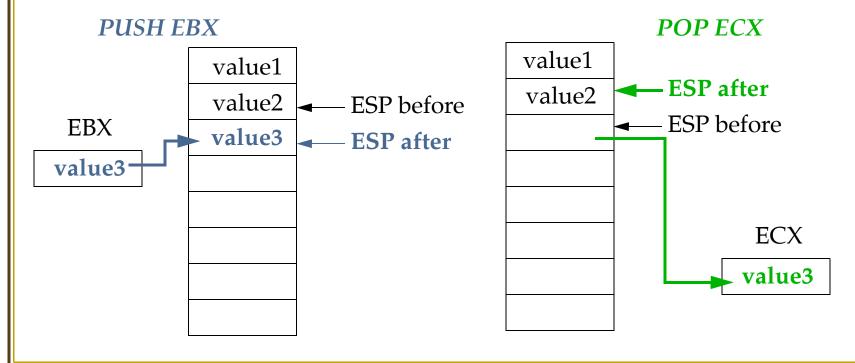
Purpose of Stack

- O Memory used to pass parameters to procedures (including C function calls)
- O Memory used for allocating space for local variables
- O Save return address in procedure calls
- O Save registers to be preserved across procedure calls





Passing Parameters to Procedures

section .data

input_filename_ptr : dd 0 (1)

section .text

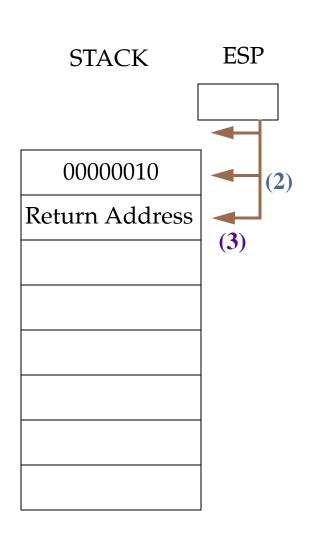
main:

push dword input_filename_ptr (2)

call GetCommandLine (3)

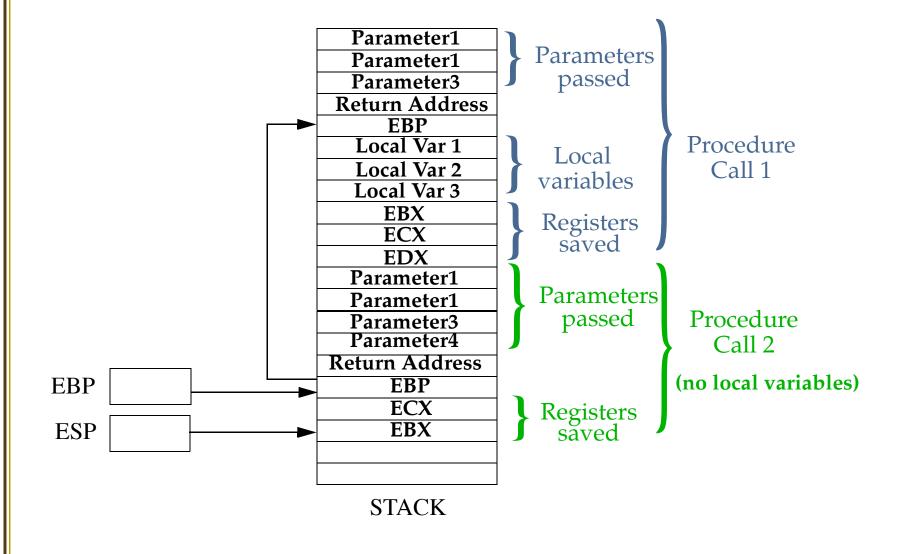
add esp, 4

- (1) input_filename_ptr:
 00000010 Pointer to the filename
- (2) Push the address of the pointer to the filename
- (3) Return address pushed to the stack. Address of the add instruction.



Call Frames

One call frame created per procedure call





Setting up Call Frames

GetCommandLine:

Enter 0 (1)

 $Push_Regs\ ebx,\ ecx,\ edx$ (2)

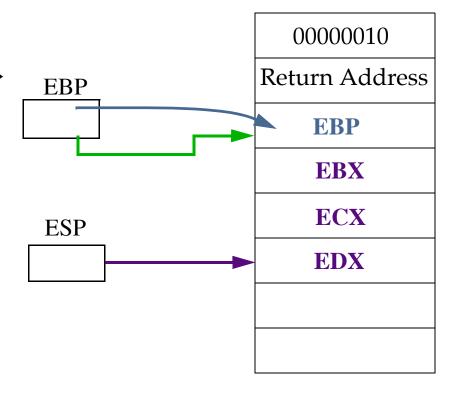
%macro Enter 1
push ebp
mov ebp, esp
sub esp, %1
%endmacro

(1) Push EBP

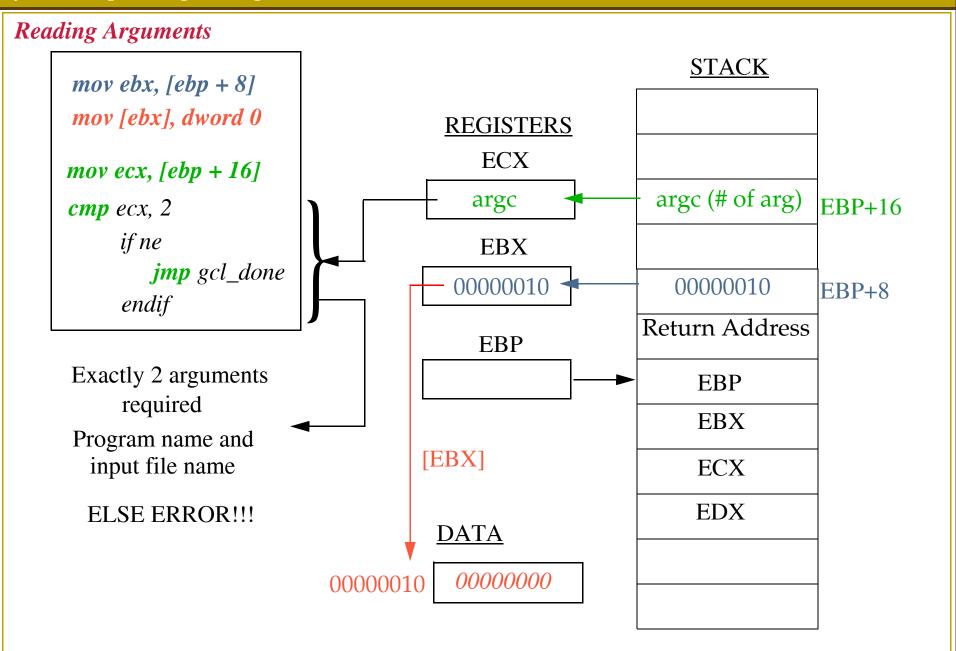
Move ESP into EBP i.e. EBP points to the pushed EBP

Allocate space for local variables (none in this example)

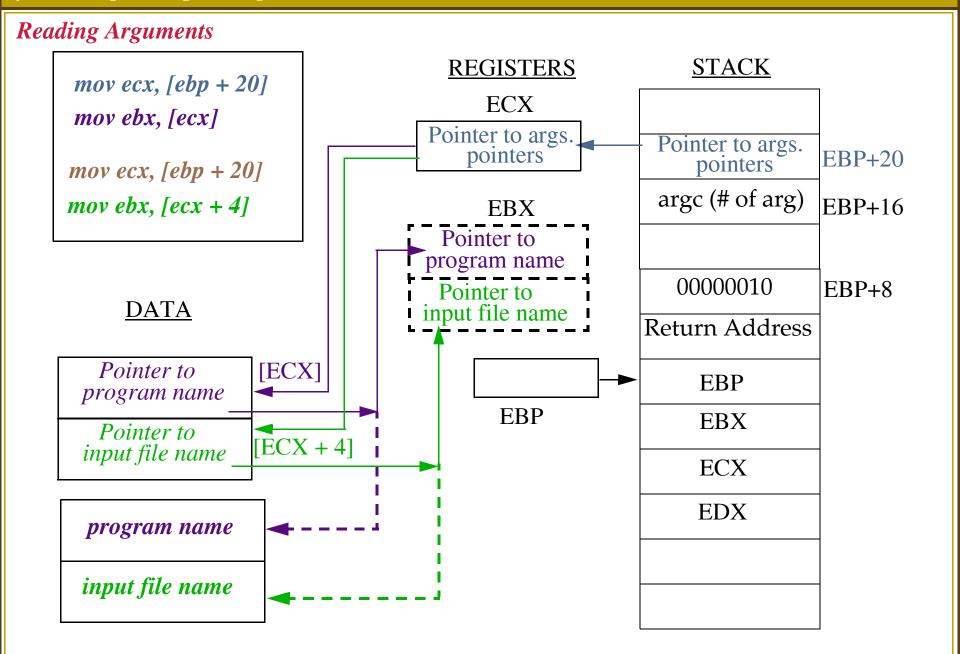
(2) Push the registers that are to be saved EBX, ECX and EDX in this example



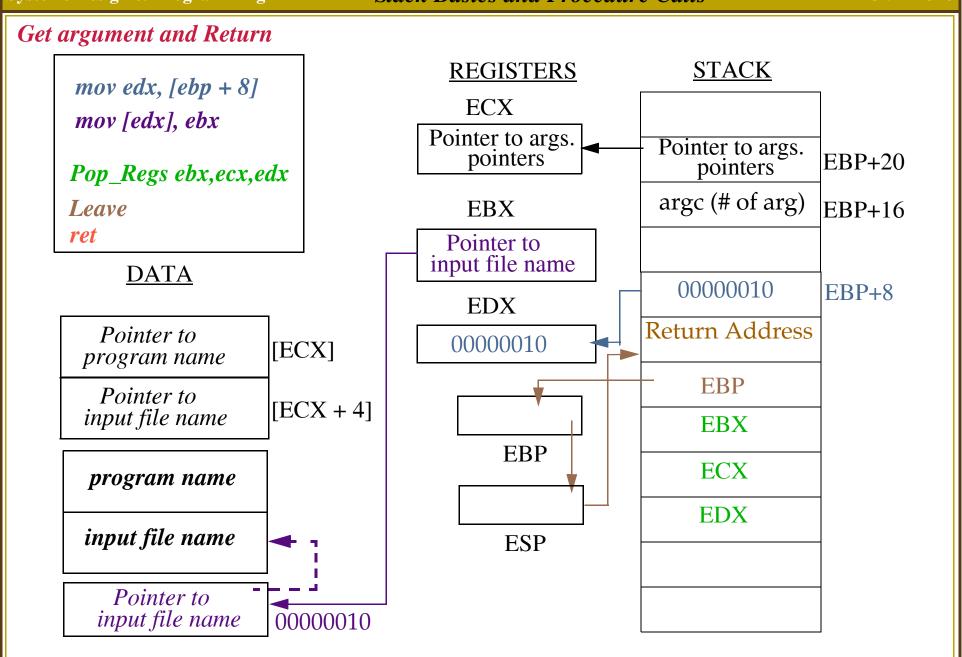














Procedure Calls (Steps Recap)

Caller: Before Call

- Save registers that are needed (for C functions save EAX, ECX, EDX)
- Push arguments, last first
- CALL the function

Callee:

- Save caller's EBP and set up callee stack frame (ENTER macro)
- Allocate space for local variables and temporary storage
- Save registers as needed (C functions save EBX, ESI, EDI)
- Perform the task
- Store return value in EAX
- Restore registers (C functions restore EBX, ESI, EDI)
- Restore caller's stack frame (LEAVE macro)
- Return

Caller: After Return

■ POP arguments, get return value in EAX, restore registers (for C EAX, ECX, EDX)

