

# CS 33

## Machine Programming (4)

# Not a Quiz!

What C code would you compile to get the following assembler code?

```
movq    $0, %rax
.L2:
movq    %rax, a(,%rax,8)
addq    $1, %rax
cmpq    $10, %rax
jne     .L2
ret
```

```
long a[10];
void func() {
    long i=0;
    while (i<10)
        a[i]= i++;
}
```

**a**

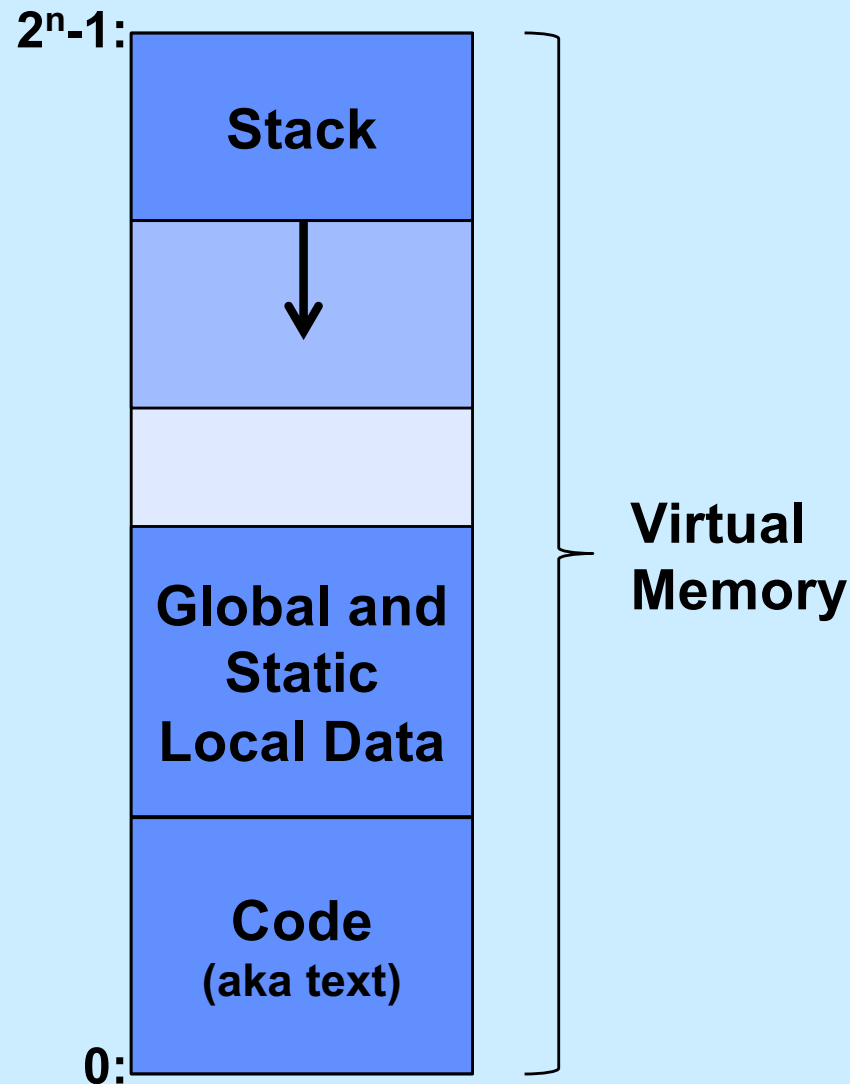
```
long a[10];
void func() {
    long i;
    for (i=0; i<10; i++)
        a[i]= 1;
}
```

**b**

```
long a[10];
void func() {
    long i=0;
    switch (i) {
case 0:
        a[i] = 0;
        break;
default:
        a[i] = 10
    }
}
```

**c**

# Digression (Again): Where Stuff Is (Roughly)



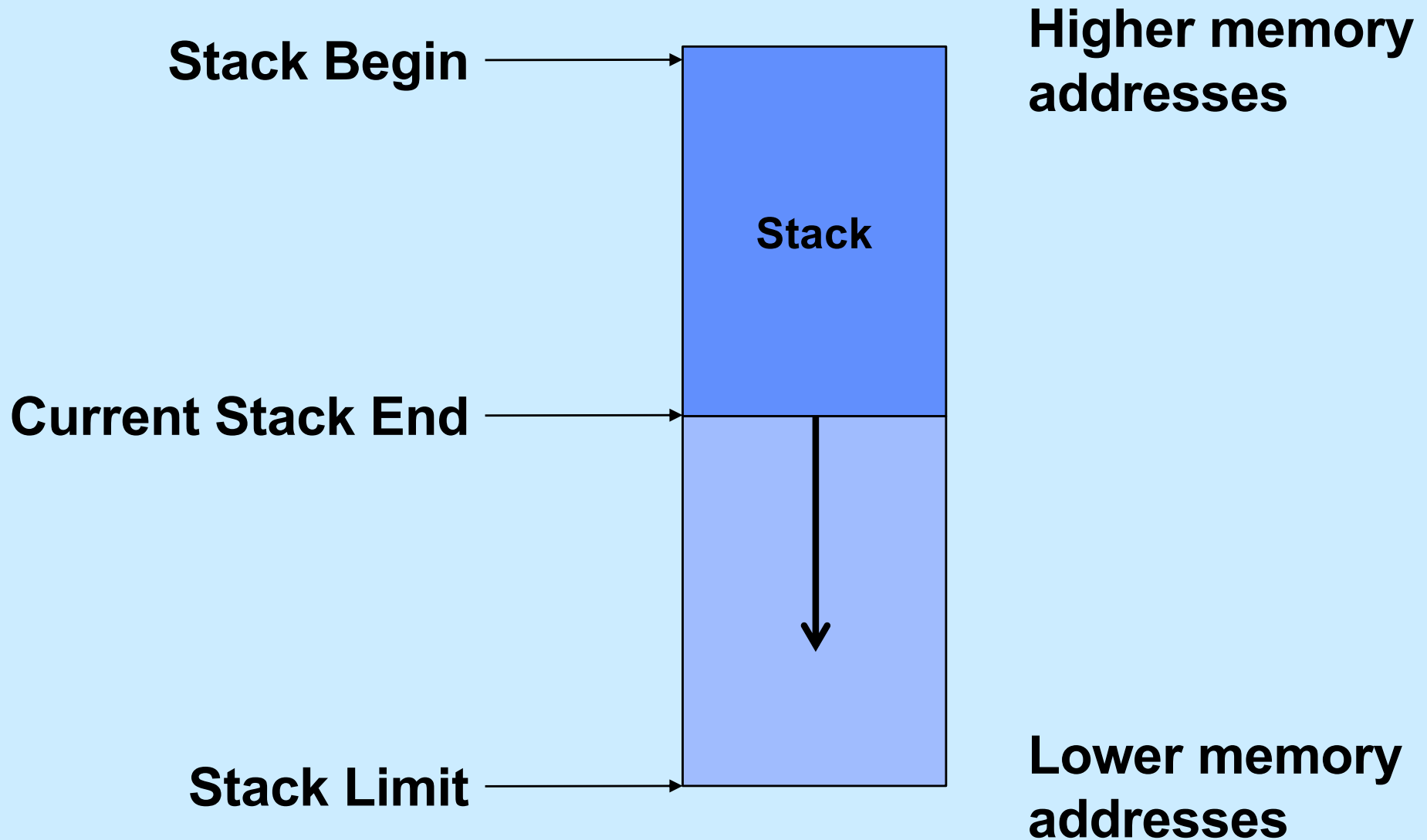
# Function Call and Return

- **Function A calls function B**
- **Function B calls function C**

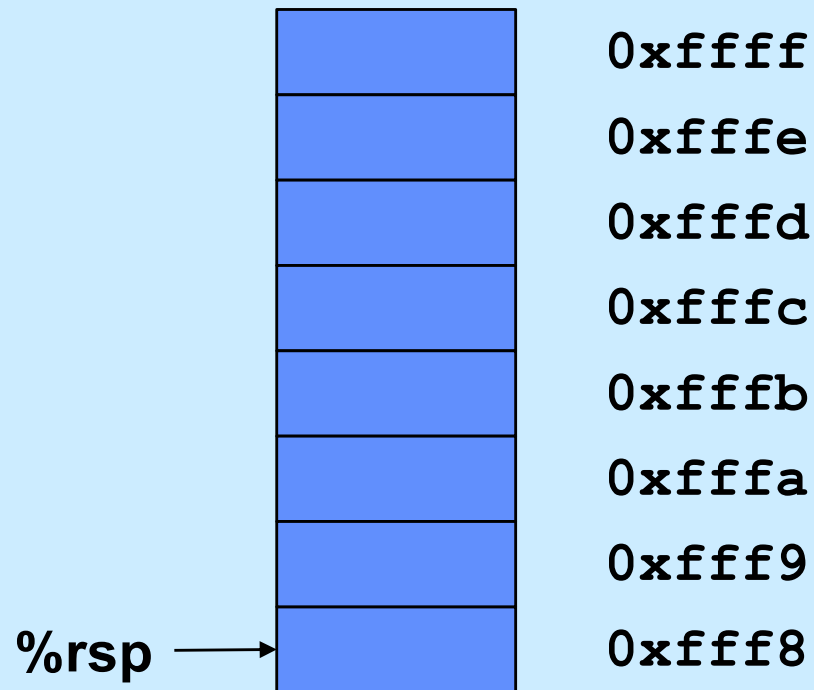
**... several million instructions later**

- **C returns**
  - **how does it know to return to B?**
- **B returns**
  - **how does it know to return to A?**

# The Runtime Stack

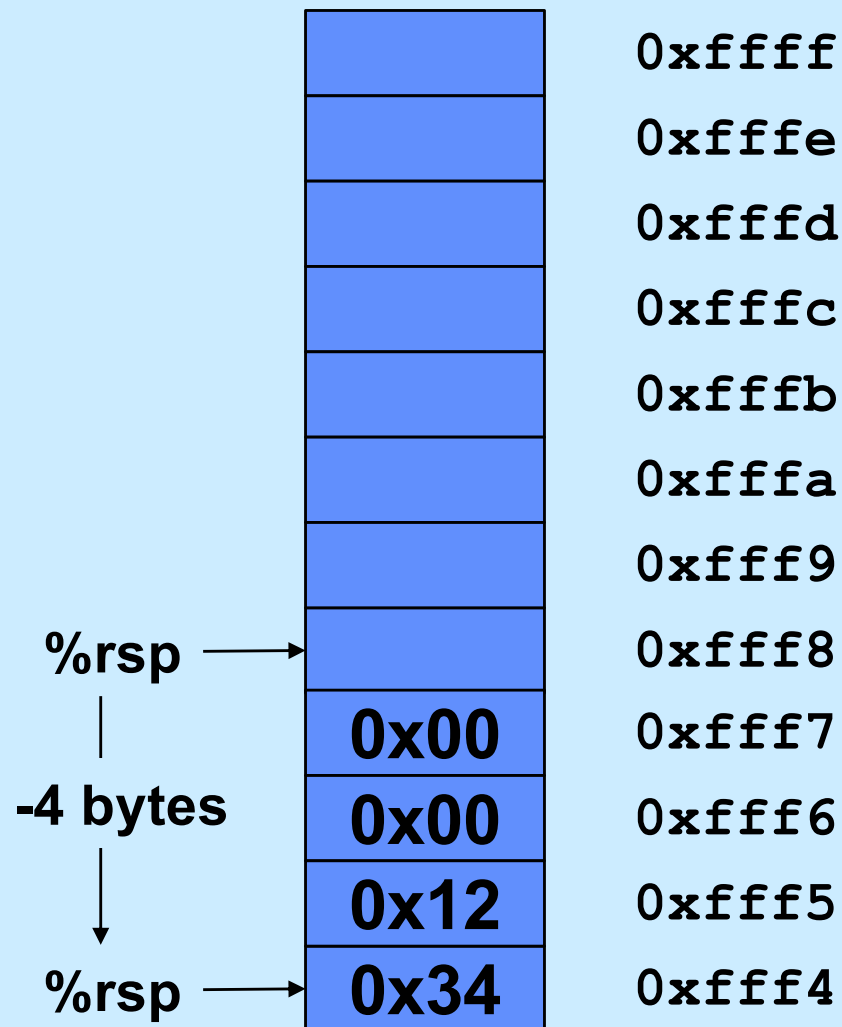


# Stack Operations



# Push

```
pushl $0x1234
```



# Pop

`popl %r8d`

`%r8d:`

`0x00`

`0x00`

`0x12`

`0x34`

`%rsp` →  
↑  
`+4 bytes`  
|  
`%rsp` →



`0xfffff`

`0xffffe`

`0xffffd`

`0xffffc`

`0xffffb`

`0xffffa`

`0xffff9`

`0xffff8`

`0xffff7`

`0xffff6`

`0xffff5`

`0xffff4`



# Call and Return

```
0x1000: call func
0x1004: addq $3, %rax
```

```
0x2000: func:
        . . .
0x2200: movq $6, %rax
0x2203: ret
```

# Call and Return

0x2000: func:

... ..  
0x2200: movq \$6, %rax

0x2203: ret

→ 0x1000: call func  
0x1004: addq \$3, %rax

stack growth ↓


0xffffffff10018

0xffffffff10010

0xffffffff10008

0xffffffff10000 ←

00	00	00	00	00	00	10	00
00	00	00	0f	ff	f1	00	00

%rax

%rip

%rsp

# Call and Return

```
0x1000: call func
0x1004: addq $3, %rax
```

```
→ 0x2000: func:
    ... ..
0x2200: movq $6, %rax
0x2203: ret
```

stack growth ↓

00	00	00	00	00	00	10	04

0xffffffff10018

0xffffffff10010

0xffffffff10008

0xffffffff10000

0xffffffff0fff8 ←

00	00	00	00	00	00	20	00
00	00	00	0f	ff	f0	ff	f8

%rax

%rip

%rsp

# Call and Return

```
0x1000: call func
0x1004: addq $3, %rax
```

```
0x2000: func:
```

```
    ...    ...
0x2200: movq $6, %rax
```

→ 0x2203: ret

stack growth ↓

00	00	00	00	00	00	10	04

0xffffffff10018

0xffffffff10010

0xffffffff10008

0xffffffff10000

0xffffffff0fff8 ←

00	00	00	00	00	00	00	06
00	00	00	00	00	00	22	03
00	00	00	0f	ff	f0	ff	f8

%rax

%rip

%rsp

# Call and Return

0x2000: func:

... ..  
0x2200: movq \$6, %rax

0x2203: ret

0x1000: call func

→ 0x1004: addq \$3, %rax

stack growth ↓

00	00	00	00	00	00	10	04

0xffffffff10018

0xffffffff10010

0xffffffff10008

0xffffffff10000 ←

0xffffffff0fff8

00	00	00	00	00	00	00	06
00	00	00	00	00	00	10	04
00	00	00	0f	ff	f1	00	00

%rax

%rip

%rsp

# Arguments and Local Variables

```
int mainfunc() {  
    long array[3] =  
        {2, 117, -6};  
    long sum =  
        ASum(array, 3);  
    ...  
    return sum;  
}
```

```
long ASum(long *a,  
          unsigned long size) {  
    long i, sum = 0;  
    for (i=0; i<size; i++)  
        sum += a[i];  
    return sum;  
}
```

- **Local variables usually allocated on stack**
- **Arguments to functions pushed onto stack**

- **Local variables may be put in registers (and thus not on stack)**

# Arguments and Local Variables

mainfunc:

```
    pushq %rbp                # save old %rbp
    movq %rsp, %rbp          # set %rbp to point to stack frame
    subq $32, %rsp           # alloc. space for locals (array and sum)
    movq $2, -32(%rbp)        # initialize array[0]
    movq $117, -24(%rbp)      # initialize array[1]
    movq $-6, -16(%rbp)       # initialize array[2]
    pushq $3                  # push arg 2
    leaq -32(%rbp), %rax       # array address is put in %rax
    pushq %rax                # push arg 1
    call ASum
    addq $16, %rsp            # pop args
    movq %rax, -8(%rbp)       # copy return value to sum
    ...
    addq $32, %rsp            # pop locals
    popq %rbp                 # pop and restore old %rbp
    ret
```

# Arguments and Local Variables

ASum:

```
    pushq %rbp                # save old %rbp
    movq %rsp, %rbp          # set %rbp to point to stack frame
    movq $0, %rcx             # i in %rcx
    movq $0, %rax             # sum in %rax
    movq 16(%rbp), %rdx        # copy arg 1 (array) into %rdx
```

loop:

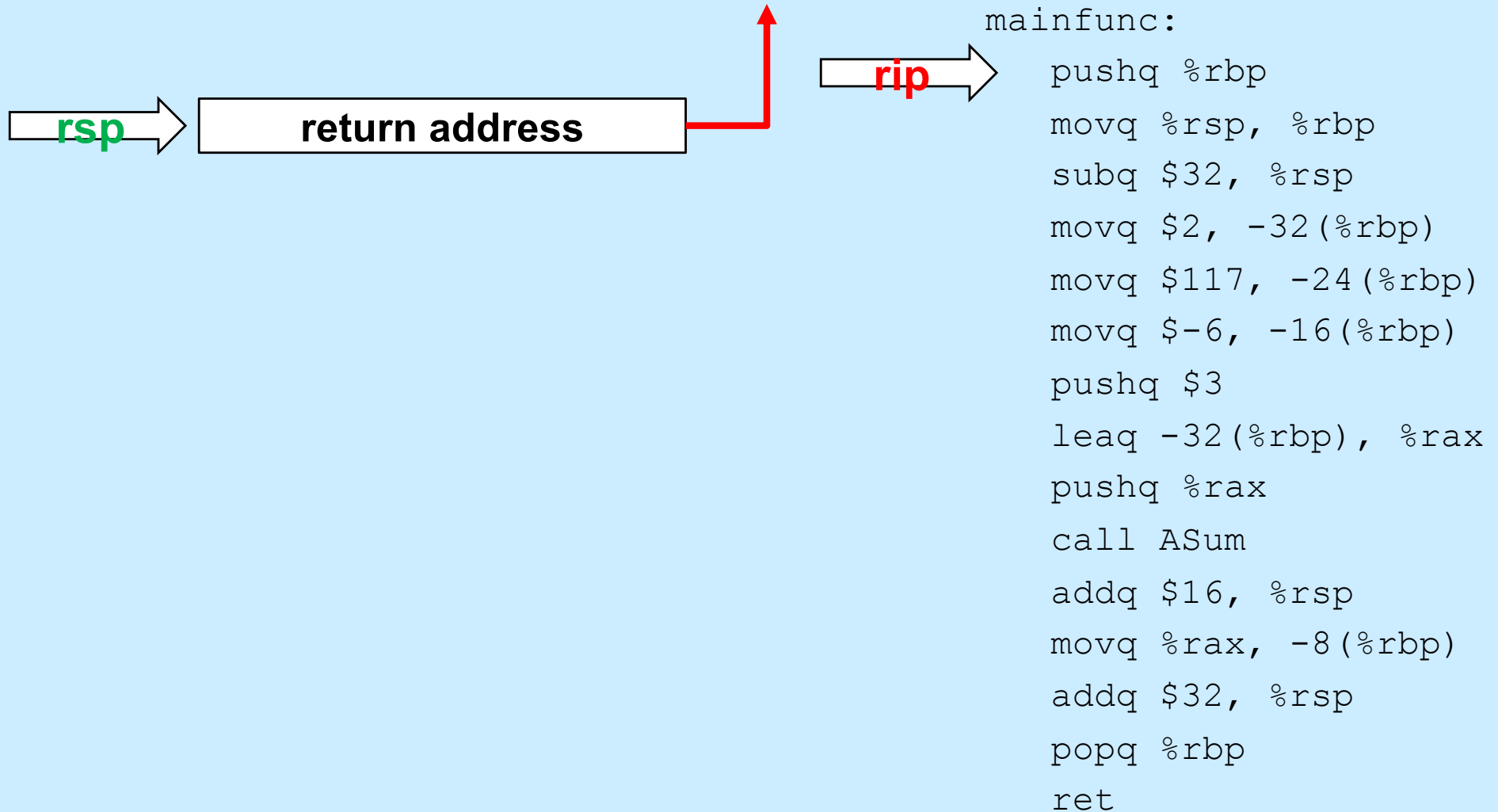
```
    cmpq 24(%rbp), %rcx       # i < size?
    jge done
    addq (%rdx,%rcx,8), %rax   # sum += a[i]
    incq %rcx                  # i++
    ja loop
```

done:

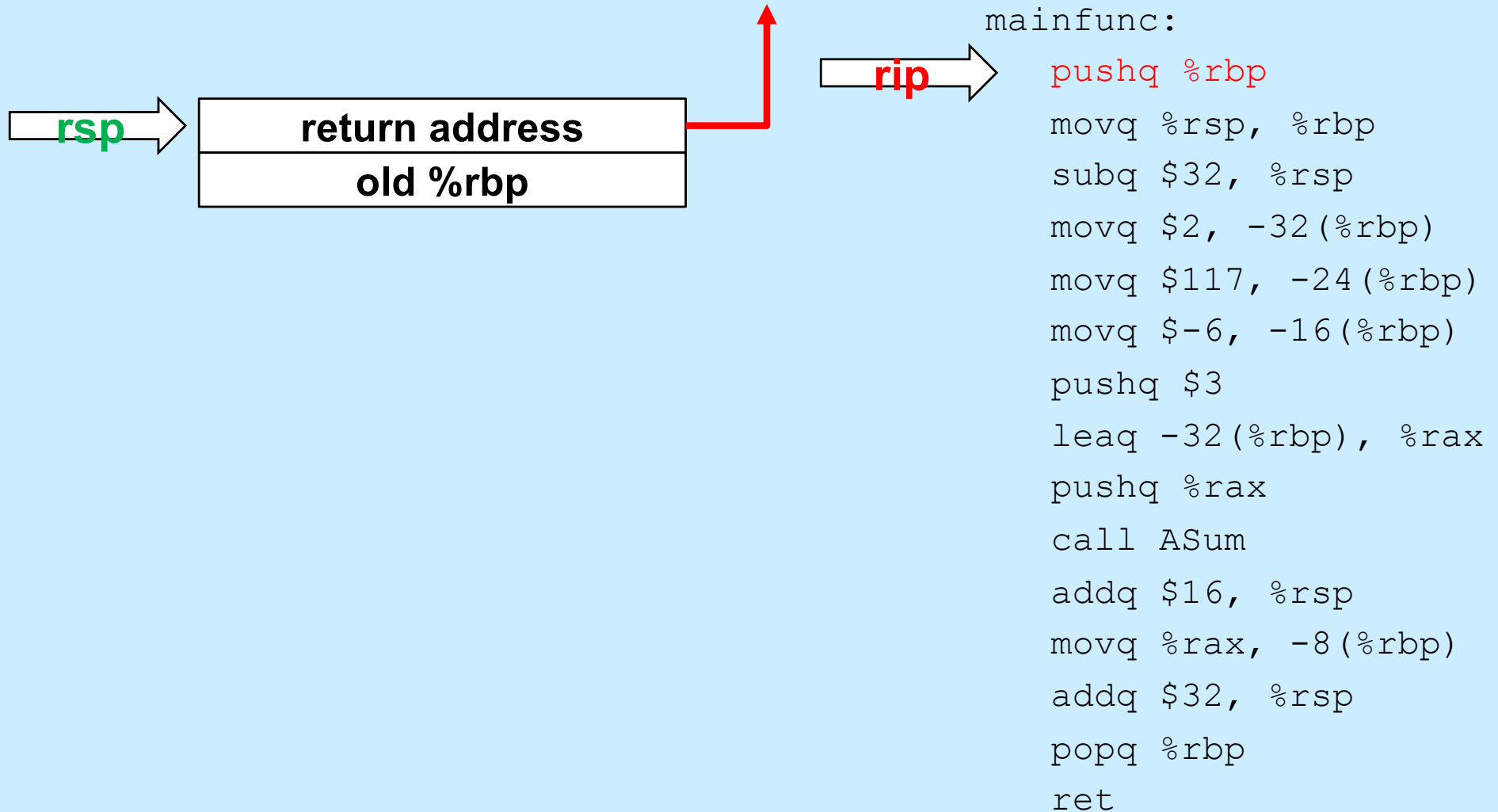
```
    popq %rbp                 # pop and restore %rbp
    ret
```



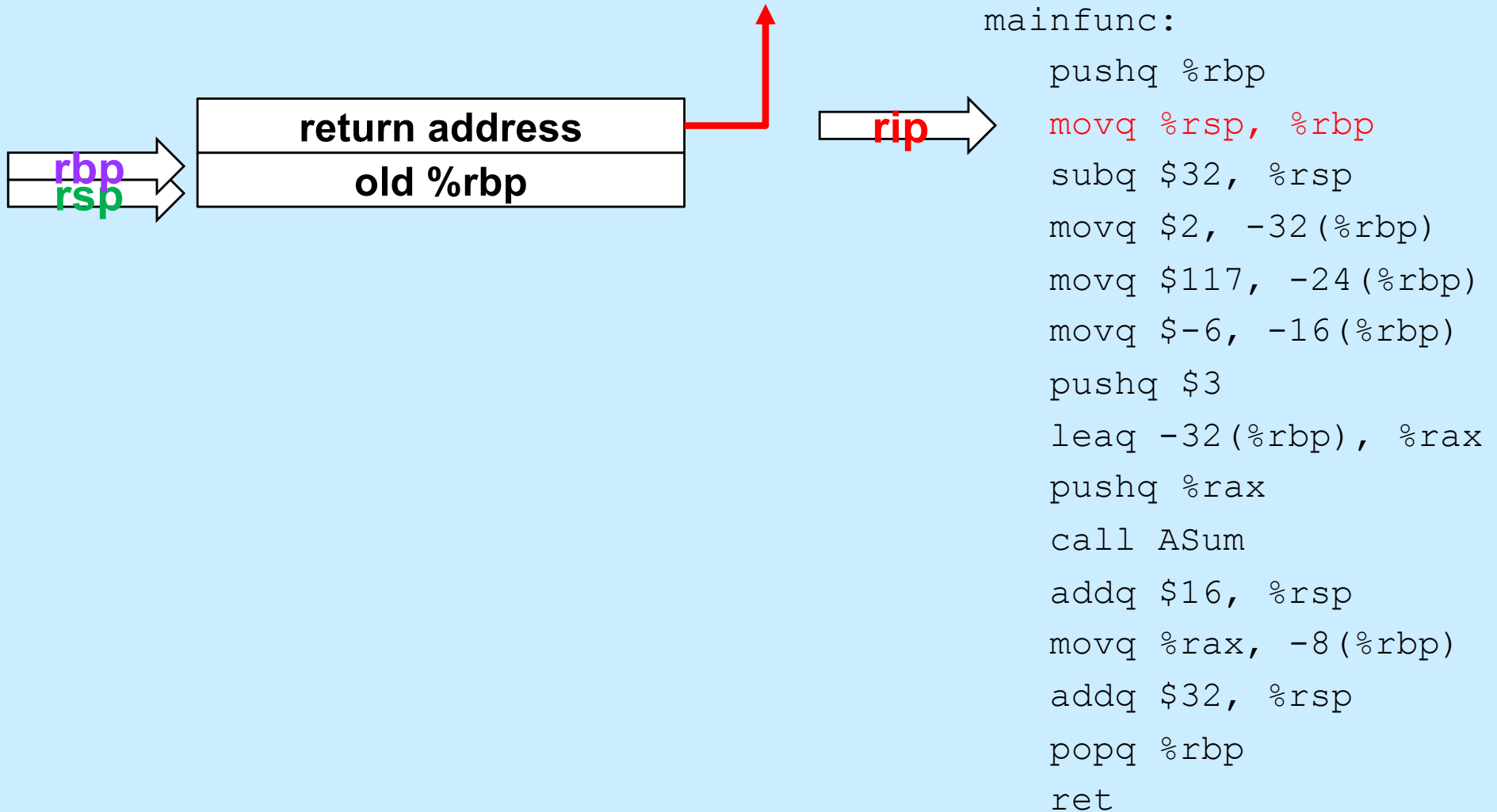
# Enter mainfunc



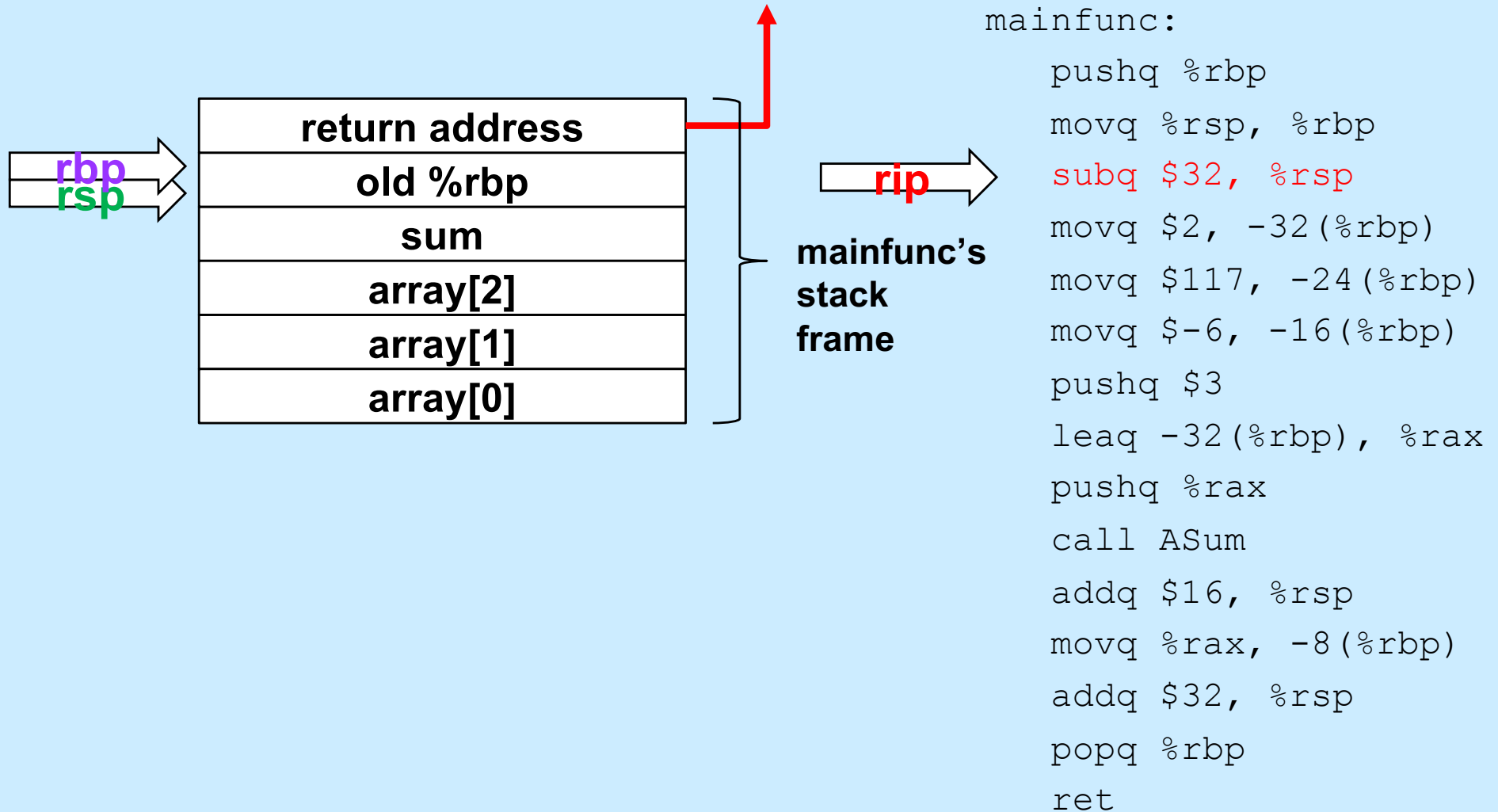
# Enter mainfunc



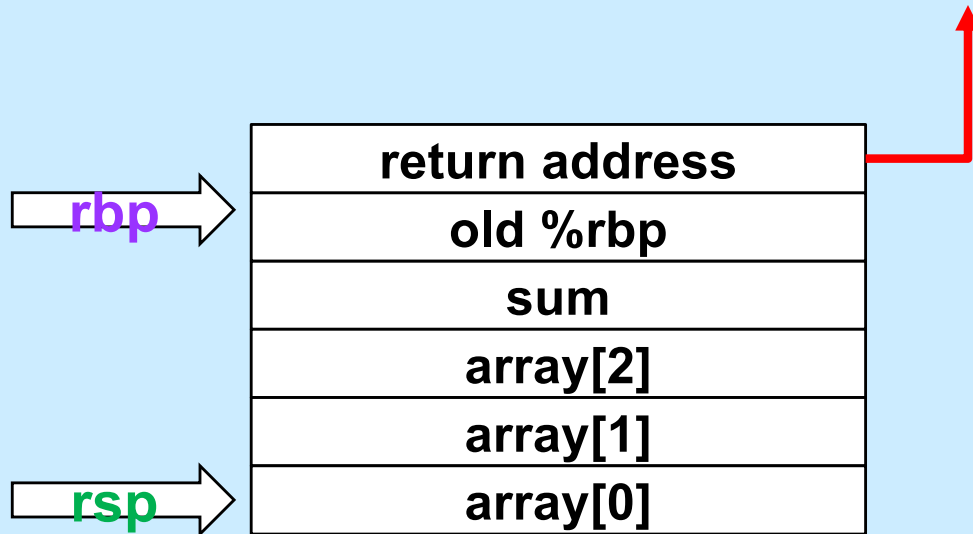
# Setup Frame



# Allocate Local Variables



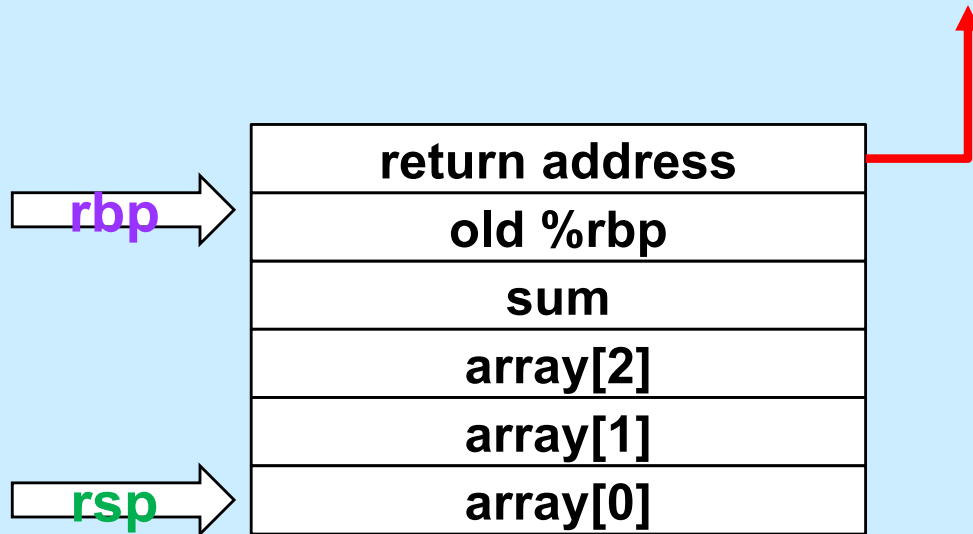
# Initialize Local Array



mainfunc:

```
pushq %rbp
movq %rsp, %rbp
subq $32, %rsp
movq $2, -32(%rbp)
movq $117, -24(%rbp)
movq $-6, -16(%rbp)
pushq $3
leaq -32(%rbp), %rax
pushq %rax
call ASum
addq $16, %rsp
movq %rax, -8(%rbp)
addq $32, %rsp
popq %rbp
ret
```

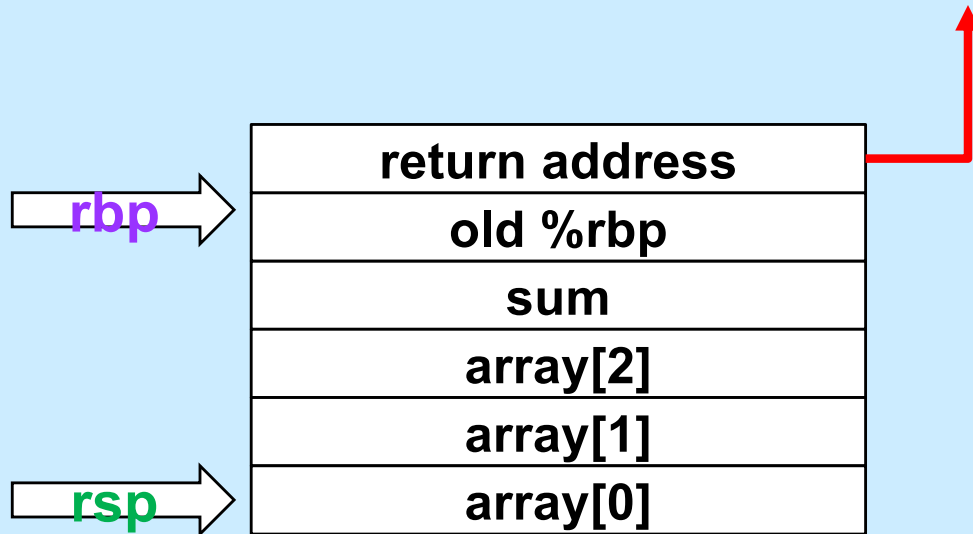
# Initialize Local Array



mainfunc:

```
pushq %rbp
movq %rsp, %rbp
subq $32, %rsp
movq $2, -32(%rbp)
movq $117, -24(%rbp)
movq $-6, -16(%rbp)
pushq $3
leaq -32(%rbp), %rax
pushq %rax
call ASum
addq $16, %rsp
movq %rax, -8(%rbp)
addq $32, %rsp
popq %rbp
ret
```

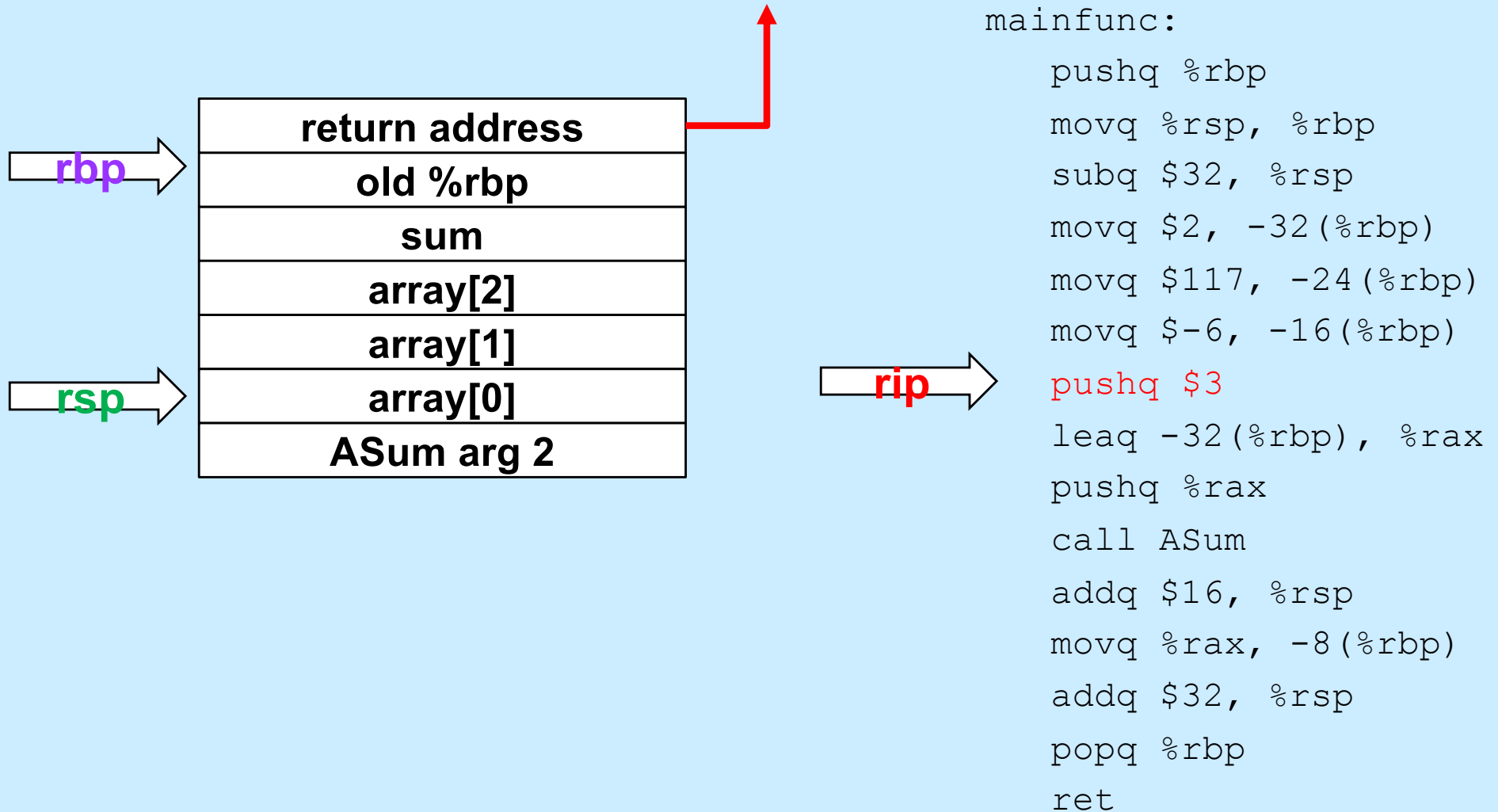
# Initialize Local Array



mainfunc:

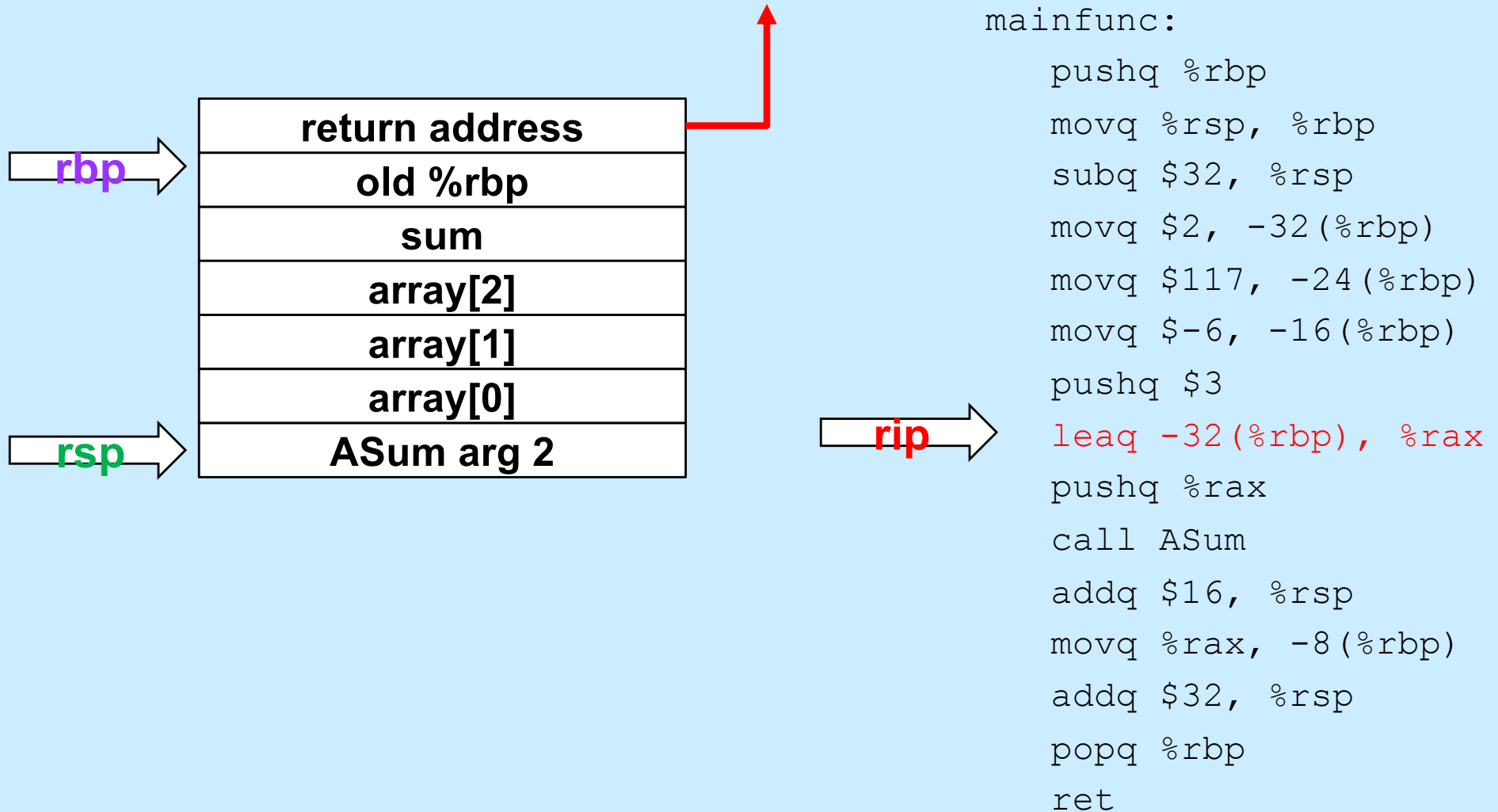
```
pushq %rbp
movq %rsp, %rbp
subq $32, %rsp
movq $2, -32(%rbp)
movq $117, -24(%rbp)
movq $-6, -16(%rbp)
pushq $3
leaq -32(%rbp), %rax
pushq %rax
call ASum
addq $16, %rsp
movq %rax, -8(%rbp)
addq $32, %rsp
popq %rbp
ret
```

# Push Second Argument

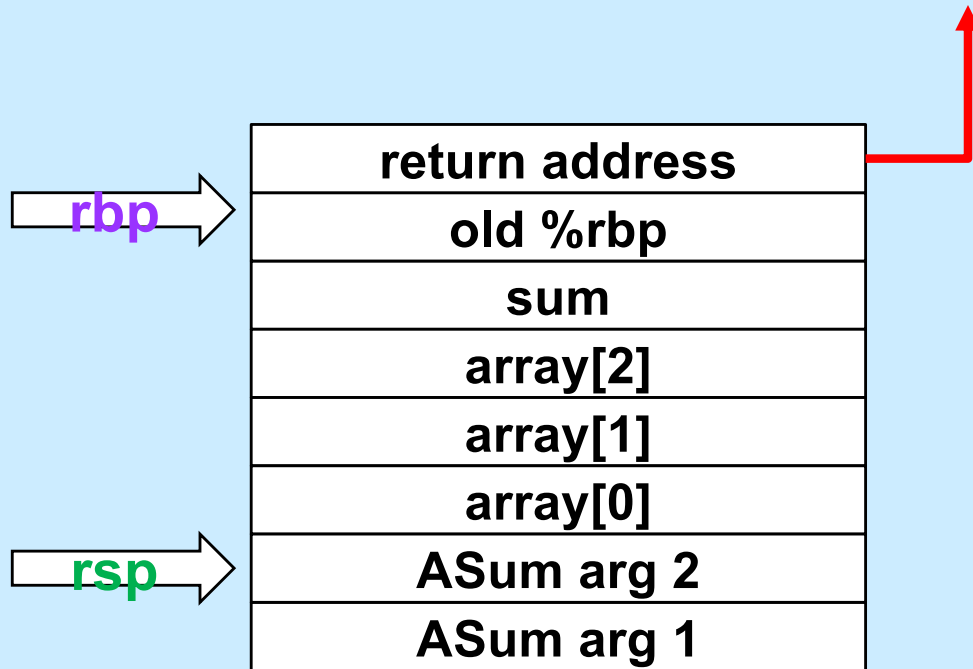




# Get Array Address



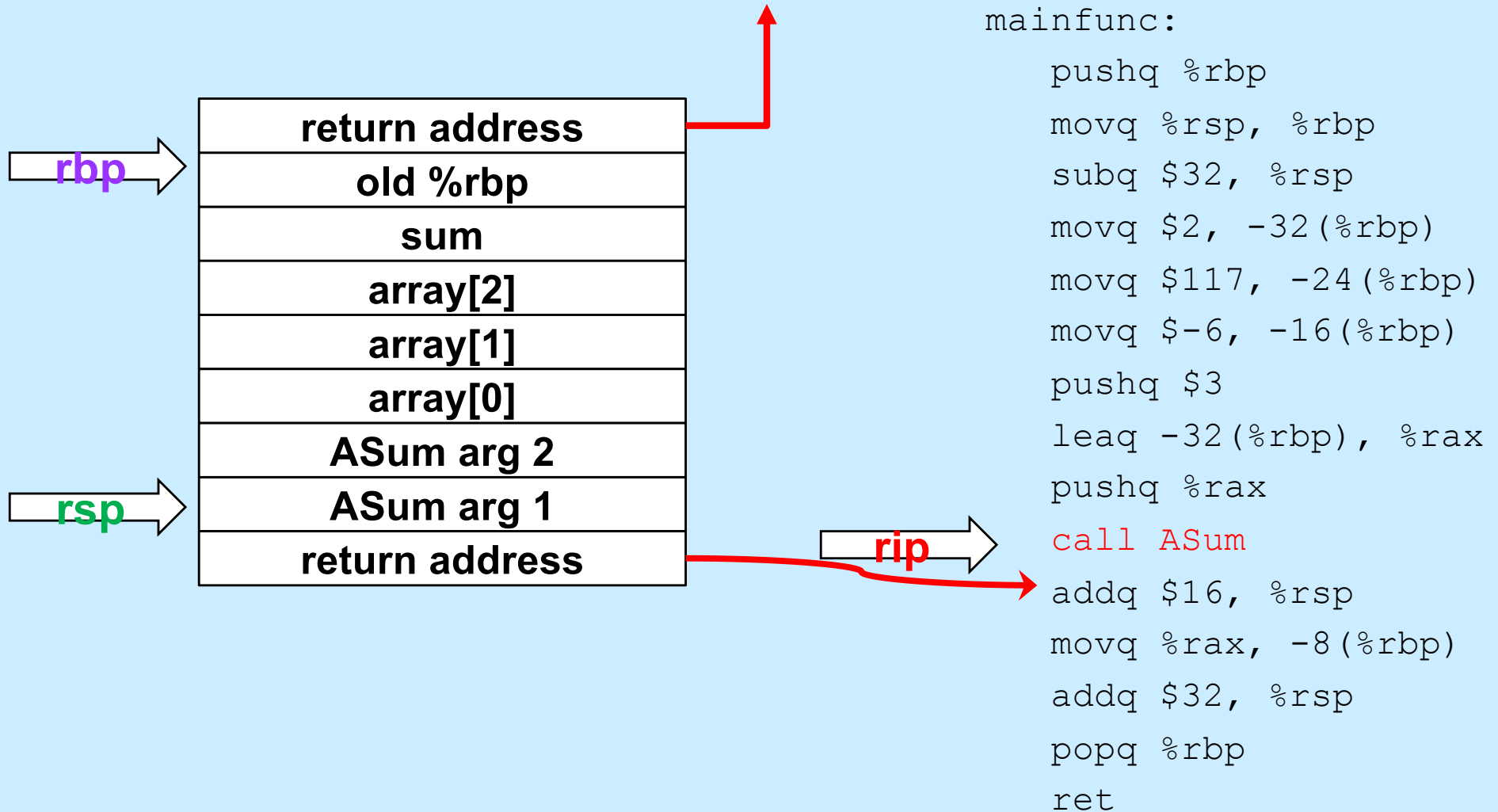
# Push First Argument



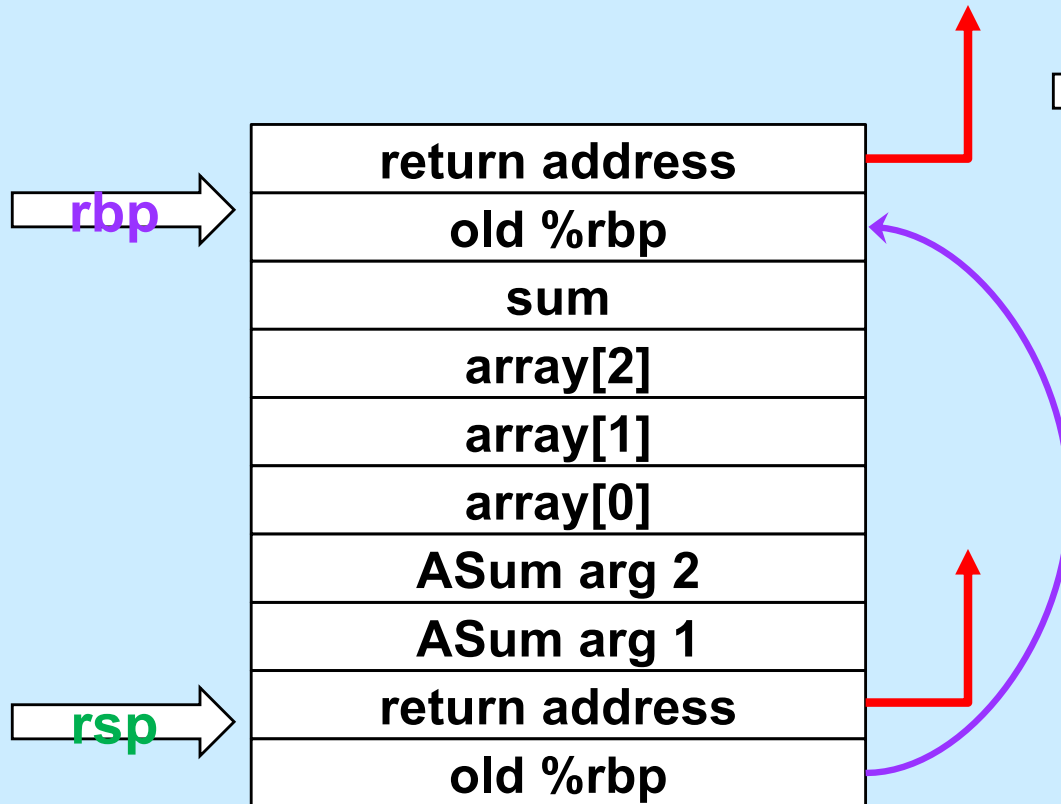
mainfunc:

```
pushq %rbp
movq %rsp, %rbp
subq $32, %rsp
movq $2, -32(%rbp)
movq $117, -24(%rbp)
movq $-6, -16(%rbp)
pushq $3
leaq -32(%rbp), %rax
pushq %rax
call ASum
addq $16, %rsp
movq %rax, -8(%rbp)
addq $32, %rsp
popq %rbp
ret
```

# Call ASum



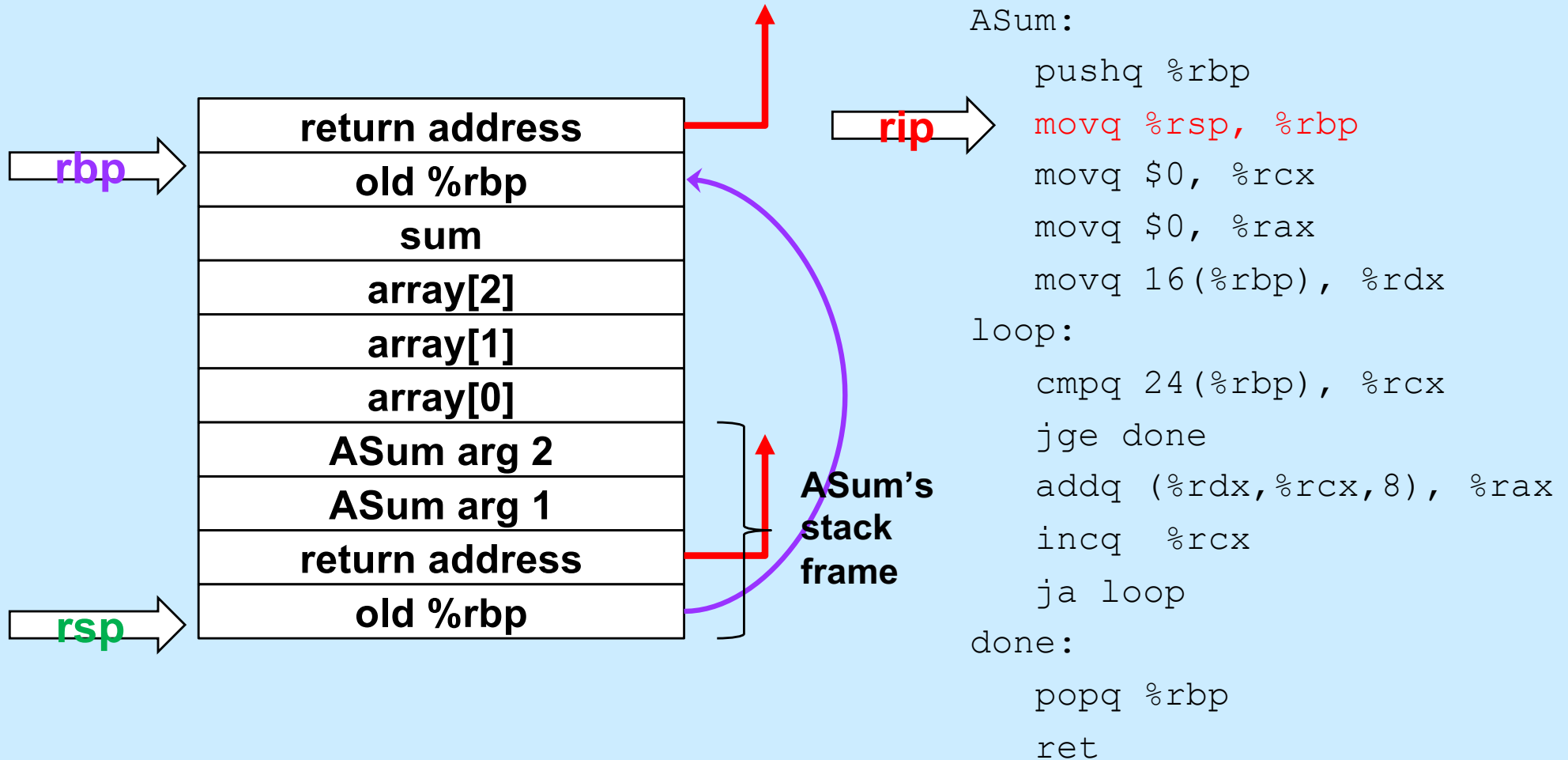
# Enter ASum



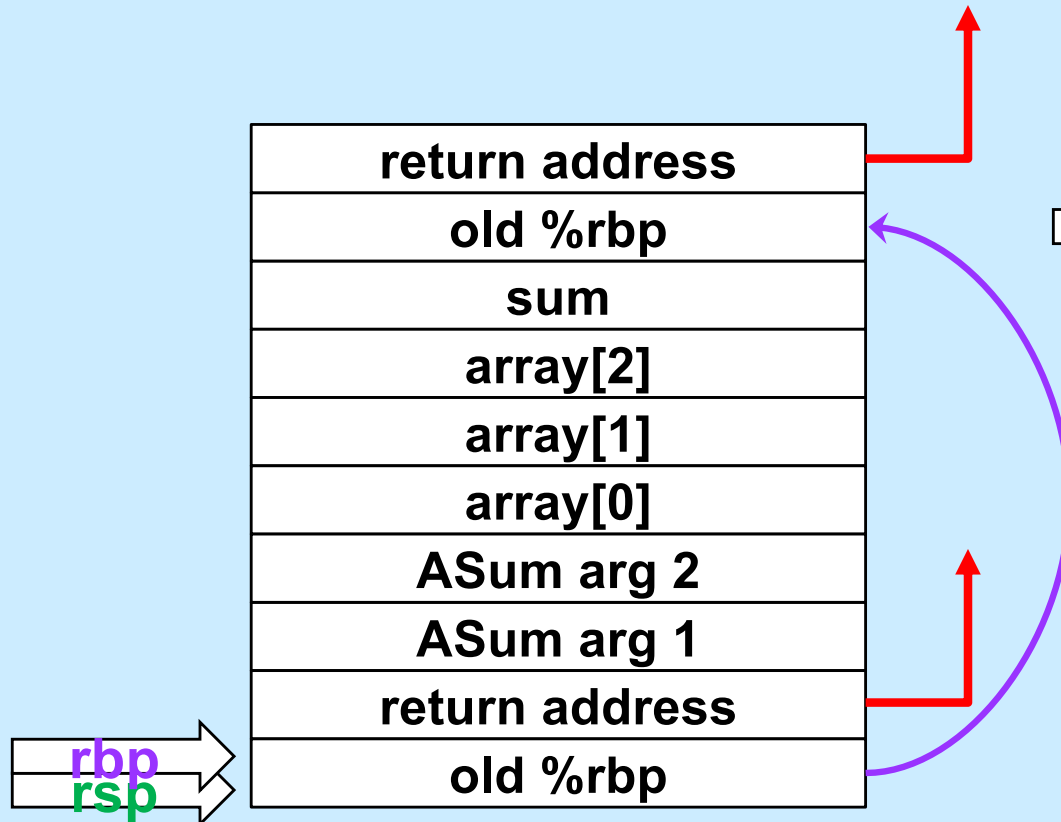
ASum:

```
rip → pushq %rbp
      movq %rsp, %rbp
      movq $0, %rcx
      movq $0, %rax
      movq 16(%rbp), %rdx
loop:
      cmpq 24(%rbp), %rcx
      jge done
      addq (%rdx,%rcx,8), %rax
      incq %rcx
      ja loop
done:
      popq %rbp
      ret
```

# Setup Frame



# Execute the Function



`ASum:`

```
pushq %rbp
movq %rsp, %rbp
movq $0, %rcx
movq $0, %rax
movq 16(%rbp), %rdx
loop:
    cmpq 24(%rbp), %rcx
    jge done
    addq (%rdx,%rcx,8), %rax
    incq %rcx
    ja loop
done:
    popq %rbp
    ret
```

# Quiz 1

**What's at 16(%rbp)?**

- a) a local variable**
- b) the first argument to ASum**
- c) the second argument to ASum**
- d) something else**

ASum:

```
    pushq %rbp
    movq %rsp, %rbp
    movq $0, %rcx
    movq $0, %rax
    movq 16(%rbp), %rdx
```

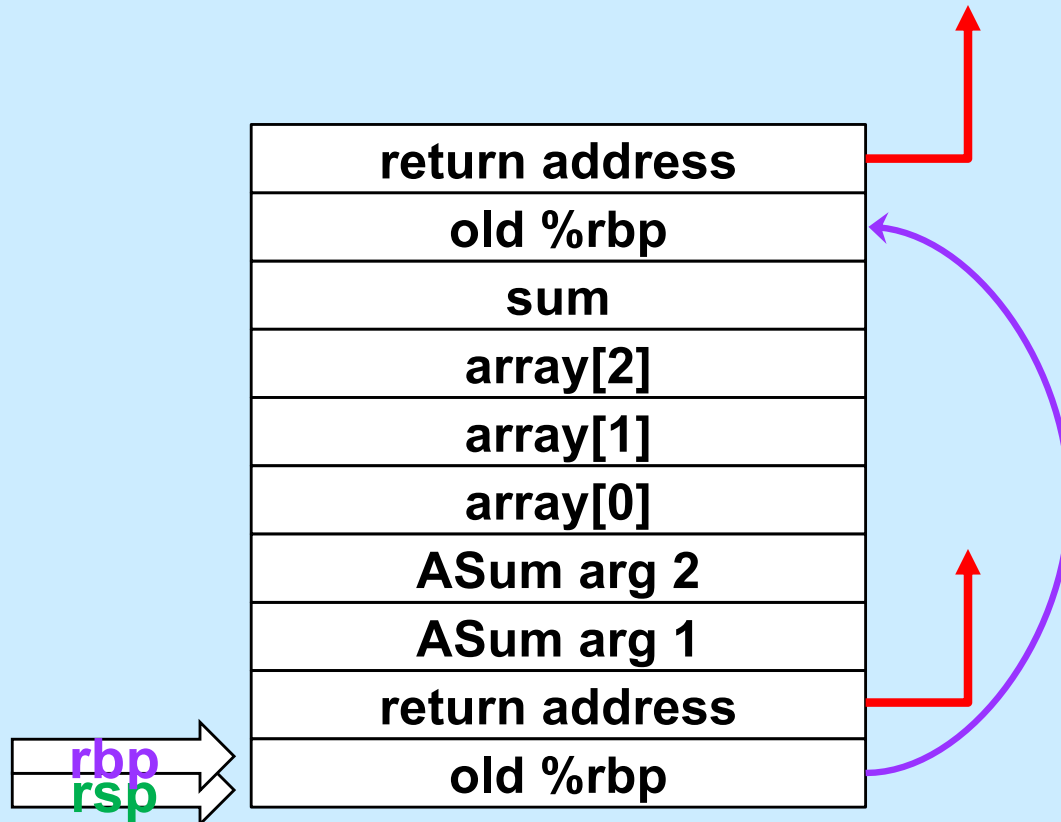
loop:

```
    cmpq 24(%rbp), %rcx
    jge done
    addq (%rdx,%rcx,8), %rax
    incq %rcx
    ja loop
```

done:

```
    popq %rbp
    ret
```

# Prepare to Return



ASum:

```
pushq %rbp
movq %rsp, %rbp
movq $0, %rcx
movq $0, %rax
movq 16(%rbp), %rdx
```

loop:

```
cmpq 24(%rbp), %rcx
jge done
addq (%rdx,%rcx,8), %rax
incq %rcx
ja loop
```

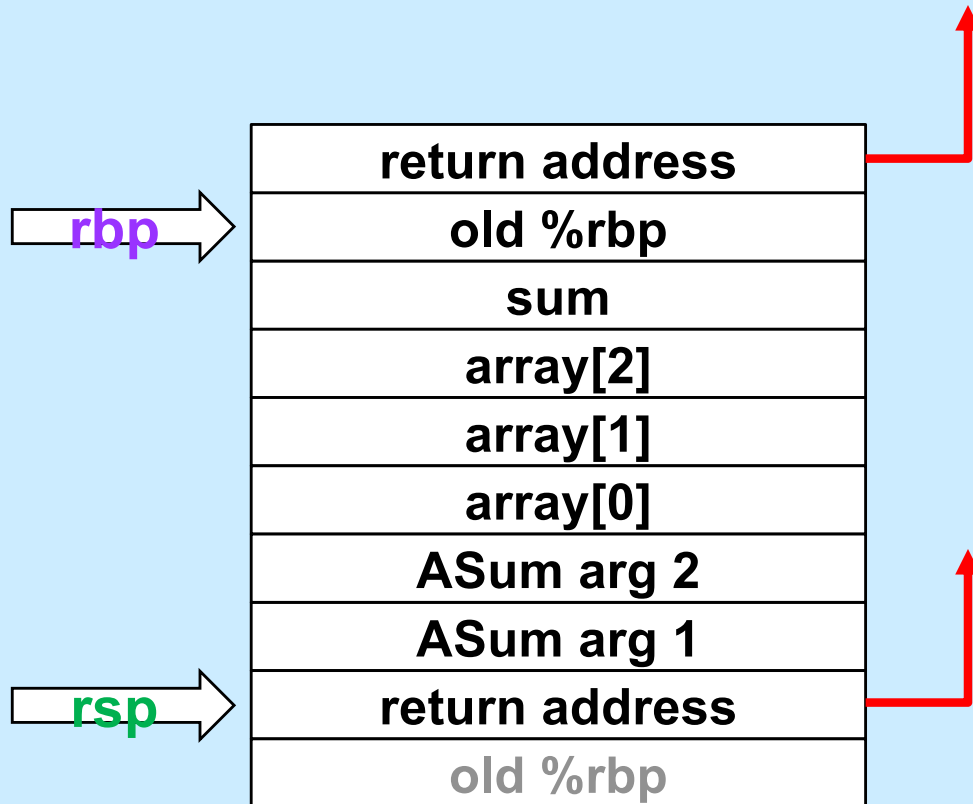
done:

```
popq %rbp
ret
```





# Return



`ASum:`

```
    pushq %rbp
    movq %rsp, %rbp
    movq $0, %rcx
    movq $0, %rax
    movq 16(%rbp), %rdx
```

`loop:`

```
    cmpq 24(%rbp), %rcx
    jge done
    addq (%rdx,%rcx,8), %rax
    incq %rcx
    ja loop
```

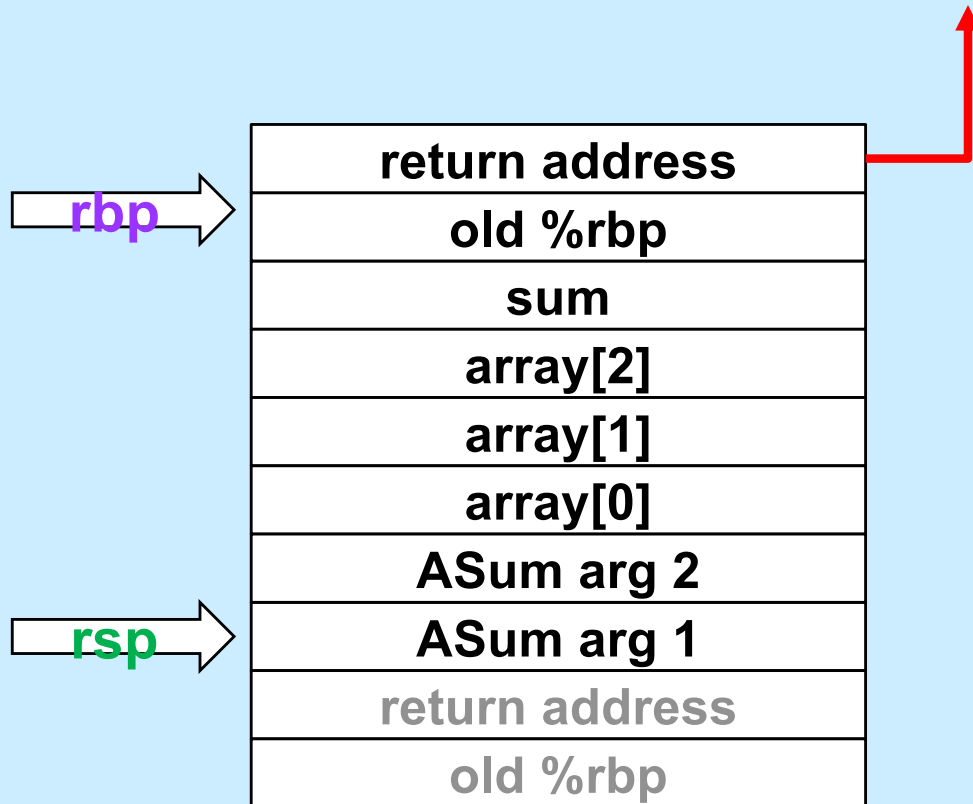
`done:`

```
    popq %rbp
```



```
    ret
```

# Pop Arguments

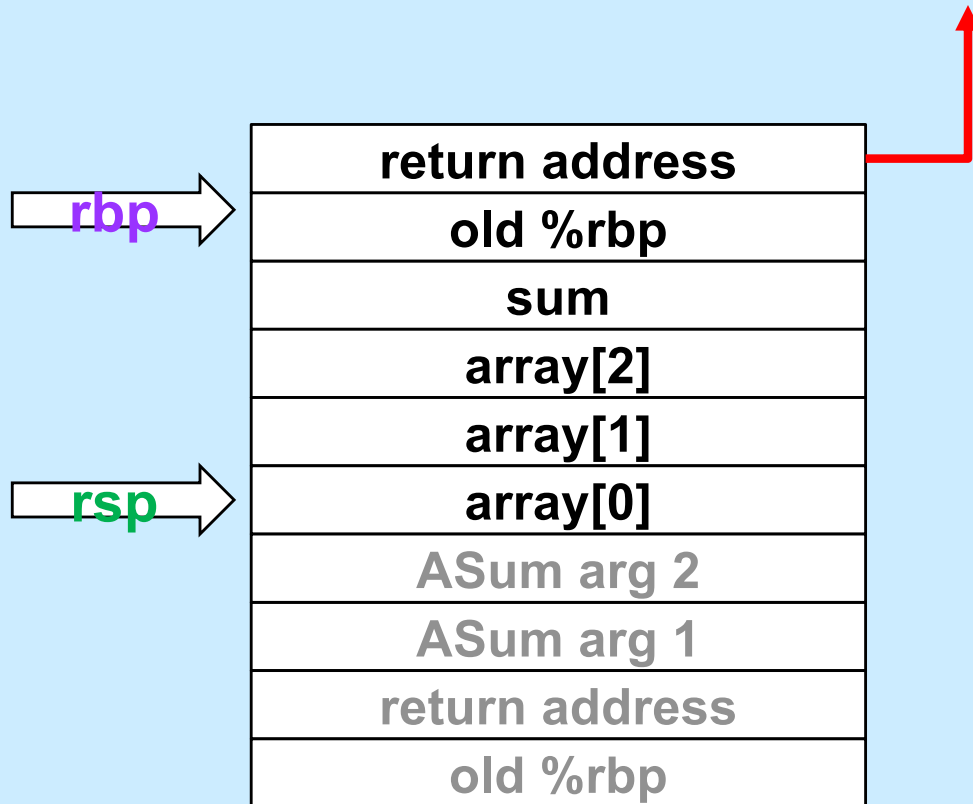


mainfunc:

```
pushq %rbp
movq %rsp, %rbp
subq $32, %rsp
movq $2, -32(%rbp)
movq $117, -24(%rbp)
movq $-6, -16(%rbp)
pushq $3
leaq -32(%rbp), %rax
pushq %rax
call ASum
addq $16, %rsp
movq %rax, -8(%rbp)
addq $32, %rsp
popq %rbp
ret
```



# Save Return Value

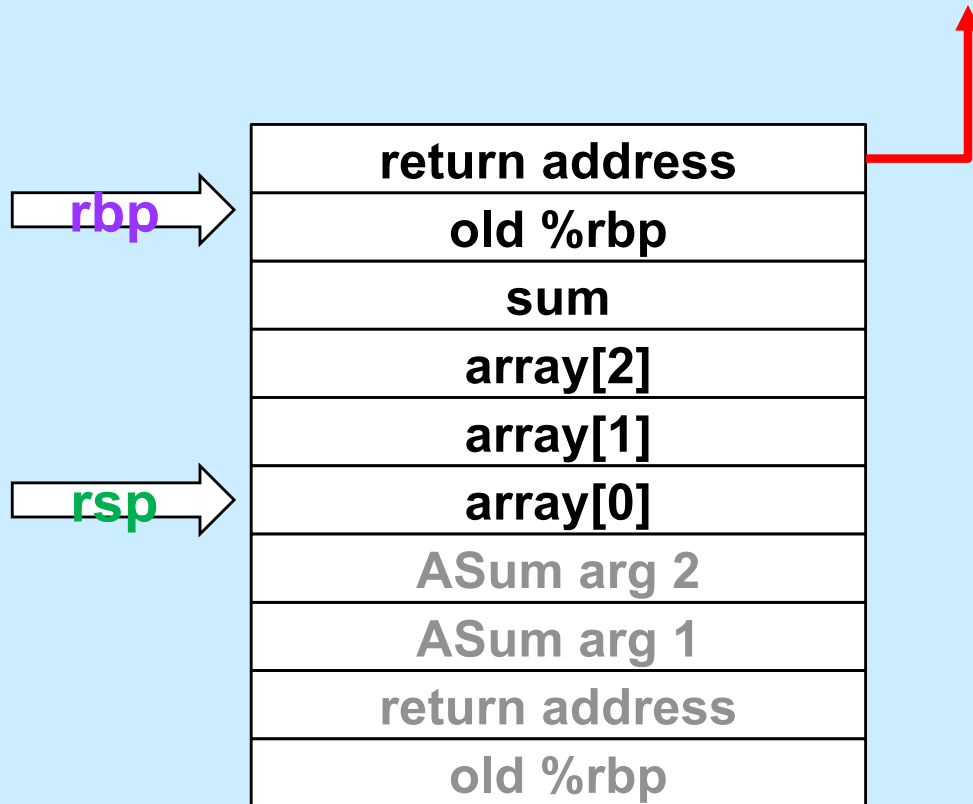


mainfunc:

```
pushq %rbp
movq %rsp, %rbp
subq $32, %rsp
movq $2, -32(%rbp)
movq $117, -24(%rbp)
movq $-6, -16(%rbp)
pushq $3
leaq -32(%rbp), %rax
pushq %rax
call ASum
addq $16, %rsp
movq %rax, -8(%rbp)
addq $32, %rsp
popq %rbp
ret
```



# Pop Local Variables

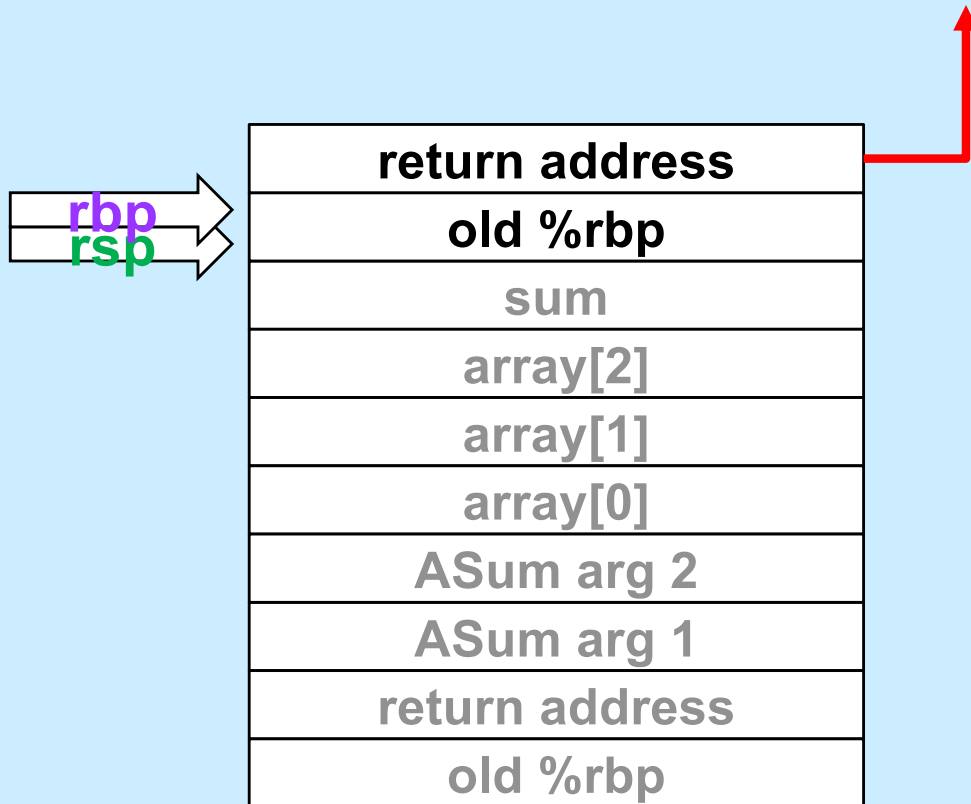


mainfunc:

```
pushq %rbp
movq %rsp, %rbp
subq $32, %rsp
movq $2, -32(%rbp)
movq $117, -24(%rbp)
movq $-6, -16(%rbp)
pushq $3
leaq -32(%rbp), %rax
pushq %rax
call ASum
addq $16, %rsp
movq %rax, -8(%rbp)
addq $32, %rsp
popq %rbp
ret
```



# Prepare to Return

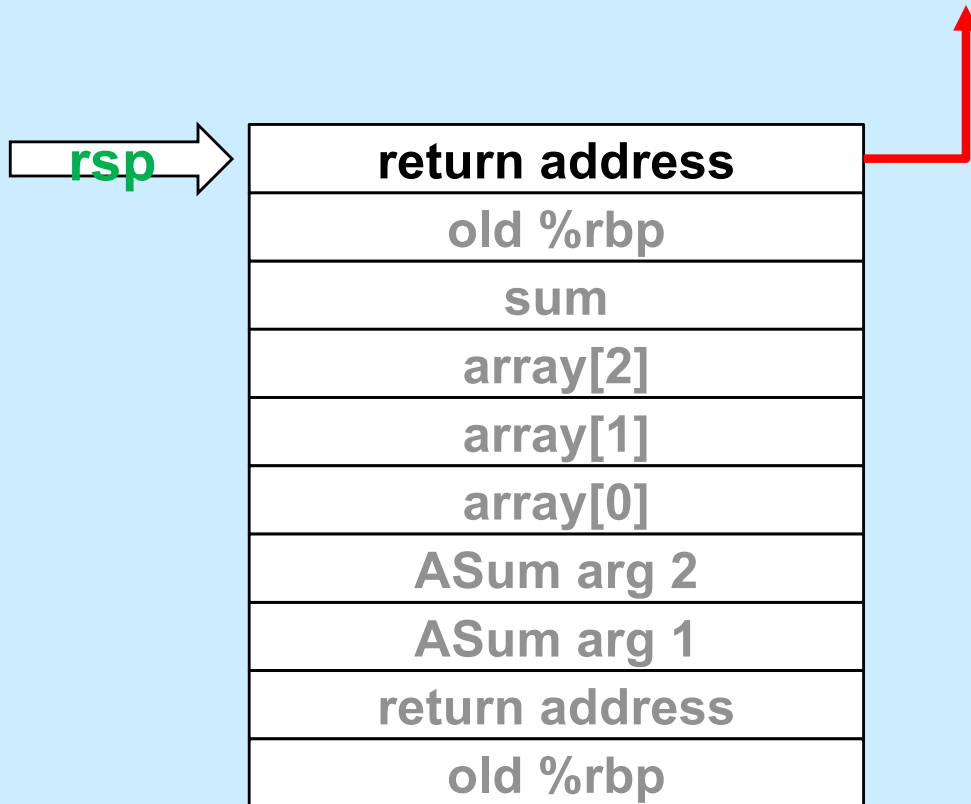


mainfunc:

```
pushq %rbp
movq %rsp, %rbp
subq $32, %rsp
movq $2, -32(%rbp)
movq $117, -24(%rbp)
movq $-6, -16(%rbp)
pushq $3
leaq -32(%rbp), %rax
pushq %rax
call ASum
addq $16, %rsp
movq %rax, -8(%rbp)
addq $32, %rsp
popq %rbp
ret
```



# Return



```
mainfunc:
    pushq %rbp
    movq %rsp, %rbp
    subq $32, %rsp
    movq $2, -32(%rbp)
    movq $117, -24(%rbp)
    movq $-6, -16(%rbp)
    pushq $3
    leaq -32(%rbp), %rax
    pushq %rax
    call ASum
    addq $16, %rsp
    movq %rax, -8(%rbp)
    addq $32, %rsp
    popq %rbp
    ret
```



# Using Registers

- **ASum modifies registers:**

- **%rsp**
- **%rbp**
- **%rcx**
- **%rax**
- **%rdx**

- **Suppose its caller uses these registers**

```
...  
movq $33, %rcx  
movq $167, %rdx  
pushq $6  
pushq array  
call ASum  
    # assumes unmodified %rcx and %rdx  
addq $16, %rsp  
addq %rax, %rcx    # %rcx was modified!  
addq %rdx, %rcx    # %rdx was modified!
```

ASum:

```
pushq %rbp  
movq %rsp, %rbp  
movq $0, %rcx  
movq $0, %rax  
movq 16(%rbp), %rdx
```

loop:

```
cmpq 24(%rbp), %rcx  
jge done  
addq (%rdx,%rcx,8), %rax  
incq %rcx  
ja loop
```

done:

```
popq %rbp  
ret
```

# Register Values Across Function Calls

- **ASum modifies registers:**
  - **%rsp**
  - **%rbp**
  - **%rcx**
  - **%rax**
  - **%rdx**
- **May the caller of ASum depend on its registers being the same on return?**
  - **ASum saves and restores %rbp and makes no net changes to %rsp**
    - » **their values are unmodified on return to its caller**
  - **%rax, %rcx, and %rdx are not saved and restored**
    - » **their values might be different on return**

ASum:

```
pushq %rbp
movq %rsp, %rbp
movq $0, %rcx
movq $0, %rax
movq 16(%rbp), %rdx
```

loop:

```
cmpq 24(%rbp), %rcx
jge done
addq (%rdx,%rcx,8), %rax
incq %rcx
ja loop
```

done:

```
popq %rbp
ret
```



# Register-Saving Conventions

- **Caller-save registers**

- if the caller wants their values to be the same on return from function calls, it must save and restore them

```
pushq %rcx  
call func  
popq %rcx
```

- **Callee-save registers**

- if the callee wants to use these registers, it must first save them, then restore their values before returning

func:

```
pushq %rbx  
movq $6, %rbx  
...  
popq %rbx
```

# x86-64 General-Purpose Registers: Usage Conventions

<b>%rax</b>	Return value
<b>%rbx</b>	Callee saved
<b>%rcx</b>	Caller saved
<b>%rdx</b>	Caller saved
<b>%rsi</b>	Caller saved
<b>%rdi</b>	Caller saved
<b>%rsp</b>	Stack pointer
<b>%rbp</b>	Base pointer

<b>%r8</b>	Caller saved
<b>%r9</b>	Caller saved
<b>%r10</b>	Caller saved
<b>%r11</b>	Caller Saved
<b>%r12</b>	Callee saved
<b>%r13</b>	Callee saved
<b>%r14</b>	Callee saved
<b>%r15</b>	Callee saved

# Passing Arguments in Registers

- **Observations**

- accessing registers is much faster than accessing primary memory
  - » if arguments were in registers rather than on the stack, speed would increase
- most functions have just a few arguments

- **Actions**

- change calling conventions so that the first six arguments are passed in registers
  - » in caller-save registers
- any additional arguments are pushed on the stack

# Why Bother with a Base Pointer?

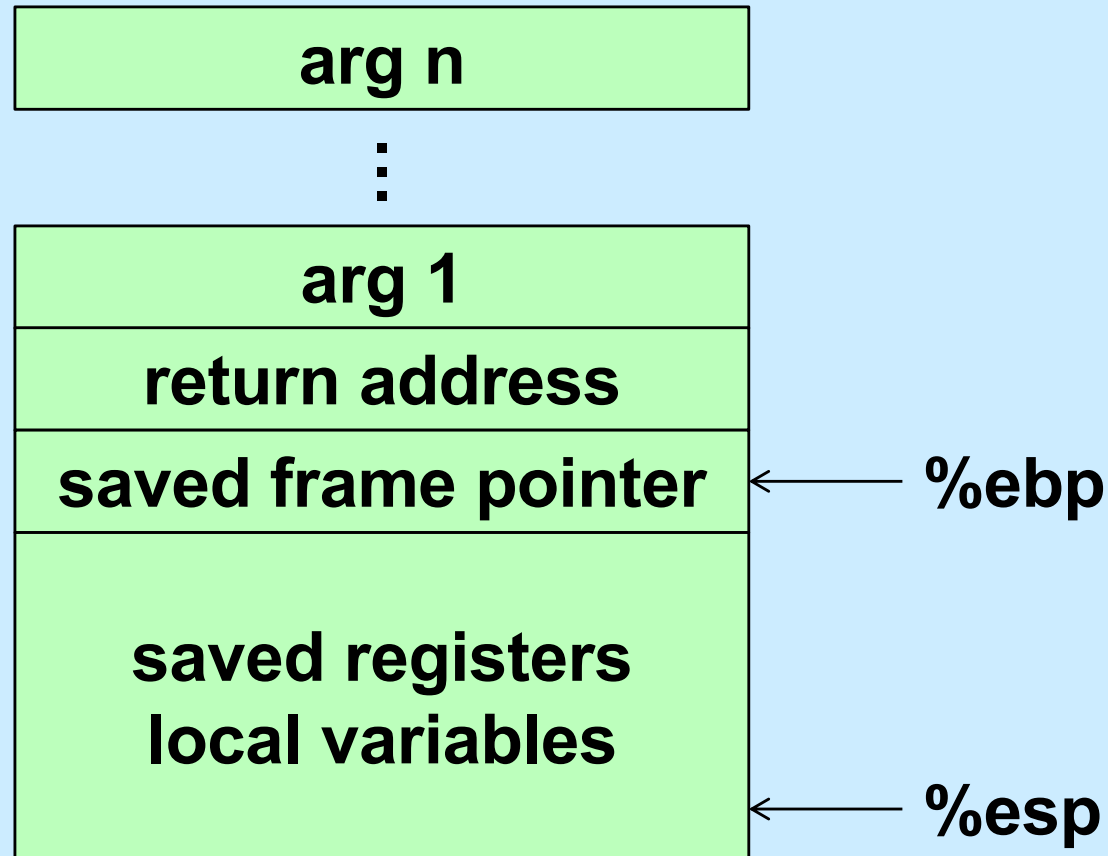
- **It (%rbp) points to the beginning of the stack frame**
    - making it easy for people to figure out where things are in the frame
    - but people don't execute the code ...
  - **The stack pointer always points somewhere within the stack frame**
    - it moves about, but the compiler knows where it is pointing
      - » a local variable might be at 8(%rsp) for one instruction, but at 16(%rsp) for a subsequent one
      - » tough for people, but easy for the compiler
  - **Thus the base pointer is superfluous**
    - it can be used as a general-purpose register
-

# x86-64 General-Purpose Registers: Updated Usage Conventions

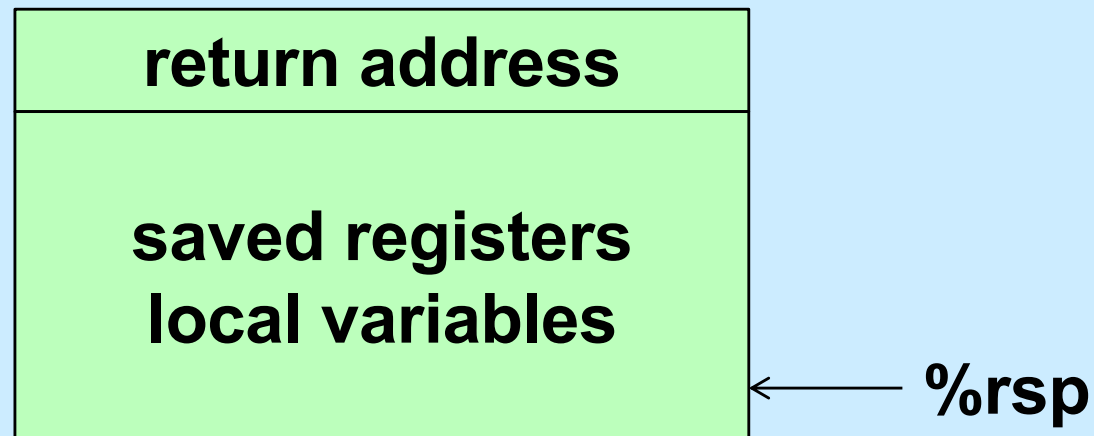
<b>%rax</b>	Return value
<b>%rbx</b>	Callee saved
<b>%rcx</b>	Argument #4
<b>%rdx</b>	Argument #3
<b>%rsi</b>	Argument #2
<b>%rdi</b>	Argument #1
<b>%rsp</b>	Stack pointer
<b>%rbp</b>	Callee saved

<b>%r8</b>	Argument #5
<b>%r9</b>	Argument #6
<b>%r10</b>	Caller saved
<b>%r11</b>	Caller Saved
<b>%r12</b>	Callee saved
<b>%r13</b>	Callee saved
<b>%r14</b>	Callee saved
<b>%r15</b>	Callee saved

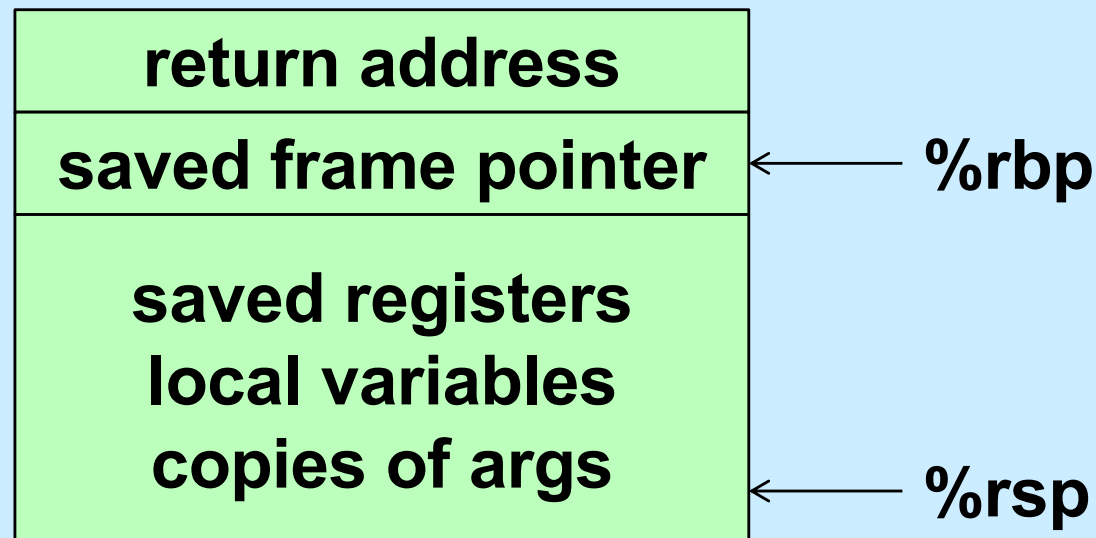
# The IA32 Stack Frame



# The x86-64 Stack Frame



# The -O0 x86-64 Stack Frame (Traps and Buffer)





# Summary

- **What's pushed on the stack**
  - **return address**
  - **saved registers**
    - » **caller-saved by the caller**
    - » **callee-saved by the callee**
  - **local variables**
  - **function parameters**
    - » **those too large to be in registers (structs)**
    - » **those beyond the six that we have registers for**
  - **large return values (structs)**
    - » **caller allocates space on stack**
    - » **callee copies return value to that space**

## Quiz 2

**Suppose function A is compiled using the convention that %rbp is used as the base pointer, pointing to the beginning of the stack frame. Function B is compiled using the convention that there's no need for a base pointer. Will there be any problems if A calls B or if B calls A?**

- a) Neither case will work**
- b) A calling B works, but B calling A doesn't**
- c) B calling A works, but A calling B doesn't**
- d) Both work**