

**15-410**

***“An Experience Like No Other”***

**IA32 Stack Discipline**  
**Aug 31, 2016**

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**Slides originally stolen from 15-213**

# Synchronization

## Registration

- The wait list will probably be done today or tomorrow
  - I don't think everybody will fit
- If you're here but not on *any* wait list, see me *right away*
- ECE undergrad: most likely 5/15 will fit (could be more)
- ECE M.S.: 4/7 likely?
- INI: most likely 10/20?
- If you are an M.S. or or Ph.D. student and have not discussed this class with your advisor, do so *today*
  - We will not be registering graduate students without hearing from their advisors
- Some people are being added this morning
  - If you receive mail from an administrator, *please reply the same day*

## If you haven't taken 15-213 (A/B, malloc lab ok)

- Contact me no later than *today*

# Why Only 32?

## You probably learned x86-64 in 213

- Most machines (even phones!) are 64-bit these days
- x86-64 is simpler than IA32 for user code

## Why will 410 be IA32?

- x86-64 is *not* simpler for kernel code
  - Machine begins in 16-bit mode, then 32, finally 64
  - Interrupts are more complicated
- x86-64 is *not* simpler during debugging
  - More registers means more registers to have wrong values
- x86-64 virtual memory is a bit of a drag
  - More steps than x86-32, but not more intellectually stimulating
- There are still a lot of 32-bit machines in the world
  - ...which can boot and run your personal OS

# IA32 vs x86-64

## Generating IA32 code:

```
gcc -m32 -o hello hello.c
```

## Key differences:

- IA32 has only 8 32-bit general purpose registers
- IA32 might use %ebp as a stack frame pointer.

```
gcc -m32 -fno-stack-protector -fno-omit-frame-pointer ...
```

- IA32 passes arguments on the stack rather than in registers
- IA32 has different caller/callee-save register conventions

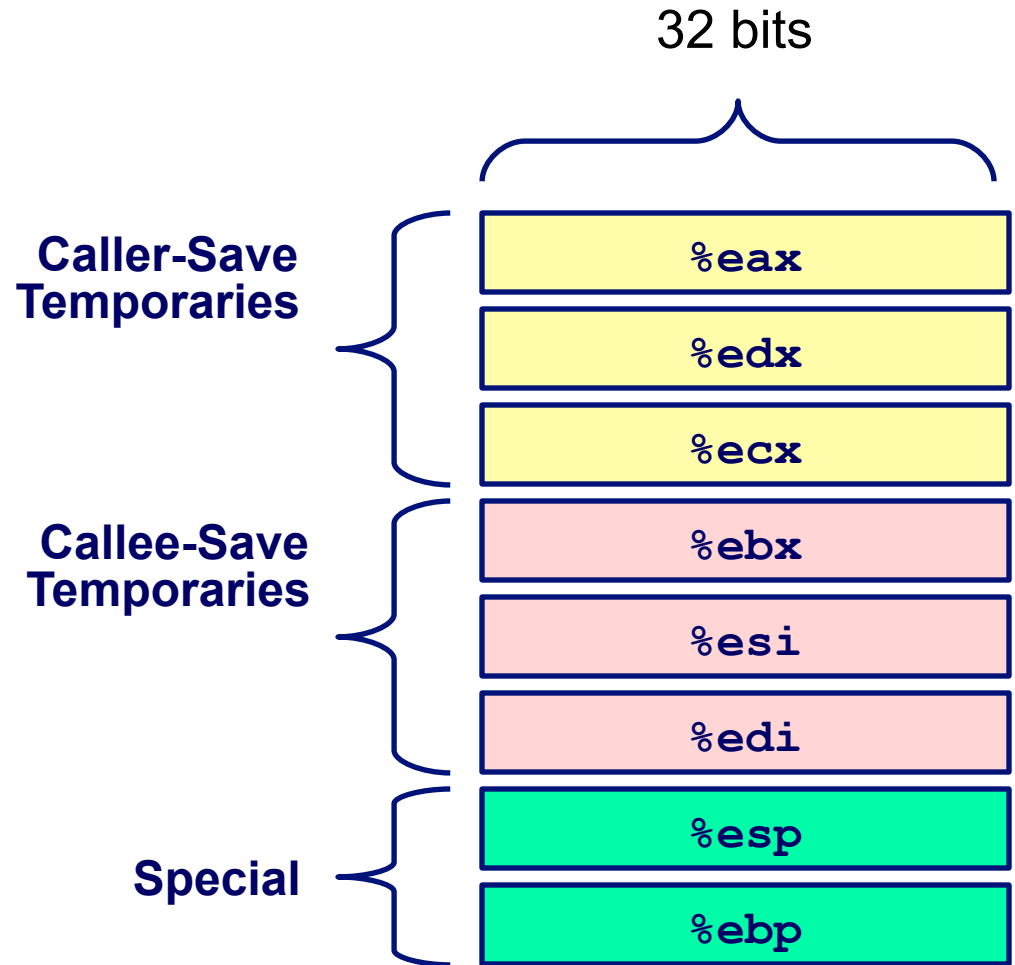
## Detailed IA32 Summary:

<http://csapp.cs.cmu.edu/3e/waside/waside-ia32.pdf>

# IA32/Linux Registers

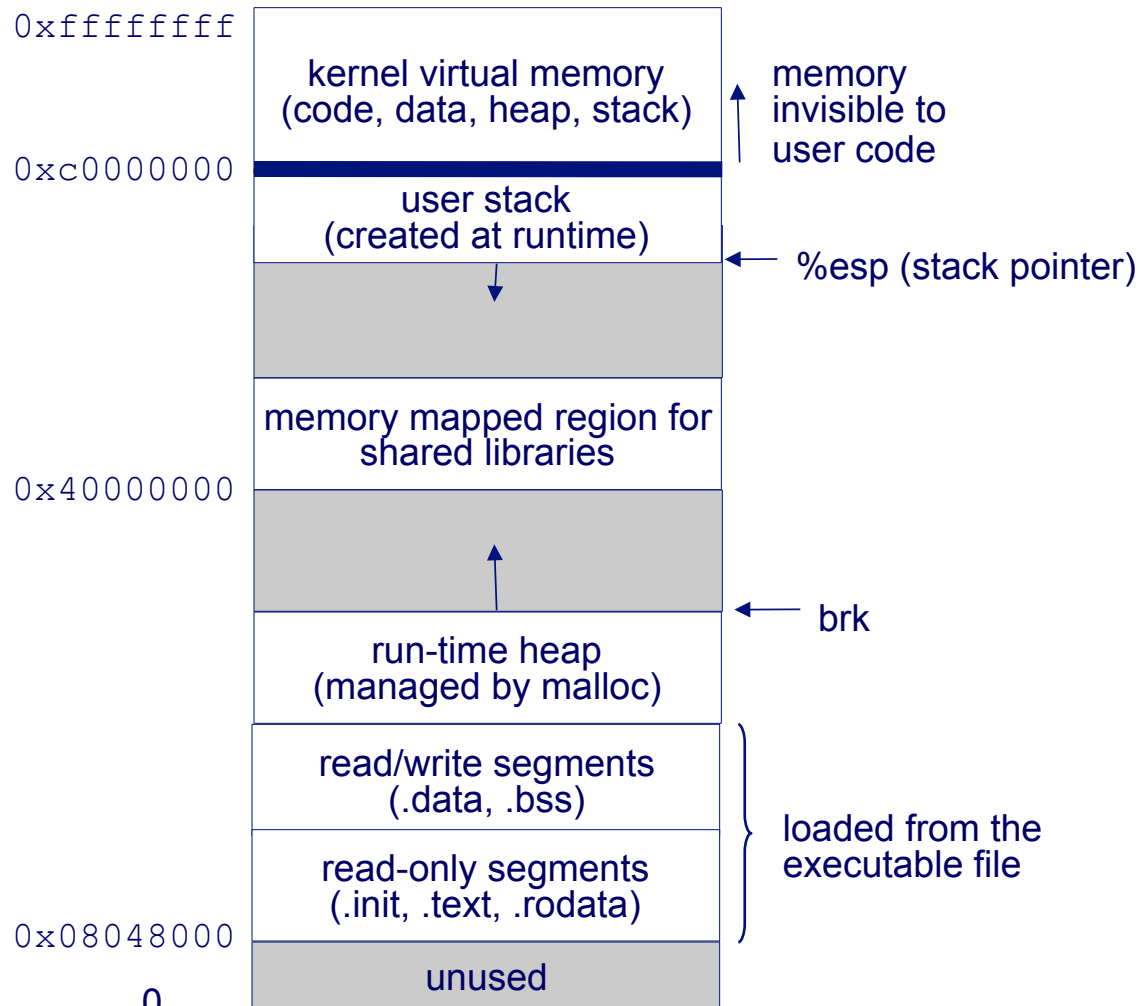
## Integer Registers

- Two have special uses
  - `%ebp`, `%esp`
- Three managed as callee-save
  - `%ebx`, `%esi`, `%edi`
  - Old values saved on stack prior to using
- Three managed as caller-save
  - `%eax`, `%edx`, `%ecx`
  - Do what you please, but expect any callee to do so, as well
- Register `%eax` also holds return value



# Private Address Spaces

Each process has its own private address space.



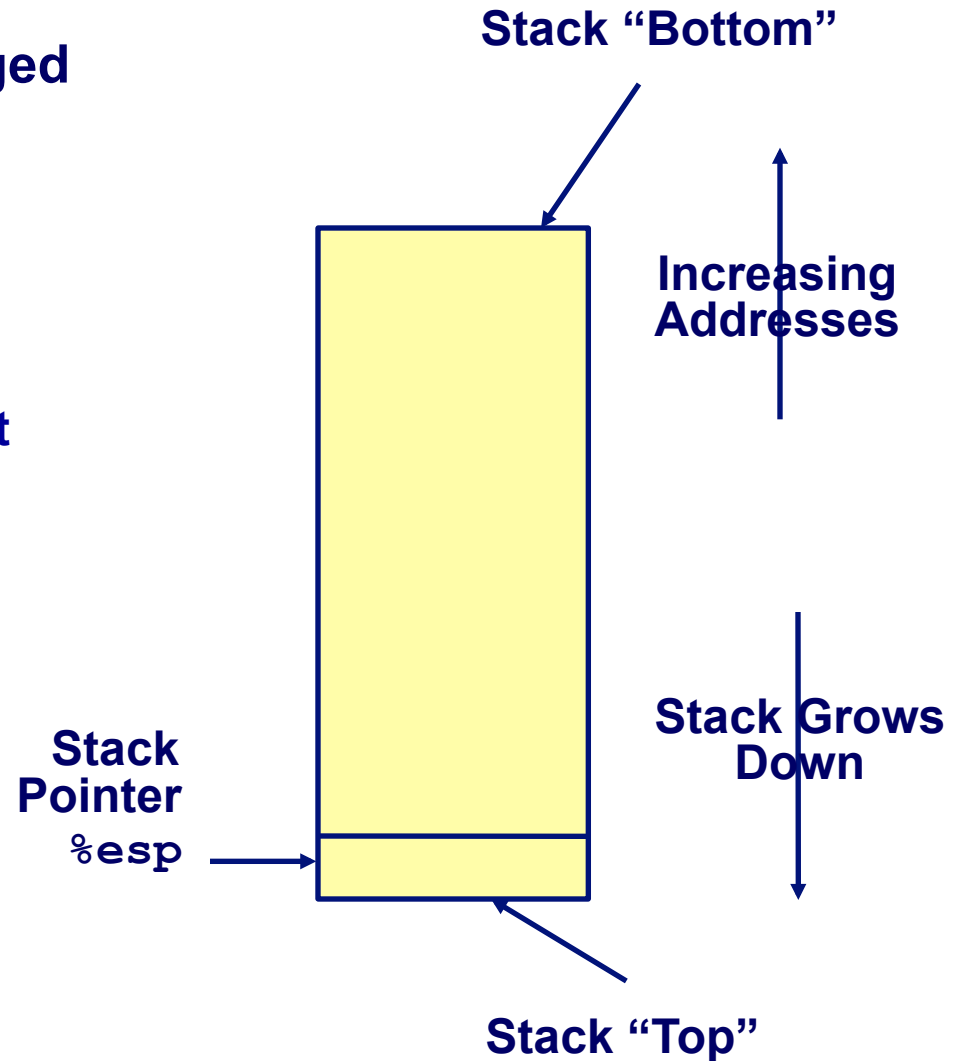
**Warning:**  
numbers  
specific to  
Linux 2.x  
on IA32!!



**Warning:**  
details vary  
by OS and  
kernel  
version!

# IA32 Stack

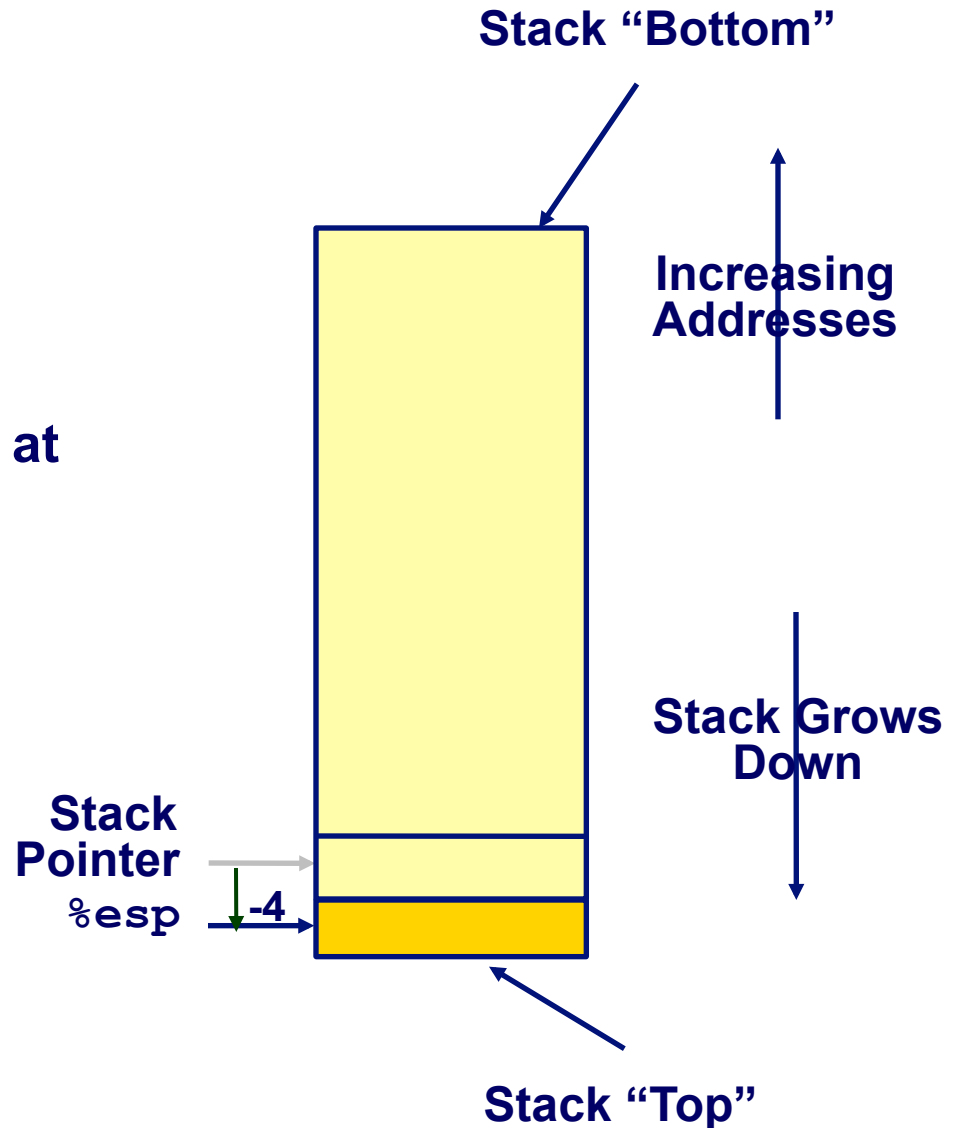
- Region of memory managed with stack discipline
- “Grows” toward lower addresses
- Register `%esp` indicates lowest stack address
  - address of “top” element
  - stack *pointer*



# IA32 Stack Pushing

## Pushing

- `pushl Src`
- Fetch operand from `Src`
  - Maybe a register: `%ebp`
  - Maybe memory: `8(%ebp)`
- Decrement `%esp` by 4
- Store operand in memory at address given by `%esp`

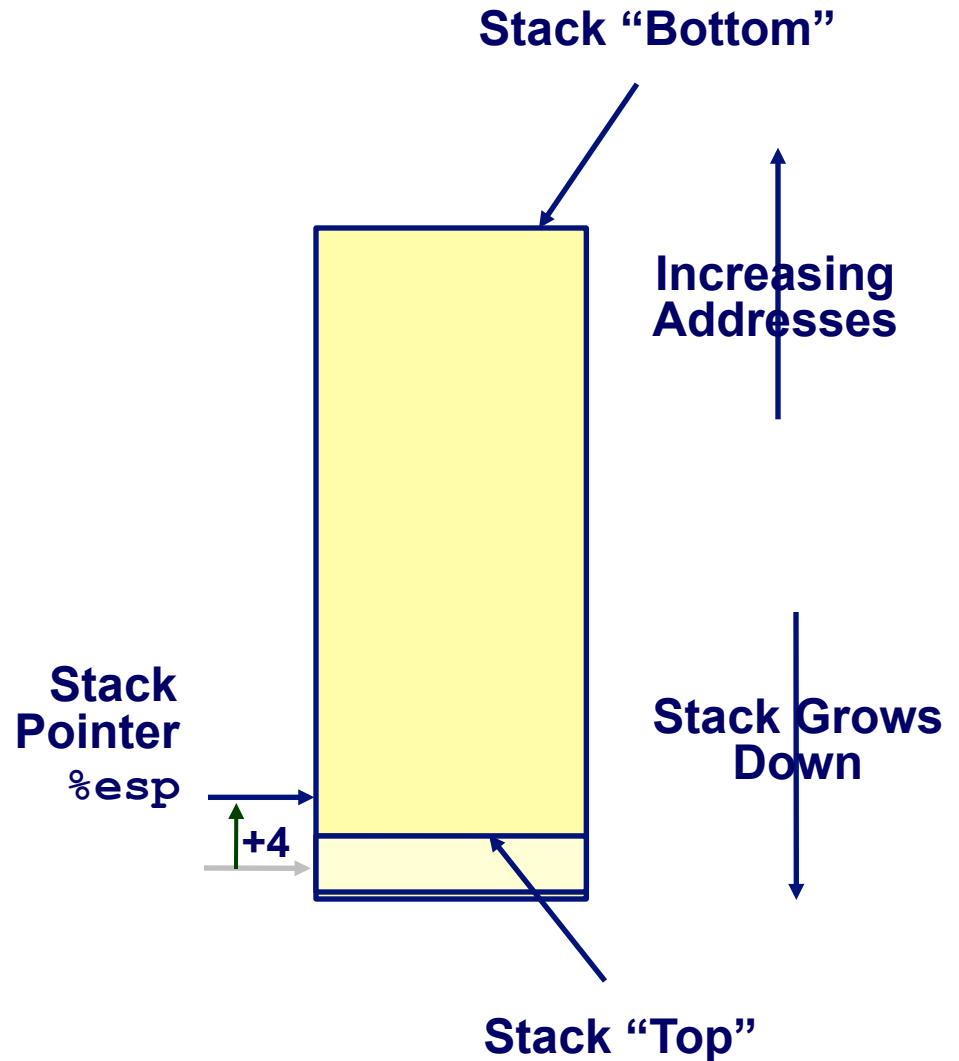




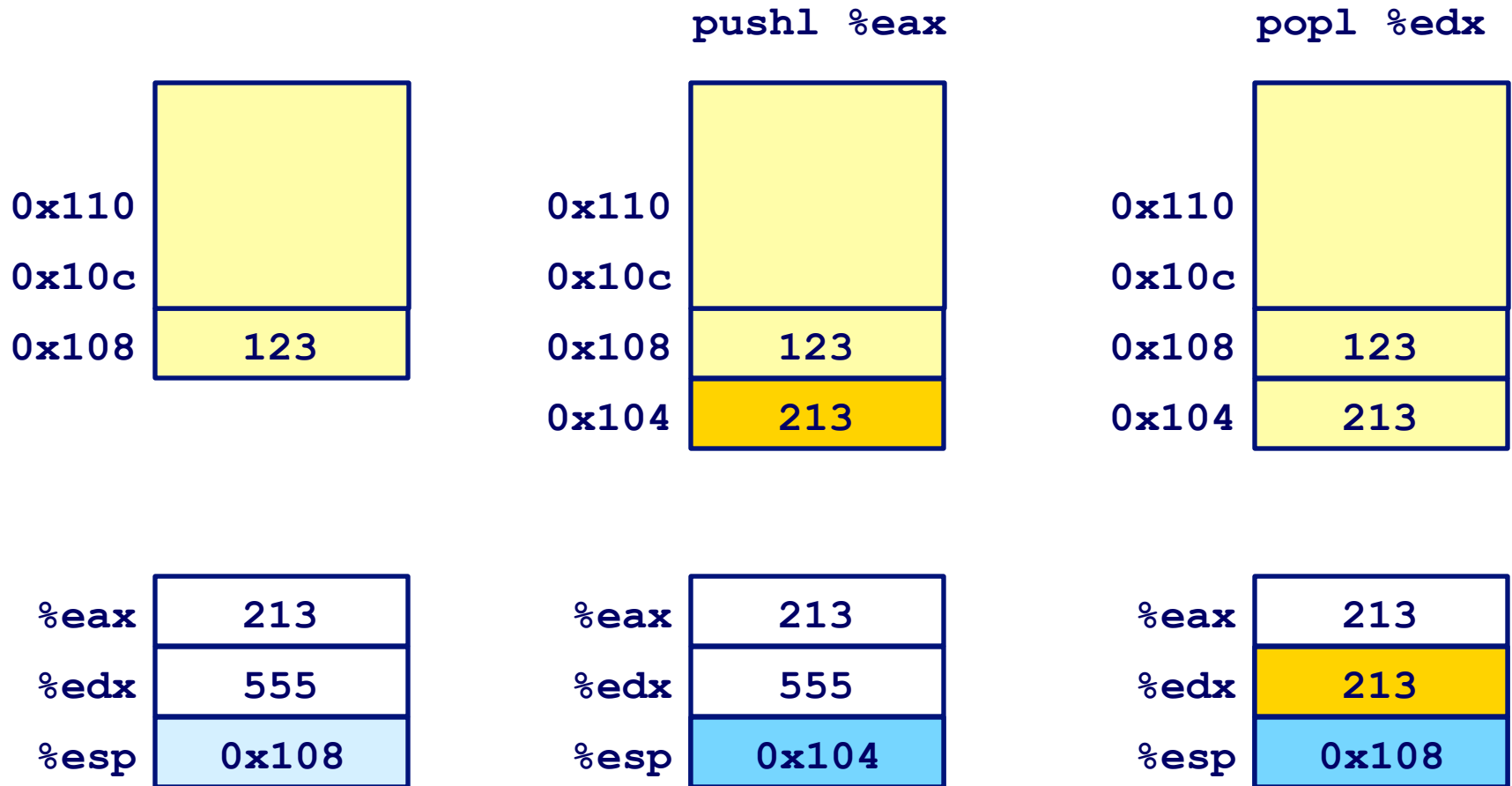
# IA32 Stack Popping

## Popping

- `popl Dest`
- Read memory at address given by `%esp`
- Increment `%esp` by 4
- Store into *Dest* operand



# Stack Operation Examples



# Procedure Control Flow

- Use stack to support procedure call and return

## Procedure call:

- `call label`      Push return address;  
                         Jump to `label`

## “Return address”?

- Address of instruction *after* `call`
  - Example from disassembly
    - `804854e:e8 3d 06 00 00 call 8048b90 <main>`
    - `8048553:50 pushl %eax`
- » Return address = `0x8048553`

## Procedure return:

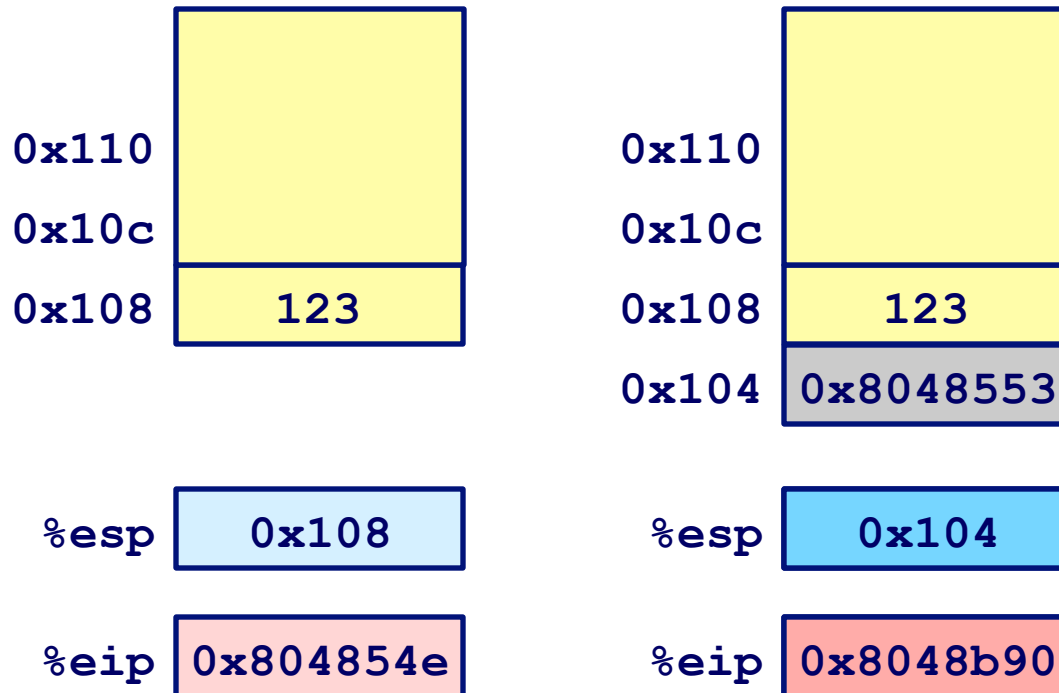
- `ret`      Pop address from stack;  
                 Jump to address

# Procedure Call Example

804854e: e8 3d 06 00 00  
8048553: 50

call 8048b90 <main>  
pushl %eax

call 8048b90

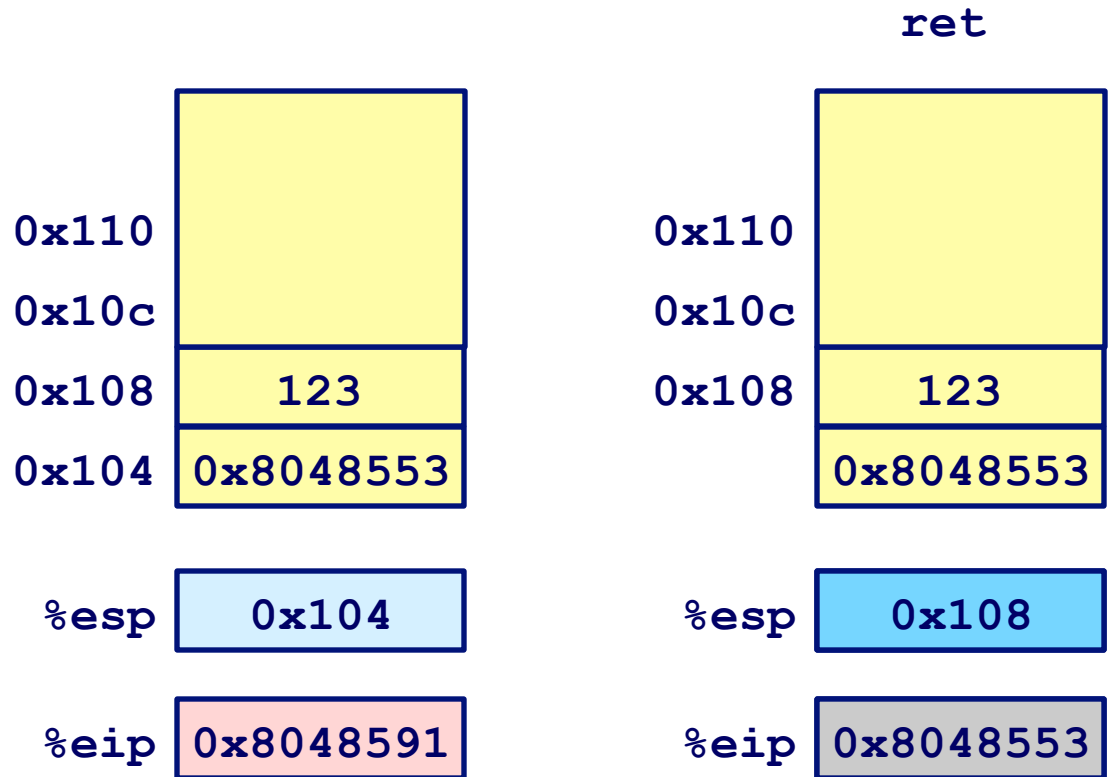


%eip is program counter

# Procedure Return Example

8048591: c3

ret



`%eip` is program counter

# Stack-Based Languages

## Languages that support recursion

- e.g., C, Pascal, Java
- Code must be “*reentrant*”
  - Multiple instantiations of a single procedure “live” at same time
- Need some place to store state of each instantiation
  - Arguments
  - Local variables
  - Return pointer (maybe)
  - Weird things (static links, exception handling, ...)

## Stack discipline – key observation

- State for given procedure needed for limited time
  - From time of call to time of return
- Note: callee returns before caller does

## Therefore stack allocated in nested *frames*

- State for single procedure instantiation

# Call Chain Example

## Code Structure

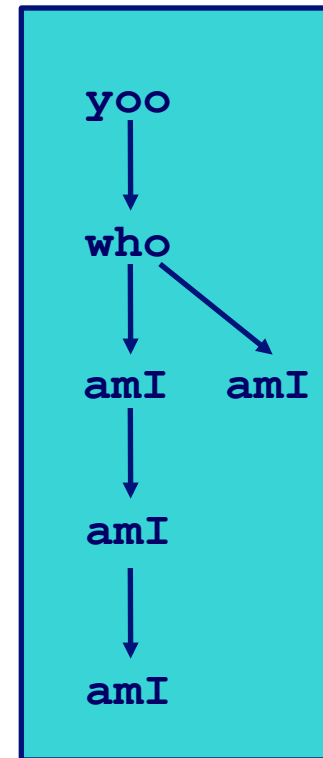
```
yoo (...)  
{  
  .  
  .  
  who () ;  
  .  
  .  
}
```

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

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

- Procedure `amI ()` recursive

## Call Chain



# Stack Frames

## Contents

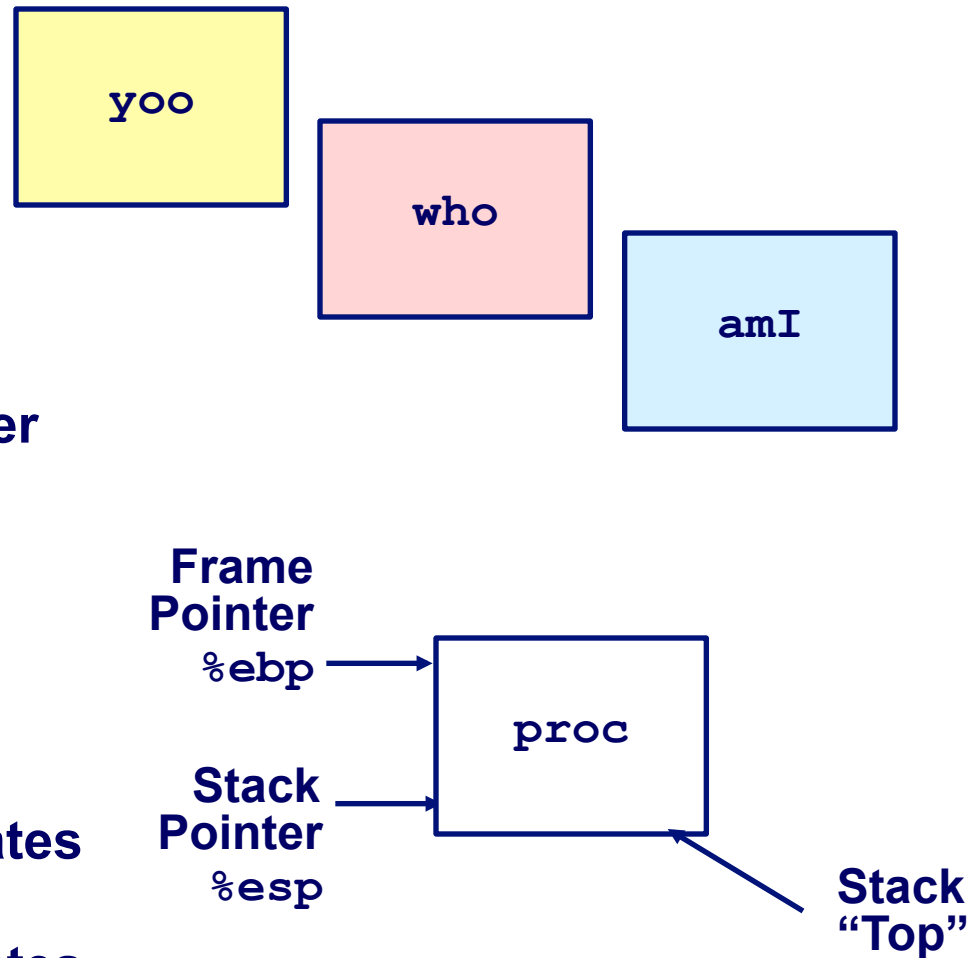
- Local variables
- Return information
- Temporary space

## Management

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

## Pointers

- Stack pointer `%esp` indicates stack top
- Frame pointer `%ebp` indicates start of current frame





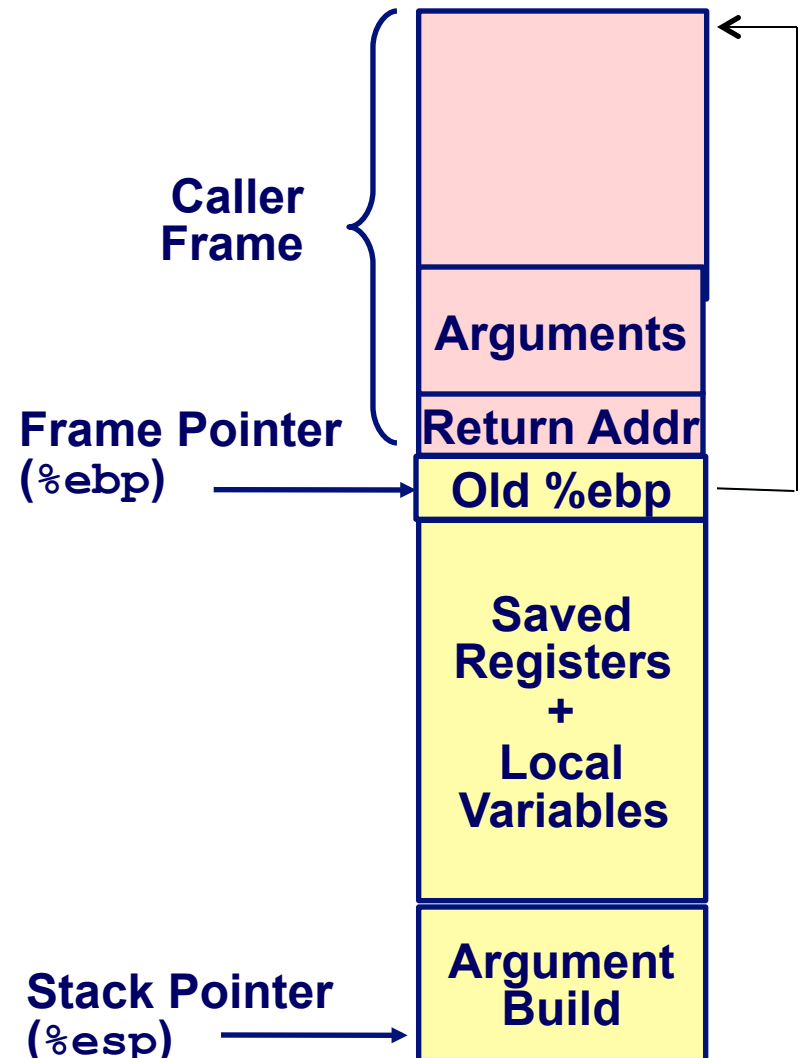
# IA32/Linux Stack Frame

## Current Stack Frame (“Top” to “Bottom”)

- Parameters for function we're about to call
  - “Argument build”
- Local variables
  - If don't all fit in registers
- Caller's saved registers
- Caller's saved frame pointer

## Caller's Stack Frame

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



# swap()

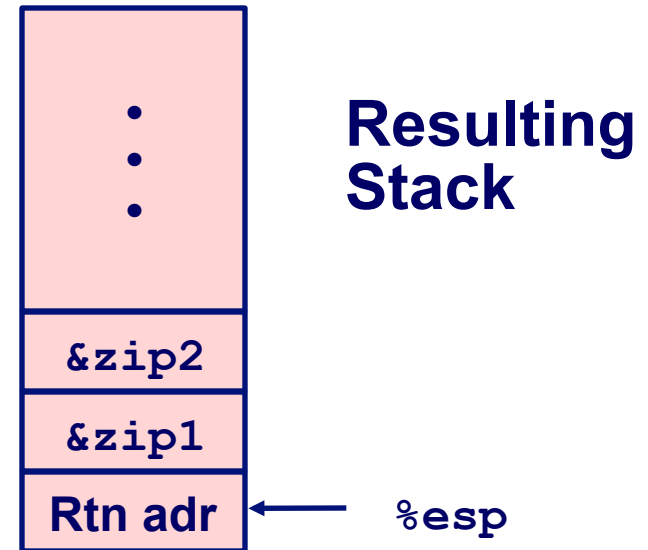
```
int zip1 = 15213;
int zip2 = 91125;

void call_swap()
{
    swap(&zip1, &zip2);
}
```

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

## Calling swap from call\_swap

```
call_swap:
    . . .
    pushl $zip2    # Global var
    pushl $zip1    # Global var
    call swap
    . . .
```



# swap()

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

```
swap:
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp,%ebp
    pushl %ebx
    } Set Up

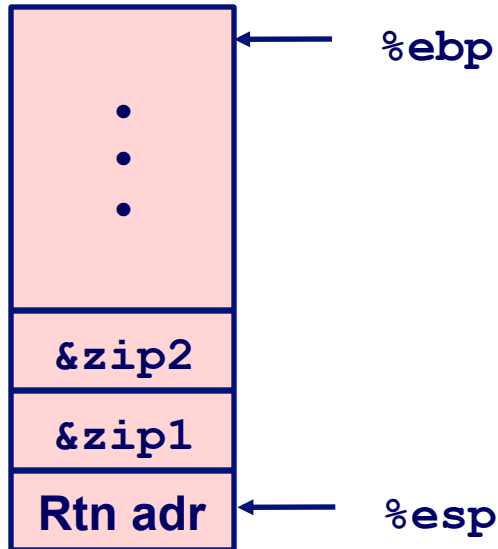
    movl 12(%ebp),%ecx
    movl 8(%ebp),%edx
    movl (%ecx),%eax
    movl (%edx),%ebx
    movl %eax,(%edx)
    movl %ebx,(%ecx)
    } Body

    movl -4(%ebp),%ebx
    movl %ebp,%esp
    popl %ebp
    ret
    } Finish
```

Core {

# swap () Setup

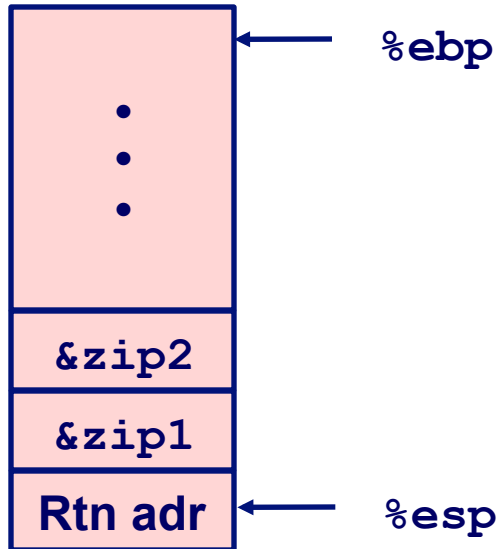
## Entering Stack



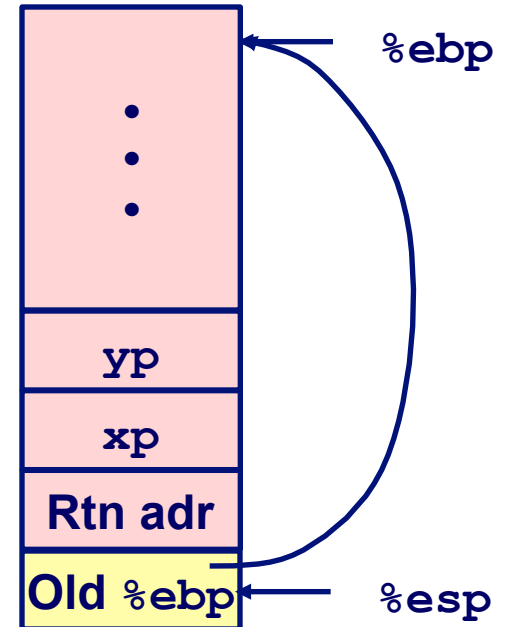
```
swap:  
    pushl %ebp  
    movl %esp,%ebp  
    pushl %ebx
```

# swap () Setup #1

## Entering Stack



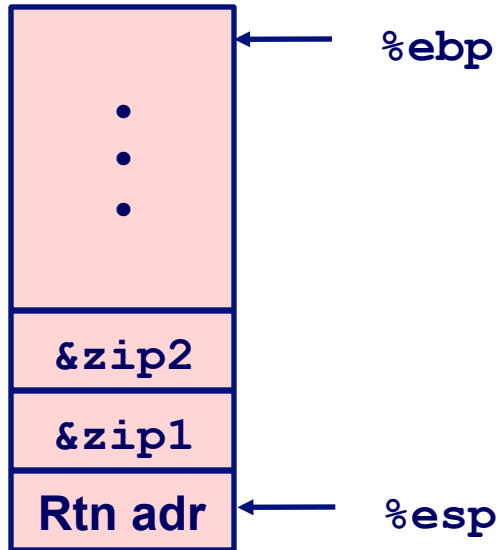
## Resulting Stack



```
swap:  
    pushl %ebp  
    movl %esp,%ebp  
    pushl %ebx
```

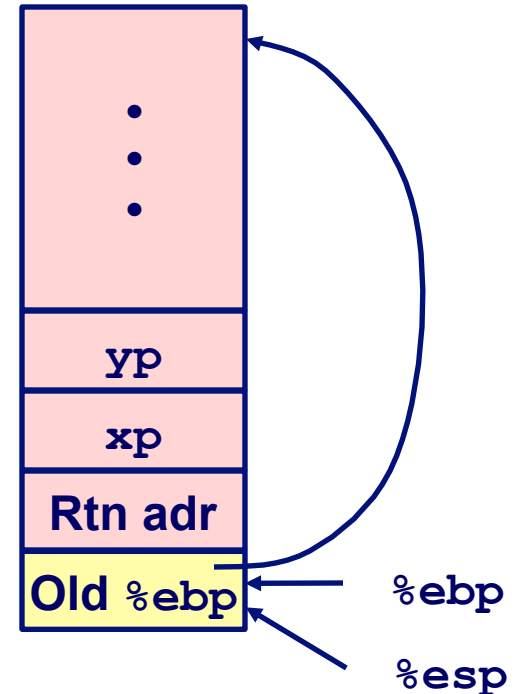
# swap () Setup #2

## Entering Stack



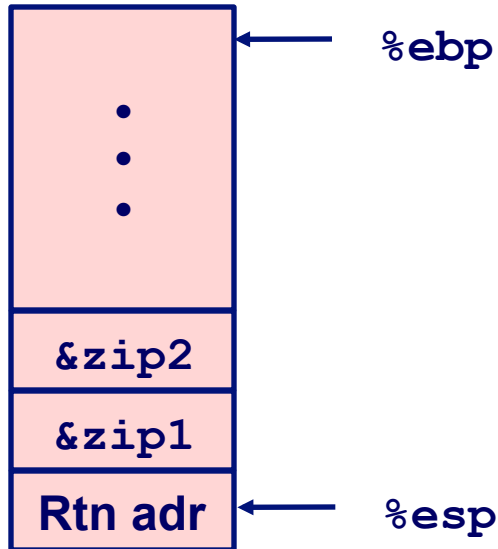
```
swap:  
    pushl %ebp  
    movl %esp,%ebp  
    pushl %ebx
```

## Resulting Stack



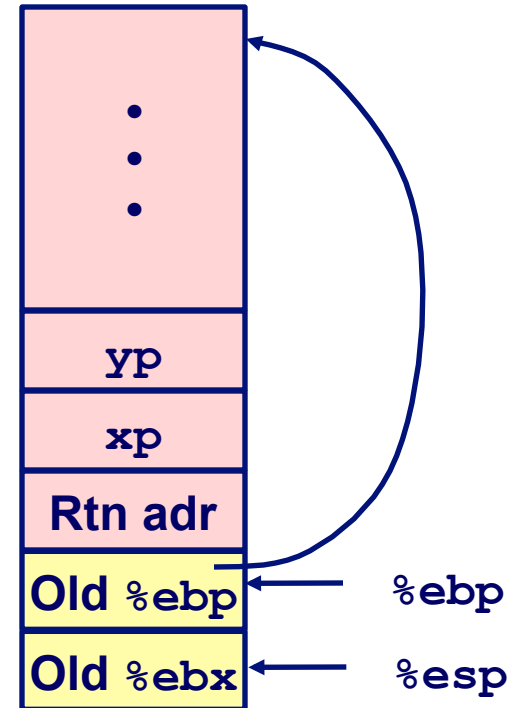
# swap () Setup #3

## Entering Stack



```
swap:  
    pushl %ebp  
    movl %esp,%ebp  
    pushl %ebx
```

## Resulting Stack

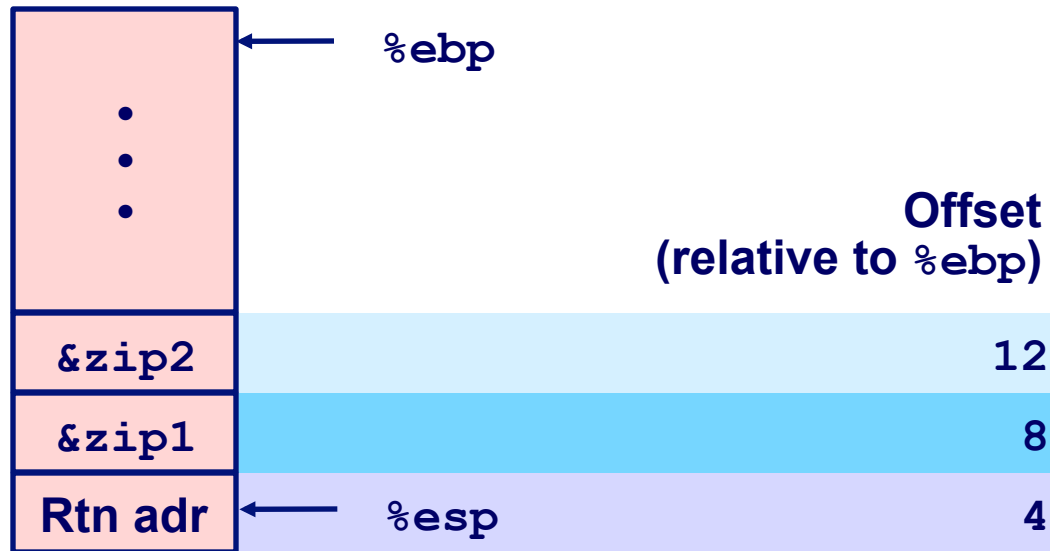


## Observation

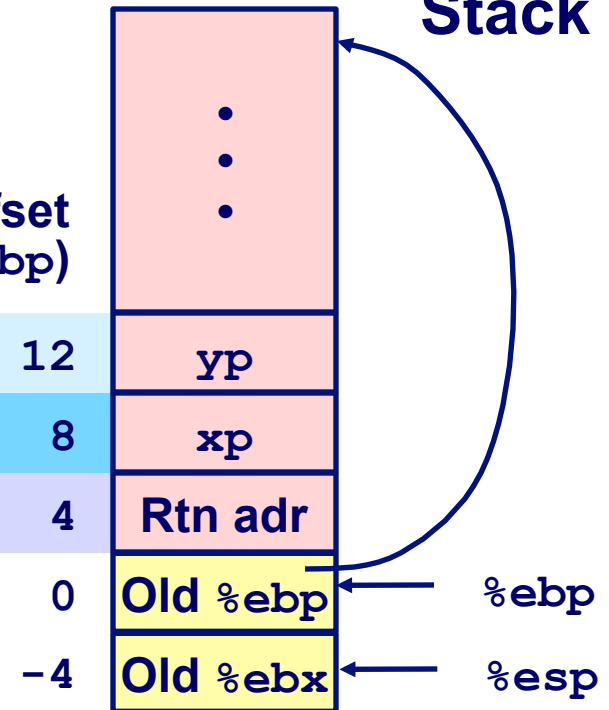
- Saving caller's register `%ebx`

# Effect of swap () Setup

## Entering Stack



## Resulting Stack



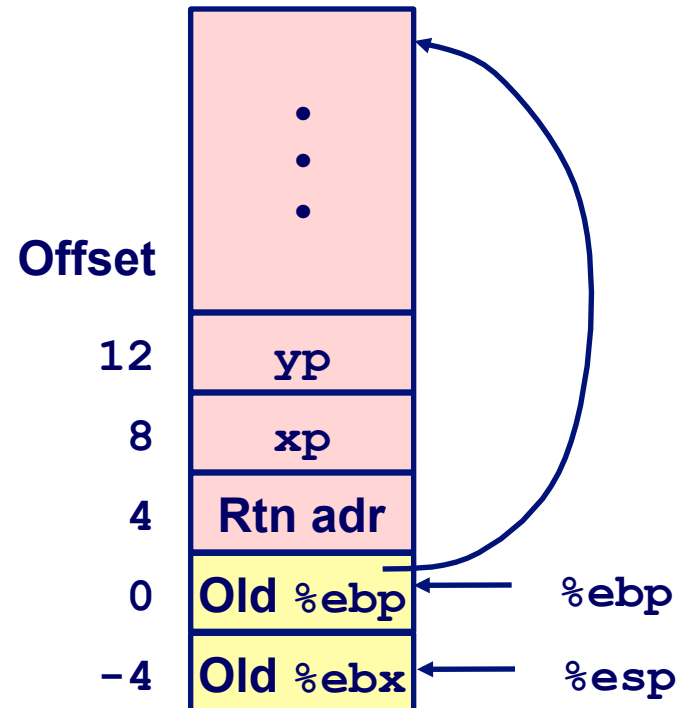
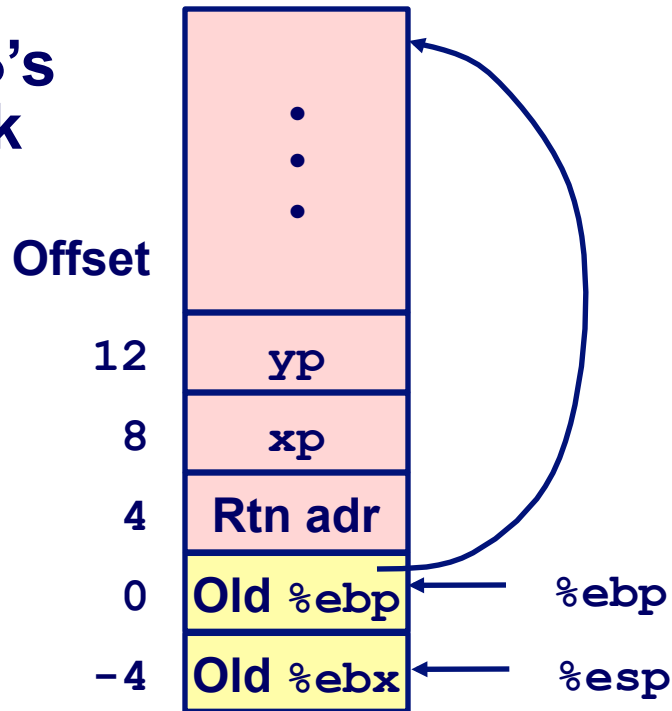
```
movl 12(%ebp), %ecx # get yp
movl 8(%ebp), %edx  # get xp
. . .
```

} Body



# swap () Finish #1

swap's  
Stack

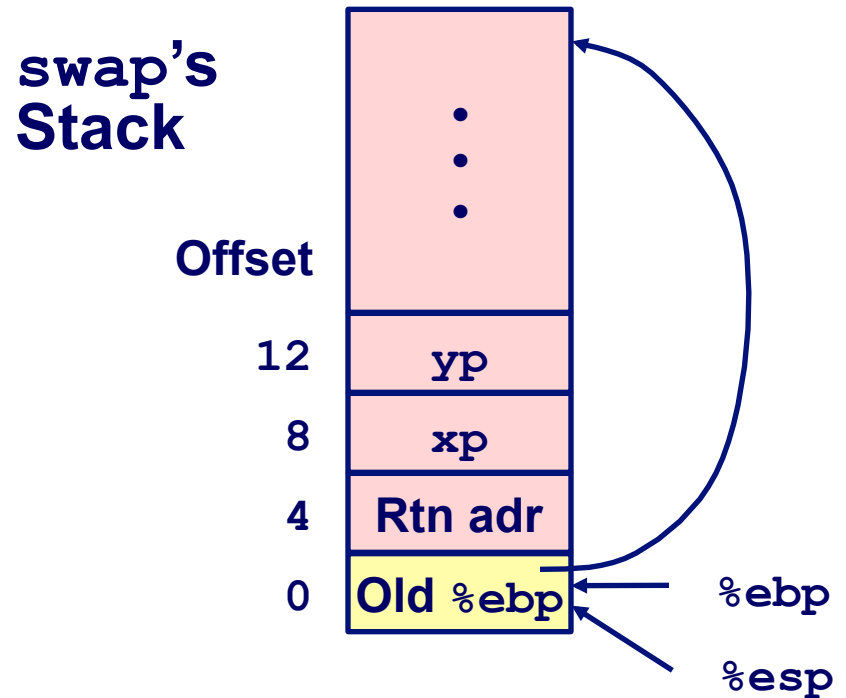
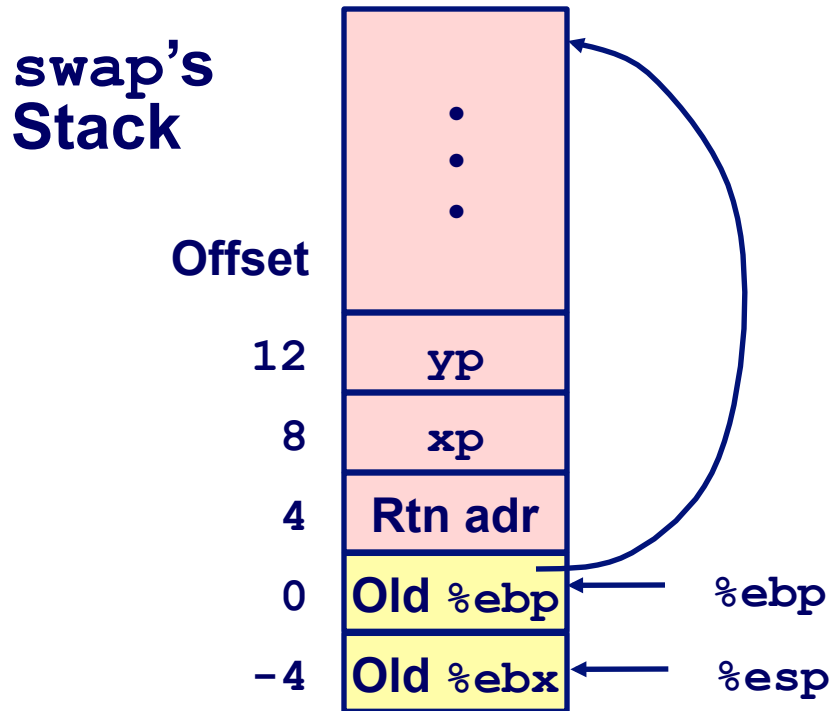


```
movl -4(%ebp), %ebx  
movl %ebp, %esp  
popl %ebp  
ret
```

## Observation

- Restoring caller's register `%ebx`

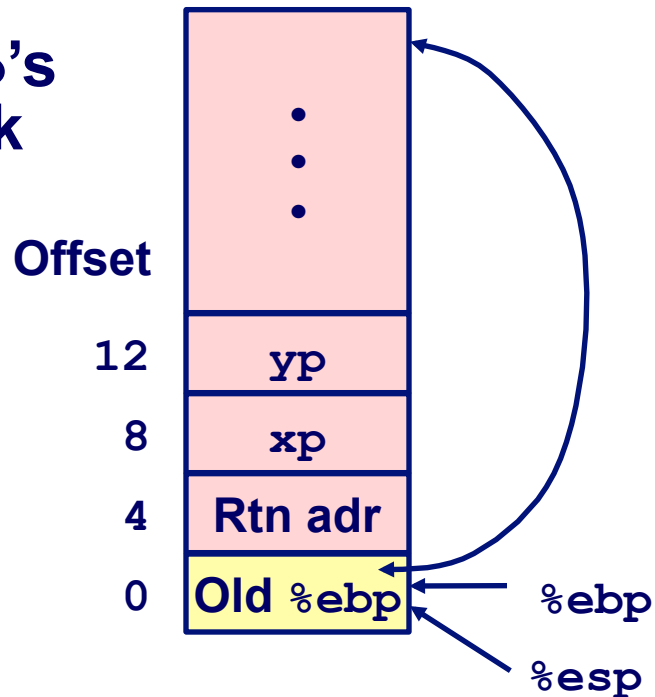
# swap () Finish #2



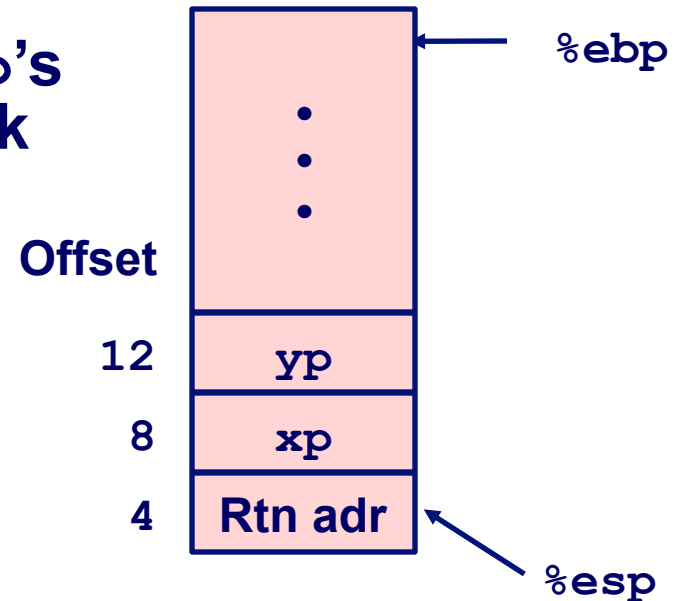
```
movl -4(%ebp), %ebx  
movl %ebp, %esp  
popl %ebp  
ret
```

# swap () Finish #3

swap's  
Stack

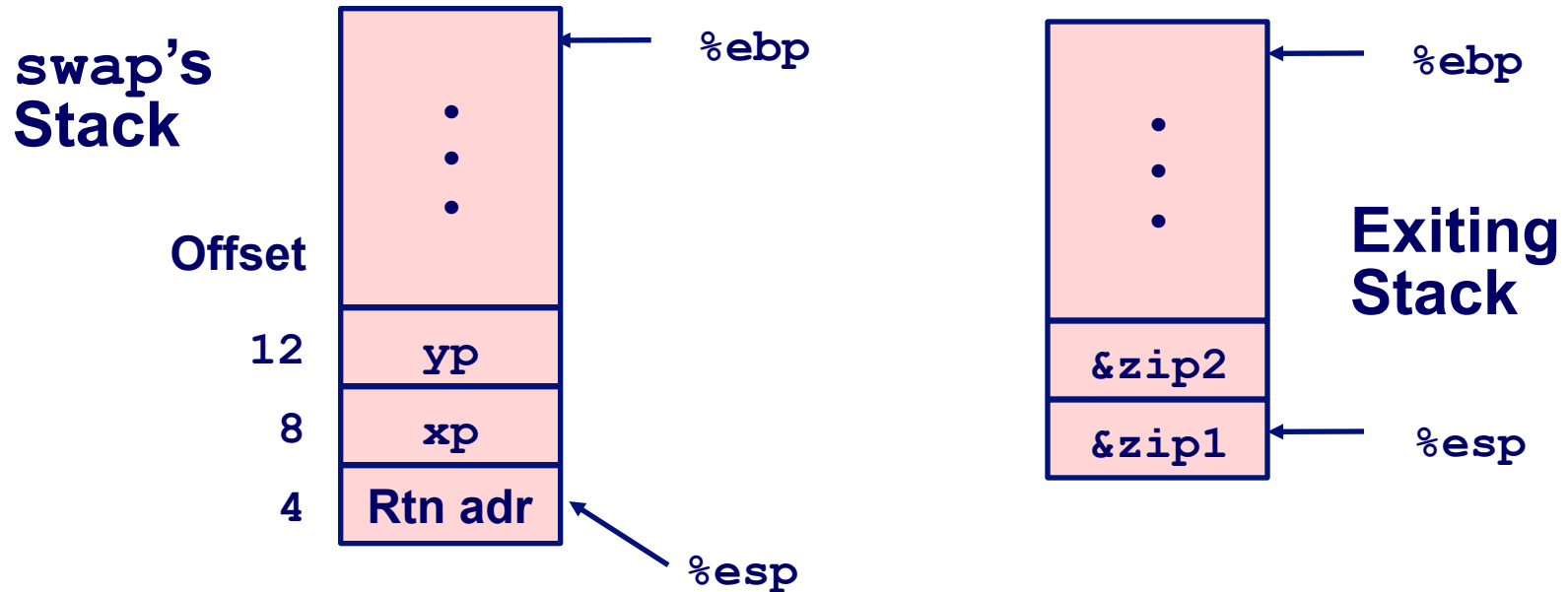


swap's  
Stack



```
movl -4(%ebp), %ebx
movl %ebp, %esp
popl %ebp
ret
```

# swap () Finish #4



```
movl -4(%ebp), %ebx
movl %ebp, %esp
popl %ebp
ret
```

## Observation/query

- Saved & restored caller's register %ebx
- Didn't do so for %eax, %ecx, or %edx!

# Register Saving Conventions

When procedure `yoo()` calls `who()`:

- `yoo()` is the *caller*, `who()` is the *callee*

Can a register be used for temporary storage?

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

```
who:
    . . .
    movl 8(%ebp), %edx
    addl $91125, %edx
    . . .
    ret
```

- Contents of register `%edx` overwritten by `who()`

# Register Saving Conventions

When procedure `yoo()` calls `who()`:

- `yoo()` is the *caller*, `who()` is the *callee*

Can a register be used for temporary storage?

## Definitions

- “Caller Save” register
  - Caller saves temporary in its frame before calling
- “Callee Save” register
  - Callee saves temporary in its frame before using

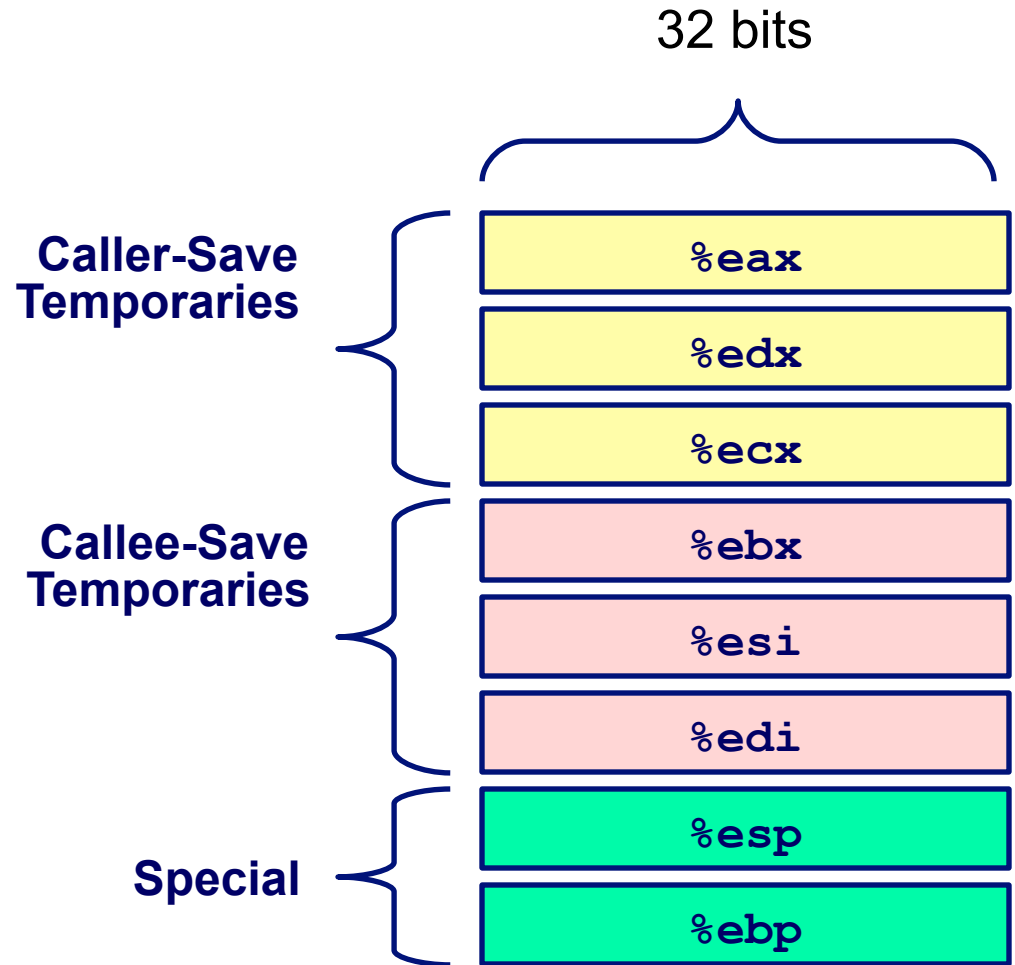
## Conventions

- Which registers are caller-save, callee-save?

# IA32/Linux Register Usage

## Integer Registers

- Two have special uses
  - `%ebp`, `%esp`
- Three managed as callee-save
  - `%ebx`, `%esi`, `%edi`
  - Old values saved on stack prior to using
- Three managed as caller-save
  - `%eax`, `%edx`, `%ecx`
  - Do what you please, but expect any callee to do so, as well
- Register `%eax` also holds return value



# Stack Summary

## Stack makes recursion work

- Private storage for each *instance* of procedure call
  - Instantiations don't clobber each other
  - Addressing of locals + arguments can be relative to stack positions
- Can be managed by stack discipline
  - Procedures return in inverse order of calls

## IA32 procedures: instructions + conventions

- `call` / `ret` instructions mix `%eip`, `%esp` in a fixed way
- Register usage conventions
  - Caller / Callee save
  - `%ebp` and `%esp`
- Stack frame organization conventions
  - Which argument is pushed first



# Before & After main()

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    if (argc > 1) {
        printf("%s\n", argv[1]);
    } else {
        char * av[3] = { 0, 0, 0 };
        av[0] = argv[0];  av[1] = "Fred";
        execvp(av[0], av);
    }
    return (0);
}
```

# The Mysterious Parts

## **argc, argv**

- Strings from one program
- Available while another program is running
- Which part of the memory map are they in?
- How did they get there?

## **What happens when `main()` does “`return(0)`”???**

- There's no more program to run...right?
- Where does the 0 go?
- How does it get there?

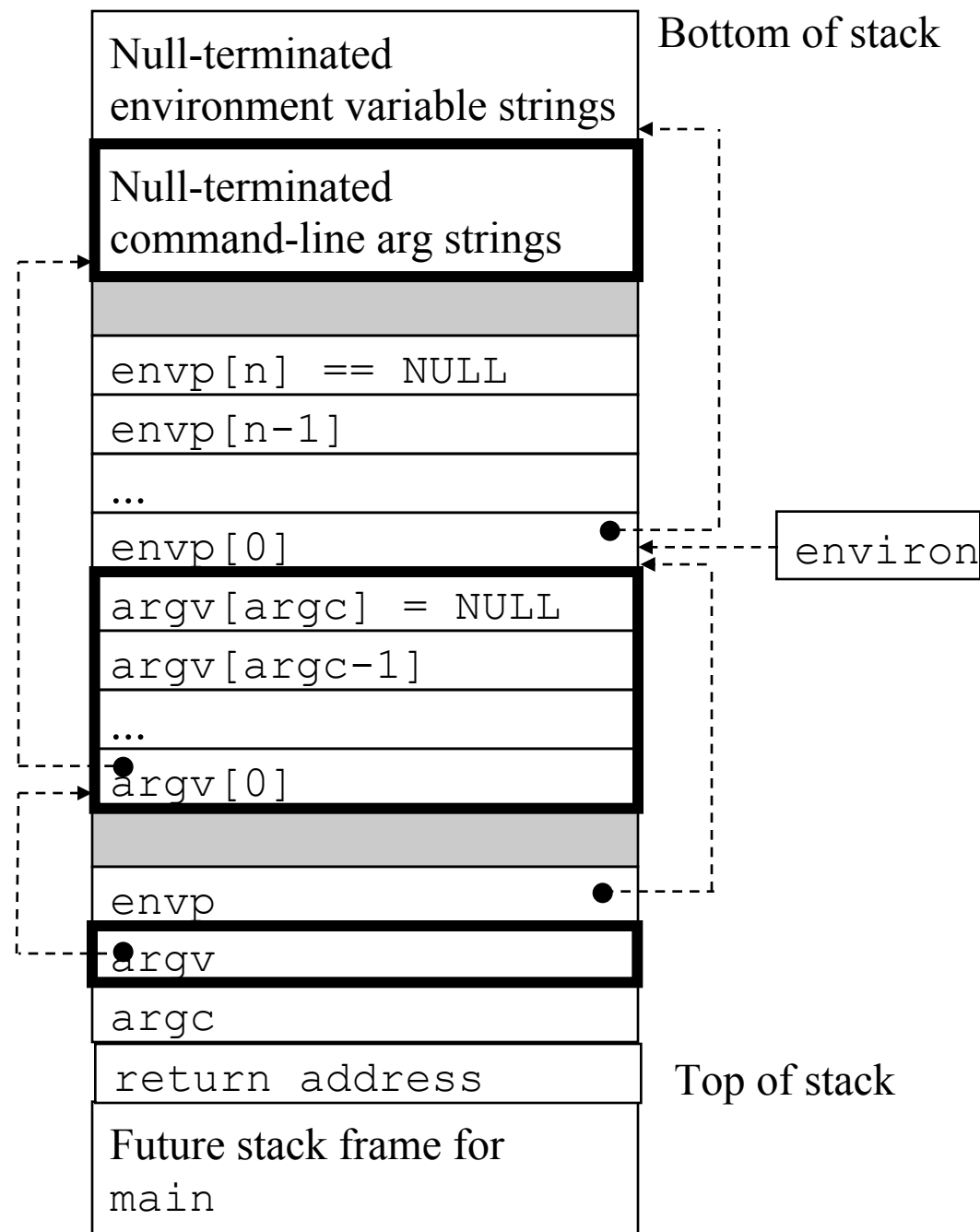
**410 students should seek to abolish mystery**

# The Mysterious Parts

## Stack structure when a new program starts

### argc, argv, envp

- Come from the program that called `execve`
- Kernel copies strings from old address space to new



# The Mysterious Parts

**What happens when `main()` does “`return(0)`”?**

- Defined by C to have same effect as “`exit(0)`”
- But how??

# The Mysterious Parts

What happens when `main()` does “`return(0)`”?

- Defined by C to have same effect as “`exit(0)`”
- But how??

The “`main()` wrapper”

- Receives `argc`, `argv` from OS
- Calls `main()`, then calls `exit()`
- Provided by C library, traditionally in “`crt0.s`”
- Often has a “strange” name

```
/* not actual code */  
void __main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
    exit(main(argc, argv, environ));  
}
```

# Project 0 - “Stack Crawler”

## C/Assembly function

- Can be called by any C function
- Prints stack frames in a symbolic way

---Stack Trace Follows---

Function fun3 (c='c' , d=2.090000) , in

Function fun2 (f=35.000000) , in

Function fun1 (count=0) , in

Function fun1 (count=1) , in

Function fun1 (count=2) , in

...

# Project 0 - “Stack Crawler”

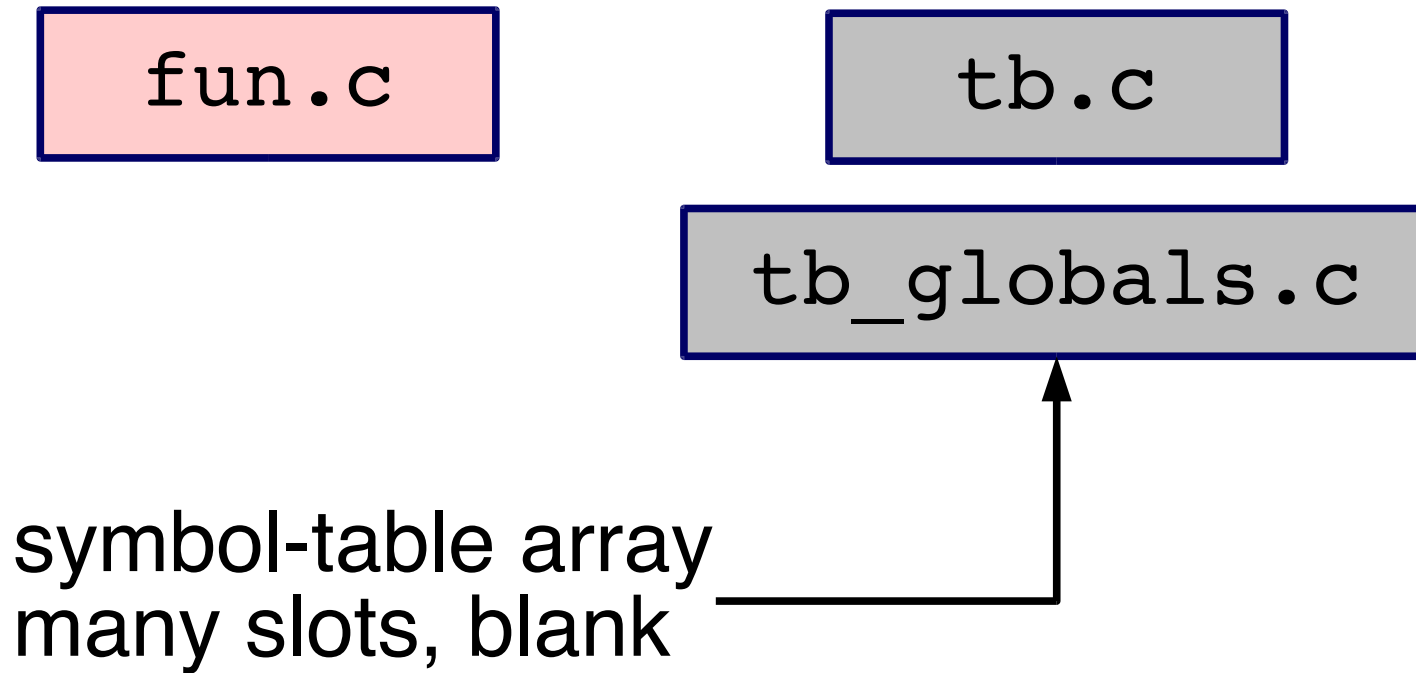
## Conceptually easy

- Calling convention specifies layout of stack
- Stack is “just memory” - C happily lets you read & write

## Key questions

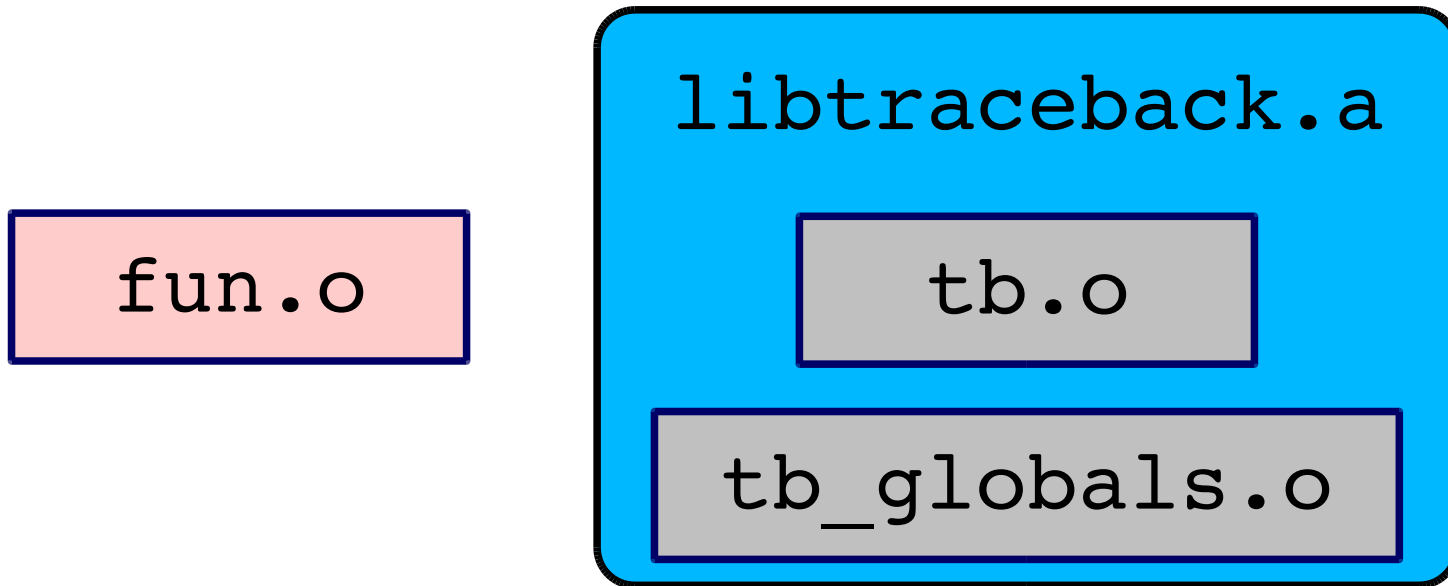
- How do I know 0x80334720 is “fun1”?
- How do I know `fun3()`'s second parameter is called “d”?
- How do I know when to stop?

# Project 0 “Data Flow”

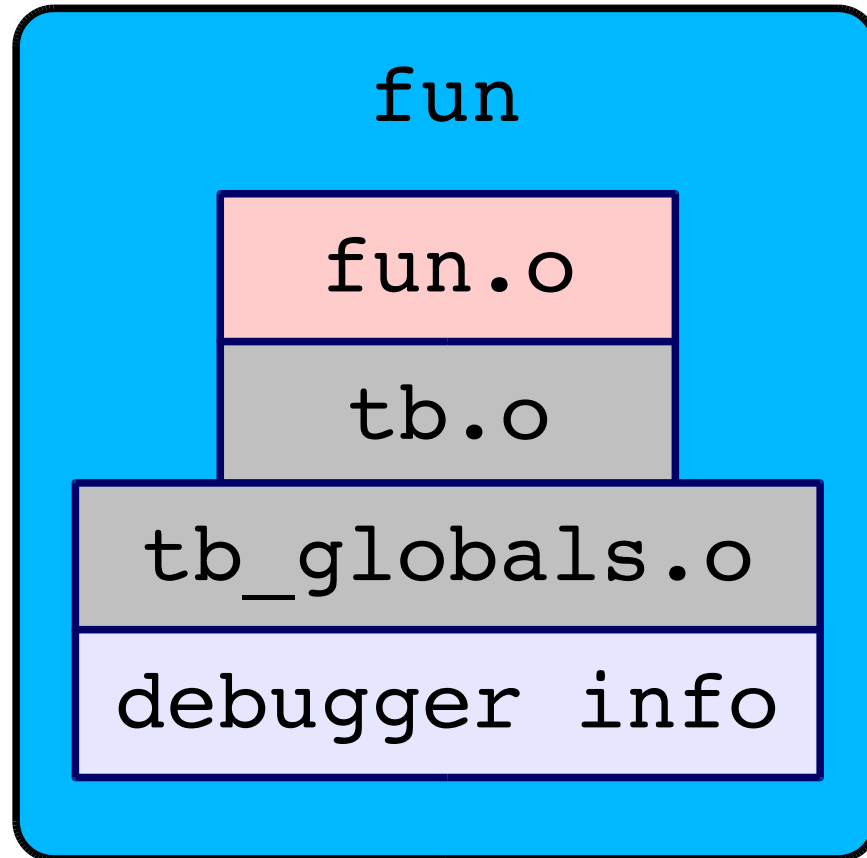




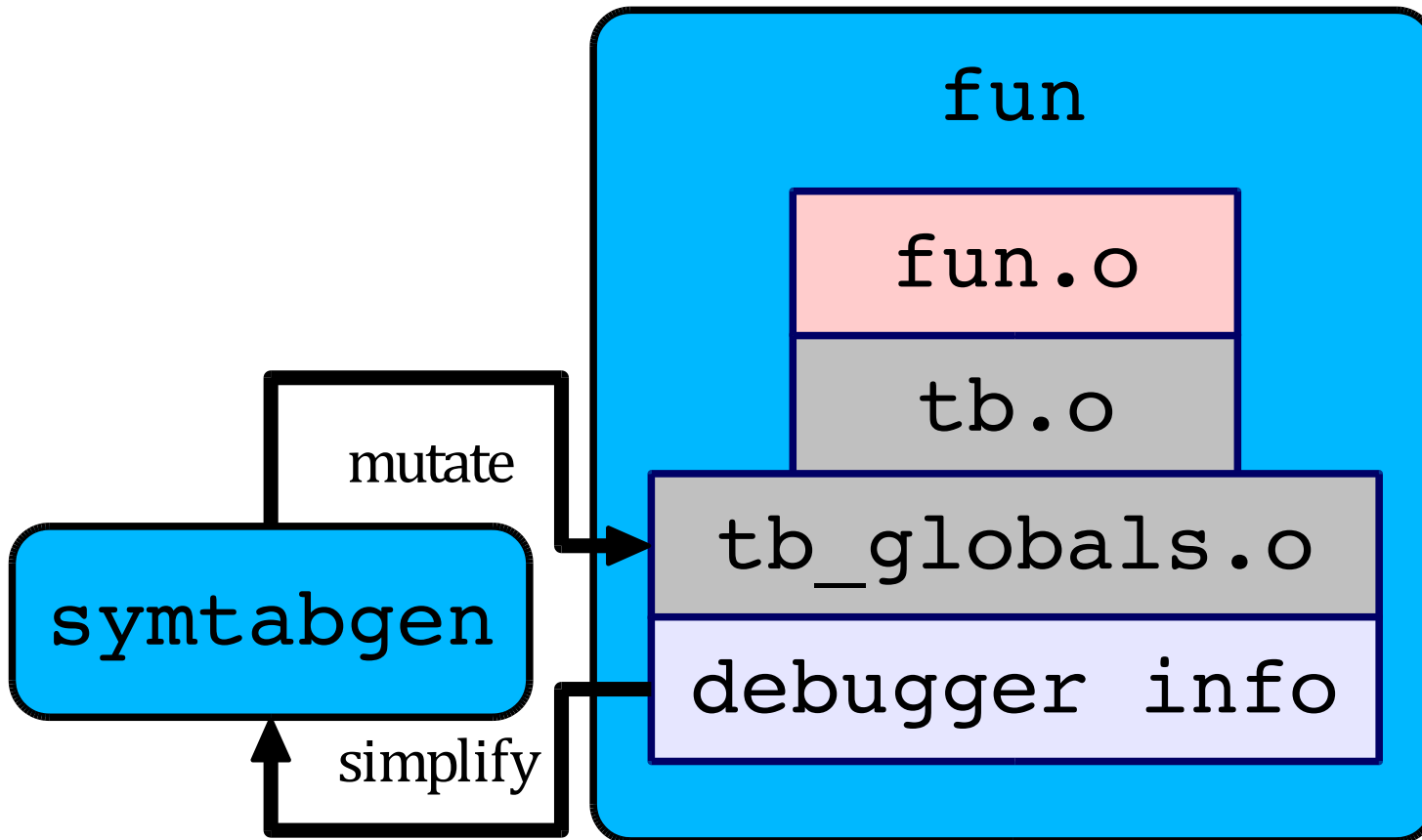
# Project 0 “Data Flow” - Compilation



# Project 0 “Data Flow” - Linking



# Project 0 “Data Flow” - P0 “Post-Linking”



# Summary

**Review of stack knowledge**

**What makes `main()` special**

**Project 0 overview**

**Look for handout this evening**

**Start interviewing Project 2/3/4 partners!**

**<http://csapp.cs.cmu.edu/3e/waside/waside-ia32.pdf>**

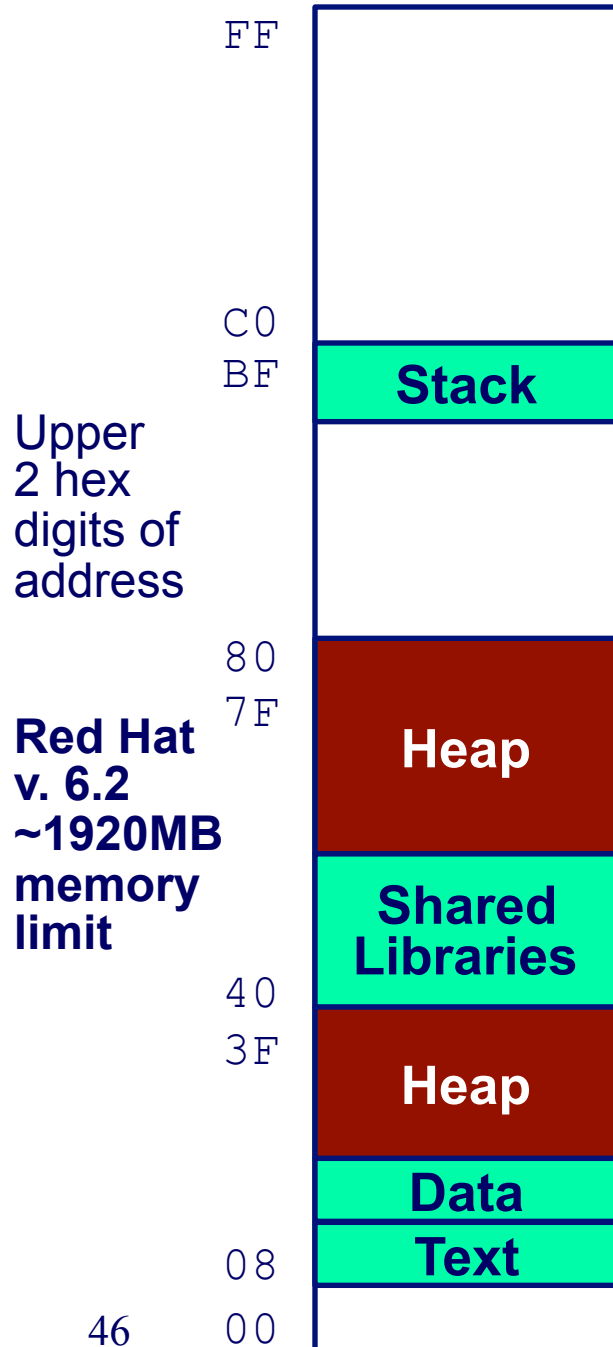
**(visit <http://csapp.cs.cmu.edu> and select “Web Asides”)**

# Movie Night

## “Primer”

- Thursday, August 29<sup>th</sup>
- 19:30, GHC 4401 (“Rashid Auditorium”)
- \$1 Pizza
- Presented by #! /cmu/cc
- Funded in part by your Student Activities Fee

# Linux Memory Layout



## Stack

- Runtime stack (8MB limit by default)

## Heap

- Dynamically allocated storage
- Managed by `malloc()`, `calloc()`, `new`

## Shared/Dynamic Libraries aka Shared Objects

- Library routines (e.g., `printf()`, `malloc()`)
- Linked into object code when first executed
- Windows has “DLLs” (semantic differences)

## Data, BSS

- Statically allocated data (BSS starts all-zero)
- e.g., arrays & variables declared in code

## Text, RODATA

- Text - Executable machine instructions
- RODATA – Read-only (e.g., “const”)
  - String literals

# Linux Memory Allocation

