# Machine-Level Programming III: Procedures

Introduction to Computer Systems 6<sup>th</sup> Lecture, Sep. 25, 2019

#### **Instructors:**

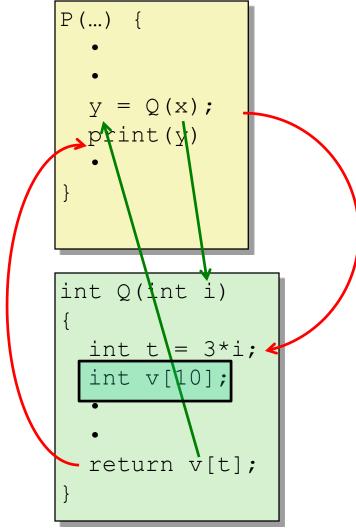
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### **Mechanisms in Procedures**

- 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**

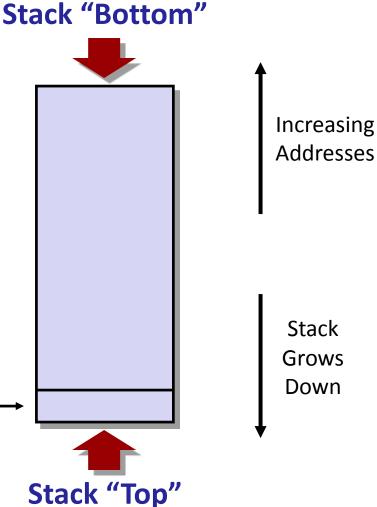
- Procedures
  - Stack Structure
  - Calling Conventions
    - Passing control
    - Passing data
    - Managing local data
  - Illustration of Recursion

### **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"



Stack "Bottom"

### x86-64 Stack: Push

#### ■ pushq *Src*

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

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

**Increasing** 

**Addresses** 

### x86-64 Stack: Pop

#### ■ popq *Dest*

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

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

Stack "Bottom"

### **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;
}
```

```
      0000000000000400540
      <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
```

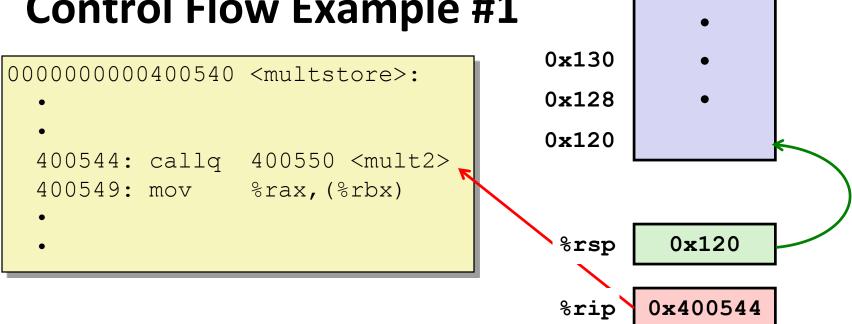
```
long mult2
  (long a, long b)
{
  long s = a * b;
  return s;
}
```

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

#### **Procedure Control Flow**

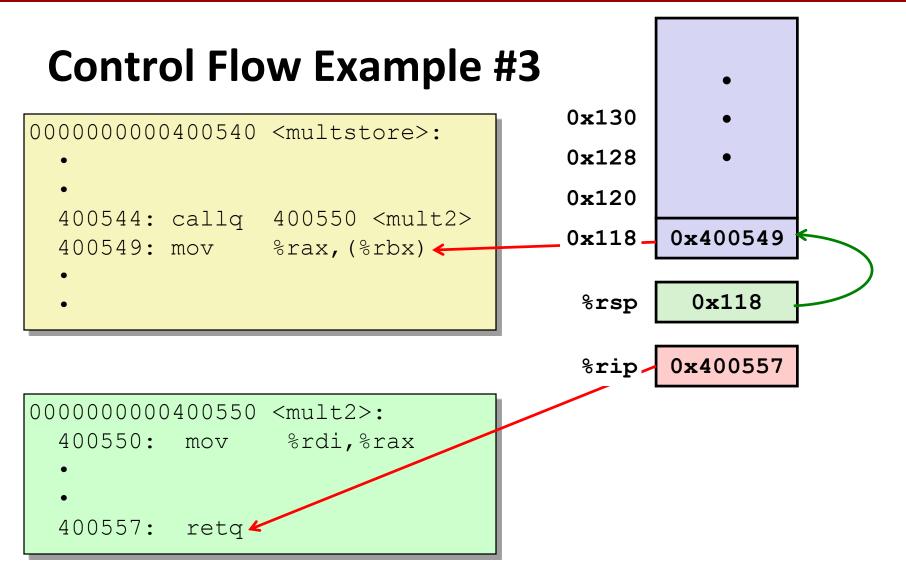
- Use stack to support procedure call and return
- Procedure call: call label
  - Push return address on stack
  - Jump to label
- Return address:
  - Address of the next instruction right after call
  - Example from disassembly
- Procedure return: ret
  - Pop address from stack
  - Jump to address

### **Control Flow Example #1**

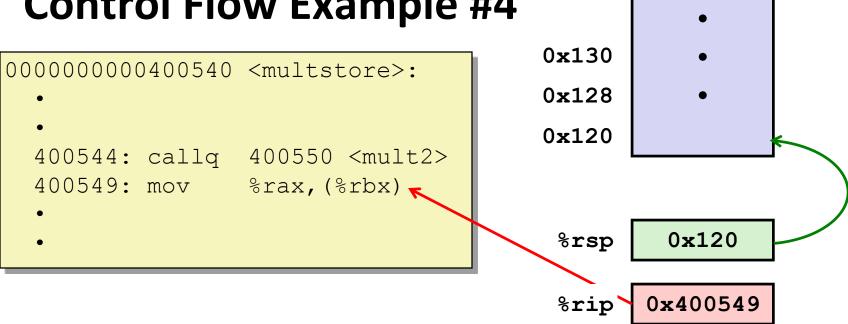


```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
  400550:
                  %rdi,%rax
         mov
  400557:
           reta
```

#### **Control Flow Example #2** 0x1300000000000400540 <multstore>: 0x1280x120400544: callq 400550 <mult2> 0x118. 0x400549400549: mov %rax, (%rbx) ← 0x118 %rsp $0 \times 400550$ %rip 0000000000400550 <mult2>: 400550: mov %rdi,%rax 4 400557: reta



### **Control Flow Example #4**



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

### **Today**

#### Procedures

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

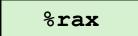
### **Procedure Data Flow**

#### Registers

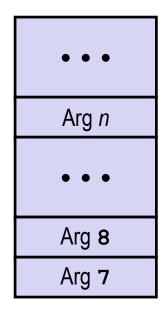
First 6 arguments



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;
}
```

```
00000000000400550 <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*

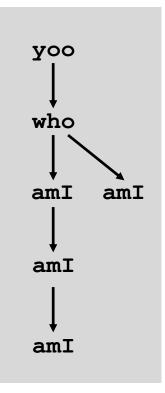
state for single procedure instantiation

### **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)

### Previous Frame

Frame Pointer: %rbp

(Optional)

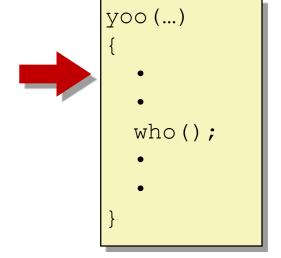
Frame for proc

Stack Pointer: %rsp

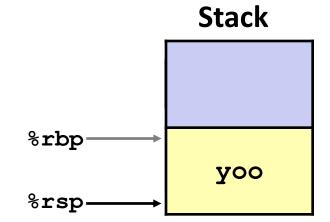
## Stack "Top"

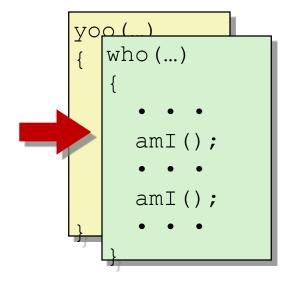
#### Management

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

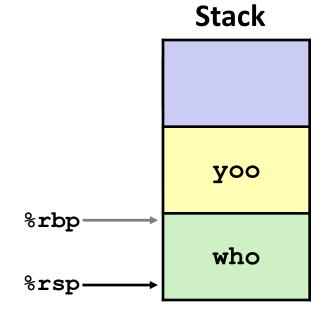


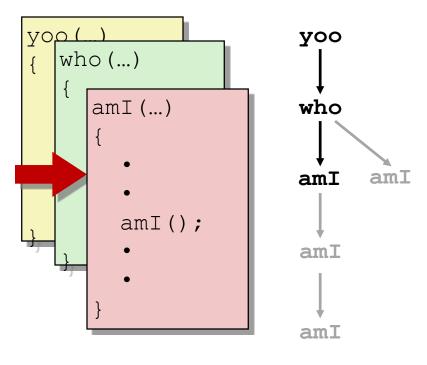


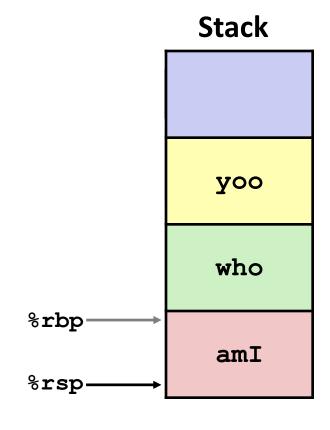


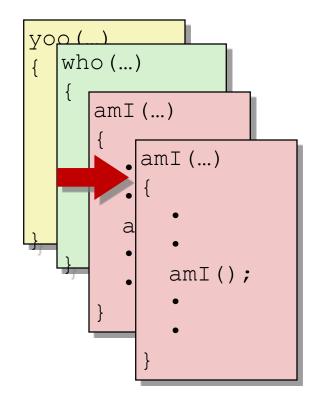


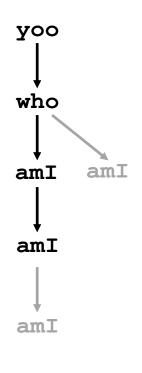


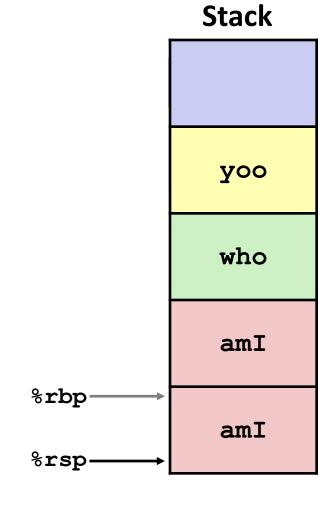


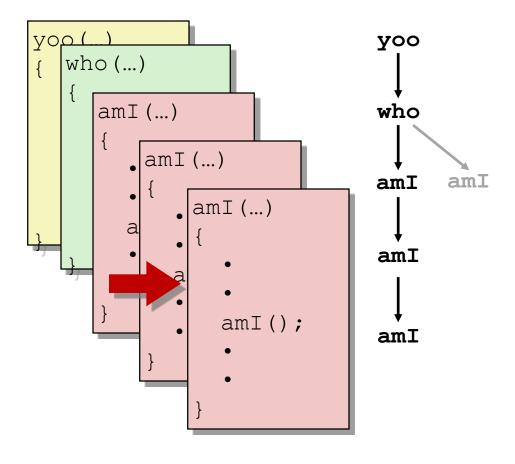


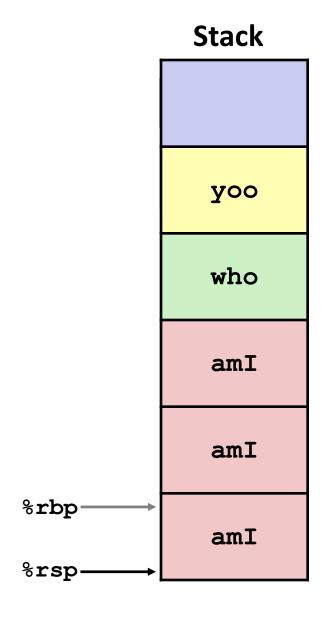


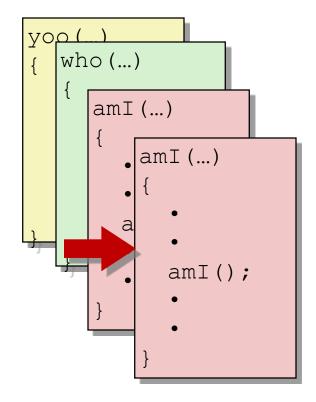


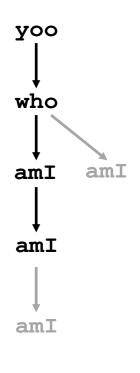


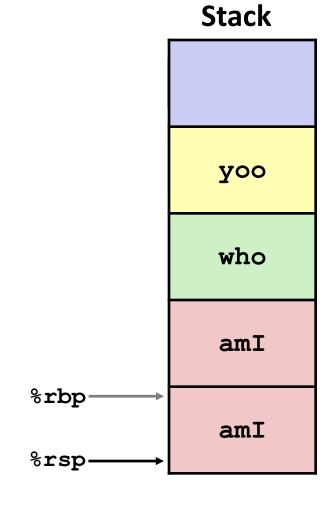


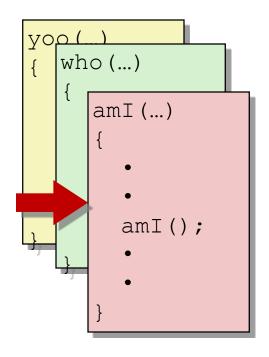


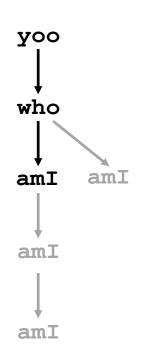


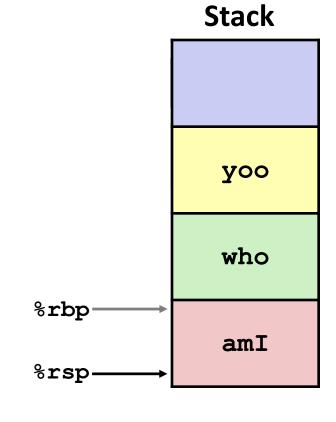


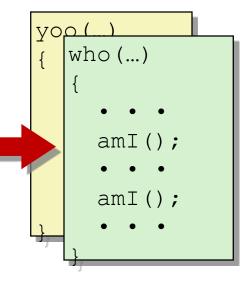


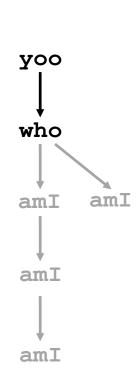


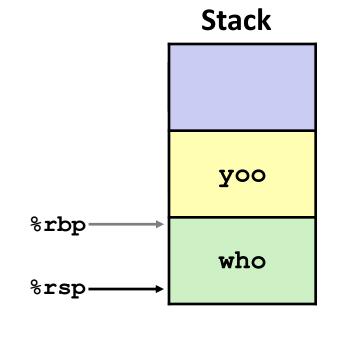


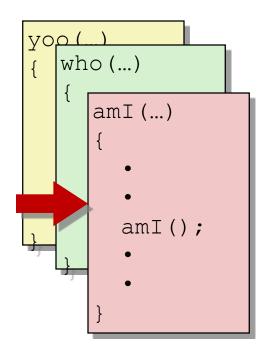


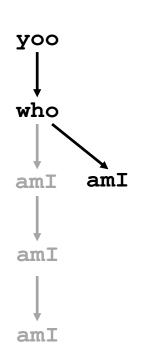


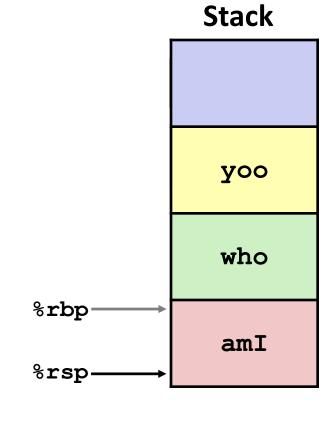


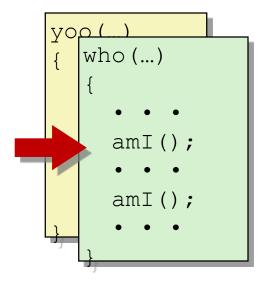


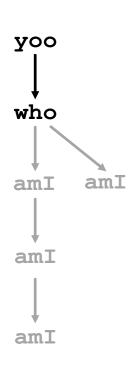


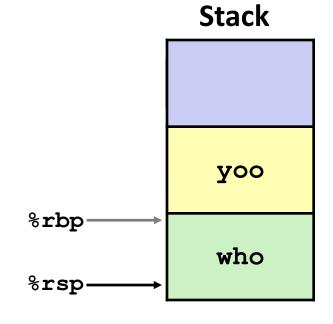


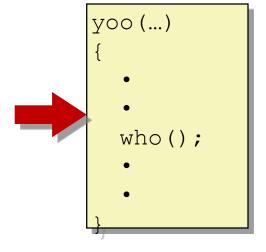




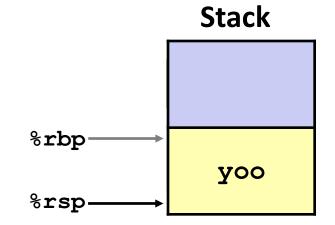












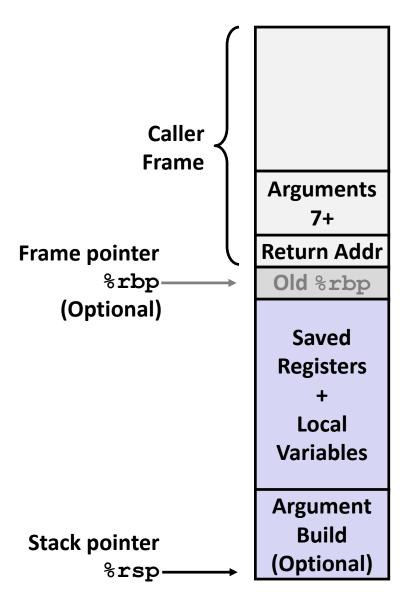
### x86-64/Linux Stack Frame

### 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;
}
```

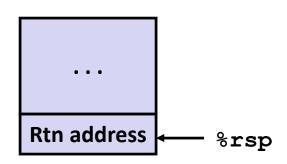
```
incr:
  movq (%rdi), %rax
  addq %rax, %rsi
  movq %rsi, (%rdi)
  ret
```

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

### Example: Calling incr #1

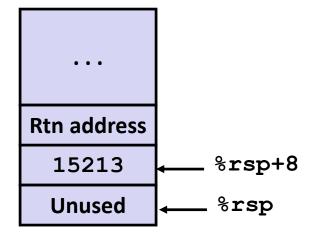
# long call\_incr() { long v1 = 15213; long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000); return v1+v2; }

#### **Initial Stack Structure**



```
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**

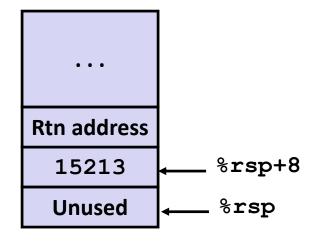


### Example: Calling incr #2

```
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**



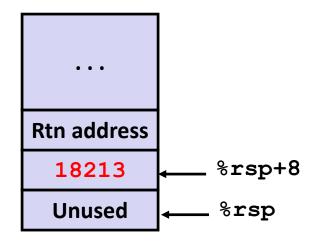
Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	3000

### 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

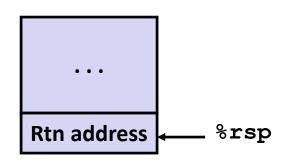
#### **Stack Structure**

```
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

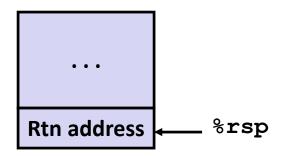
#### **Updated Stack Structure**

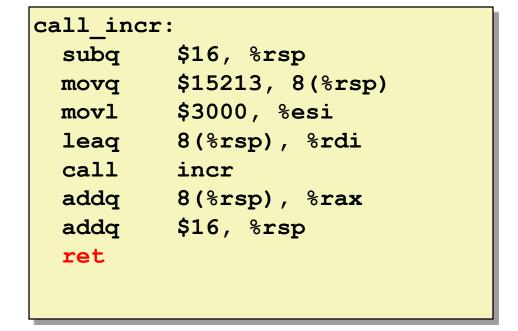


# Example: Calling incr #5

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

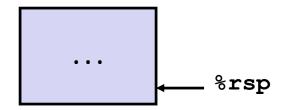
#### **Updated Stack Structure**





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
```

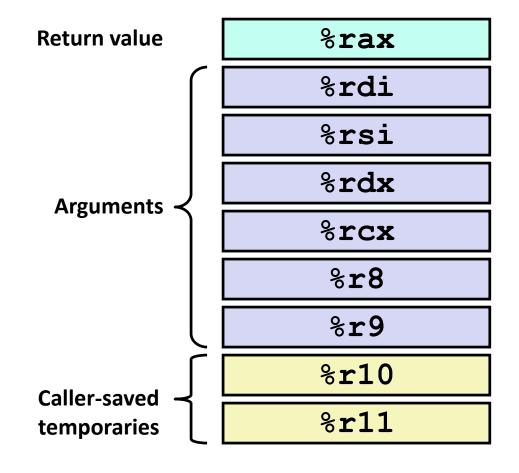
- Contents of register %rdx overwritten by who
- This could be trouble → something should be done!
  - Need some coordination

# **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

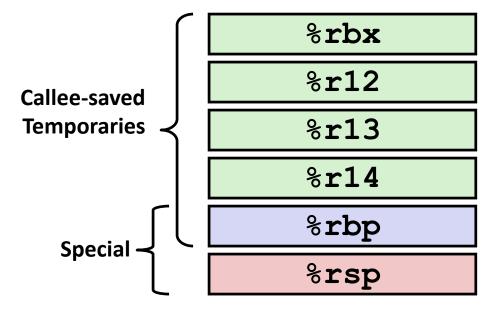
# x86-64 Linux Register Usage #1

- %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**

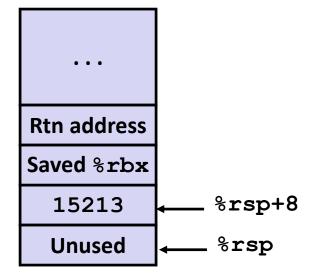
```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

#### **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**

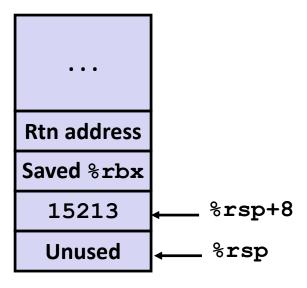


# **Callee-Saved Example #2**

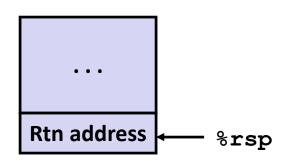
### Resulting Stack Structure

```
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
```



#### **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
        .L6
 je
 pushq %rbx
 movq %rdi, %rbx
 andl $1, %ebx
 shrq %rdi # (by 1)
 call
        pcount r
 addq
         %rbx, %rax
 popq
         %rbx
.L6:
 rep; ret
```

### **Recursive Function Terminal Case**

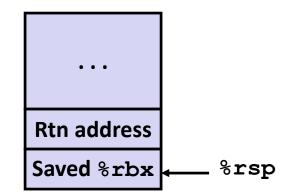
Register	Use(s)	Туре
%rdi	x	Argument
%rax	Return value	Return value

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

# **Recursive Function Register Save**

```
Register Use(s) Type
%rdi x Argument
```

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



# **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 # (by 1)
 call
        pcount r
        %rbx, %rax
 addq
        %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 # (by 1)
 call
        pcount r
 addq
        %rbx, %rax
        %rbx
 popq
.L6:
 rep; ret
```

### **Recursive Function Result**

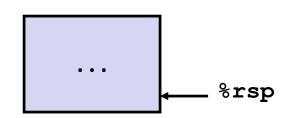
Register	Use(s)	Туре
%rbx	x & 1	Callee-saved
%rax	Return value	

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

## **Recursive Function Completion**

```
Register Use(s) Type
%rax Return value Return value
```

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



### **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

