3);  
    return localx;  
}
```

## Referencing Pointer

```
/* Increment value by k */  
void incrk(int *ip, int k) {  
    *ip += k;  
}
```

- **add3** creates pointer and passes it to **incrk**



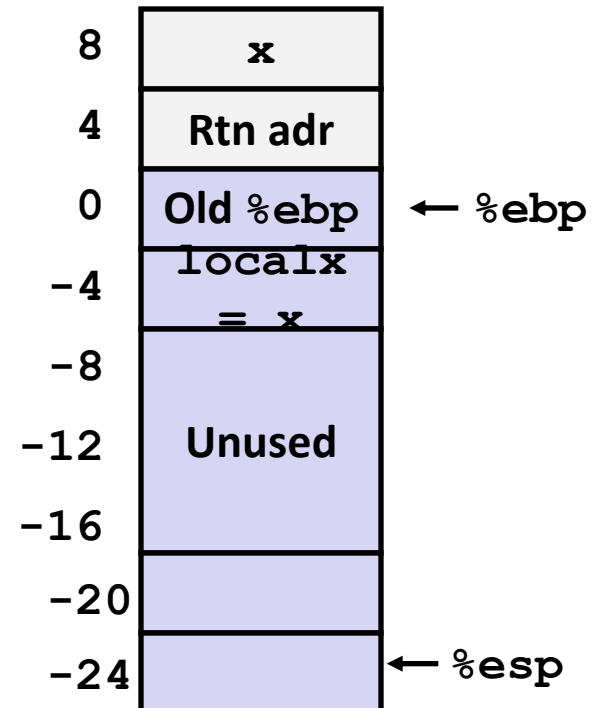
# Creating and Initializing Local Variable

```
int add3(int x) {
    int localx = x;
    incr(&localx, 3);
    return localx;
}
```

- Variable localx must be stored on stack
  - Because: Need to create pointer to it
- Compute pointer as  $-4(\%ebp)$

## First part of add3

```
add3:
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp, %ebp
    subl $24, %esp      # Alloc. 24 bytes
    movl 8(%ebp), %eax
    movl %eax, -4(%ebp) # Set localx to x
```



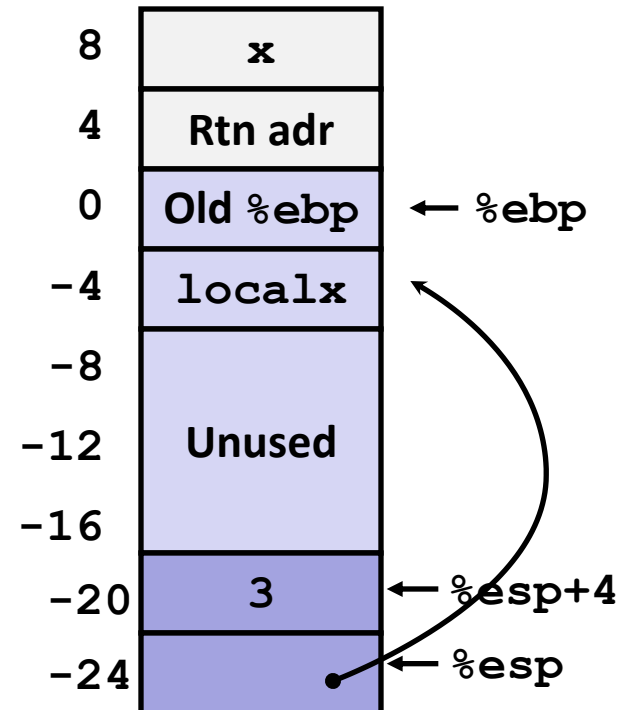
# Creating Pointer as Argument

```
int add3(int x) {
    int localx = x;
    incrk(&localx, 3);
    return localx;
}
```

- Use leal instruction to compute address of localx

## Middle part of add3

```
movl $3, 4(%esp)    # 2nd arg = 3
leal -4(%ebp), %eax # &localx
movl %eax, (%esp)   # 1st arg = &localx
call incrk
```



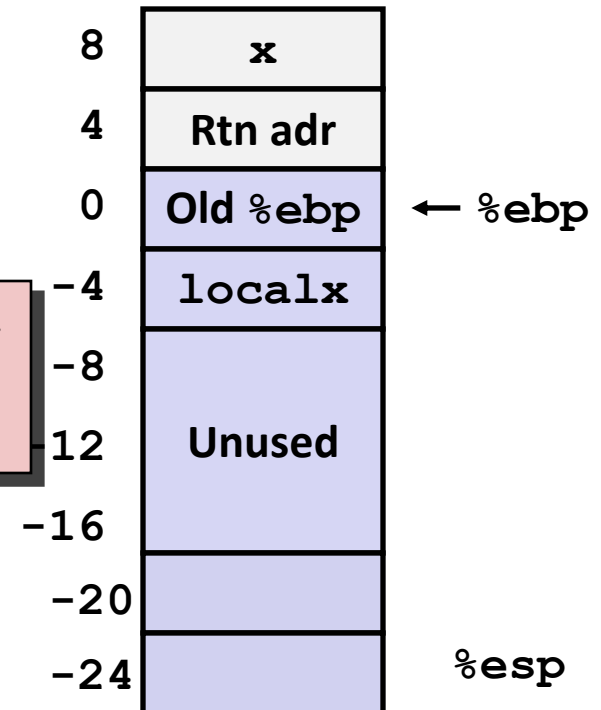
# Retrieving local variable

```
int add3(int x) {
    int localx = x;
    incr(&localx, 3);
    return localx;
}
```

- Retrieve localx from stack as return value

Final part of add3

```
movl -4(%ebp), %eax # Return val= localx
leave
ret
```



# IA 32 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 **%eax**

## ■ Pointers are addresses of values

- On stack or global

