Machine-Level Programming III: Procedures

CENG331 - Computer Organization

Instructor:

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Adapted from slides of the textbook: http://csapp.cs.cmu.edu/

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

```
P(...) {
    = Q(x);
  print(y)
int Q(\int i)
  int t = 3*i;
  int v[10];
  return v[t];
```

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

ocontains
address
o" element

Stack
Grows
Down

Stack "Top"

Stack "Bottom"

Increasing Addresses

x86-64 Stack: Push

■ pushq *Src*

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

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

Stack "Bottom"

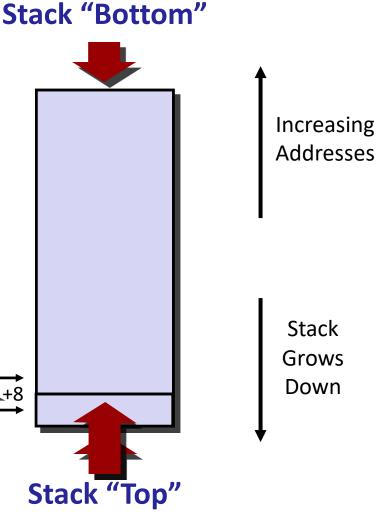
Increasing

x86-64 Stack: Pop

■ popq *Dest*

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

Stack Pointer: %rsp



Today

- Procedures
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 - 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

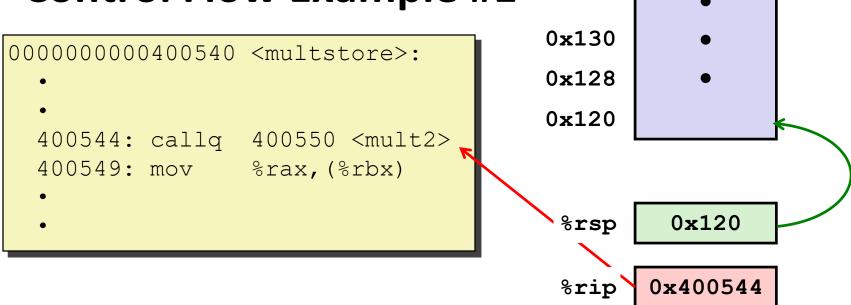
      40054d: retq
      # Return
```

```
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



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

```
0x130
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
                                       0x128
                                       0x120
  400544: callq 400550 <mult2>
                                       0x118.
                                               0x400549
  400549: mov %rax, (%rbx) ←
                                                0x118
                                        %rsp
                                               0 \times 400550
                                        %rip
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
  400550: mov %rdi,%rax 4
  400557:
           retq
```

```
0x130
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
                                       0x128
                                       0x120
  400544: callq 400550 <mult2>
                                       0x118.
                                               0x400549
  400549: mov %rax, (%rbx) ←
                                                0x118
                                        %rsp
                                               0 \times 400557
                                        %rip
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
  400550: mov
                  %rdi,%rax
  400557:
           reta
```

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

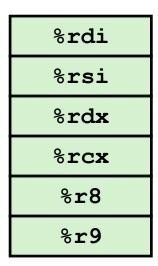
Today

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

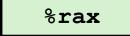
Procedure Data Flow

Registers

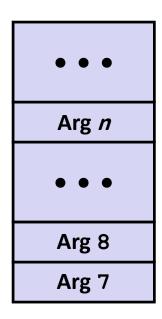
■ First 6 arguments



■ Return value



Stack



Only allocate stack space when needed

Data Flow Examples:

```
void proc(long a1,long *a1p,int a2,int *a2p,short a3, short
*a3p, char a4, char *a4p) {
    *a1p += a1;
    *a2p += a2;
    *a3p += a3;
    *a4p += a4;
}
```

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;
}
```

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

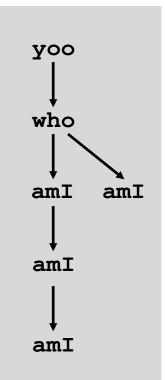
Stack allocated in *Frames*

state for single procedure instantiation

Call Chain Example

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

Example Call Chain



Procedure amI () is recursive

Stack Frames

Contents

- Return information
- Local storage (if needed)
- Temporary space (if needed)

Previous Frame

Frame Pointer: %rbp

(Optional)

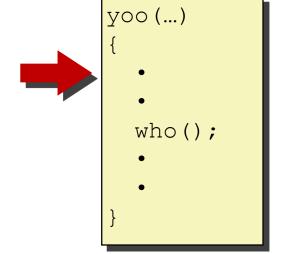
Frame for proc

Stack Pointer: %rsp

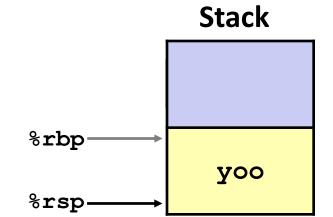
Management

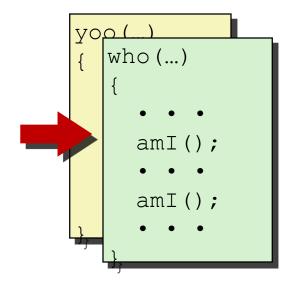
- Space allocated when enter procedure
 - "Set-up" code
 - Includes push by call instruction
- Deallocated when return
 - "Finish" code
 - Includes pop by ret instruction



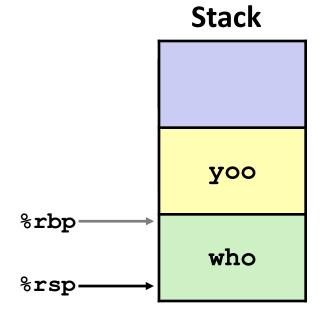


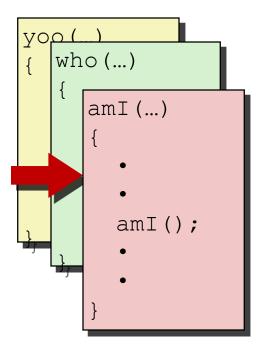


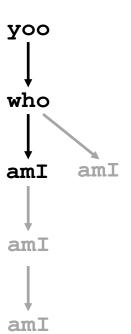


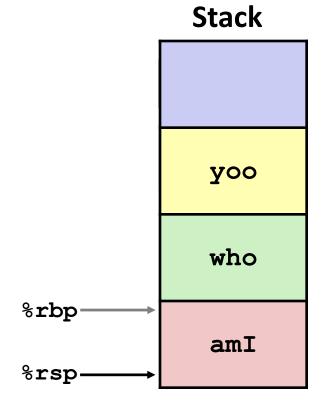


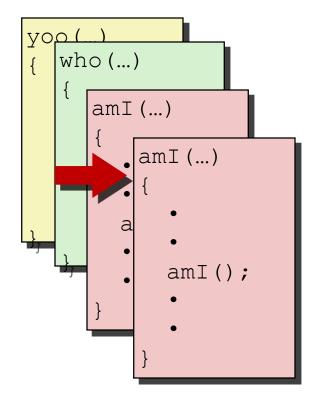


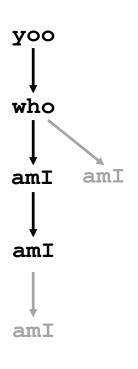


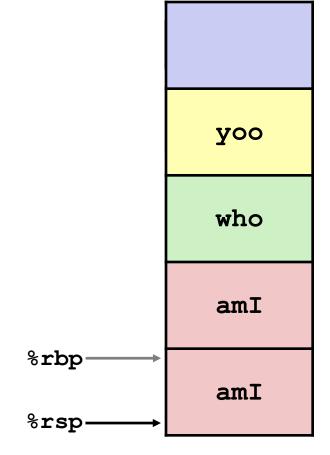


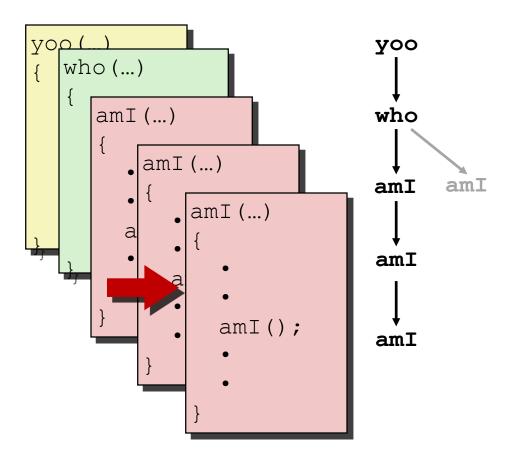


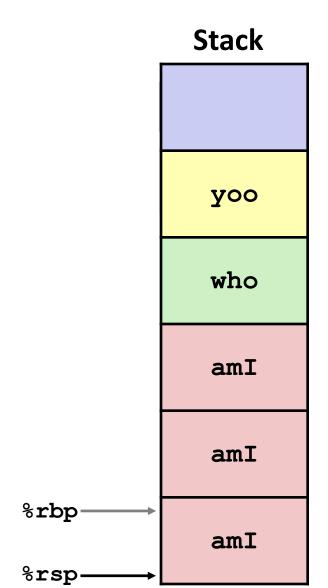


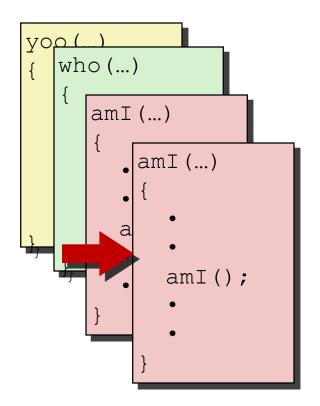


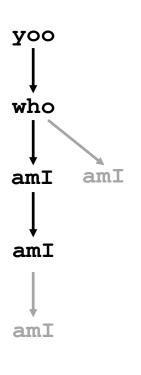


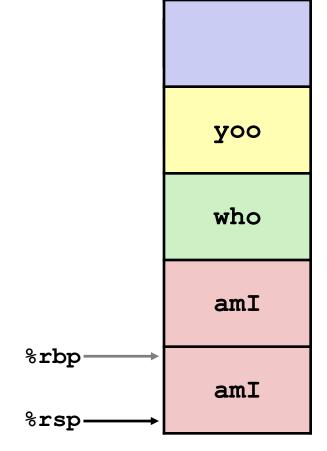


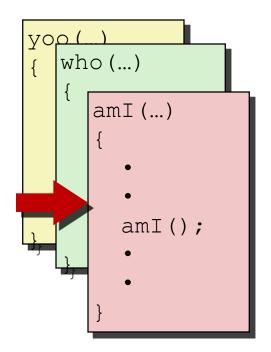


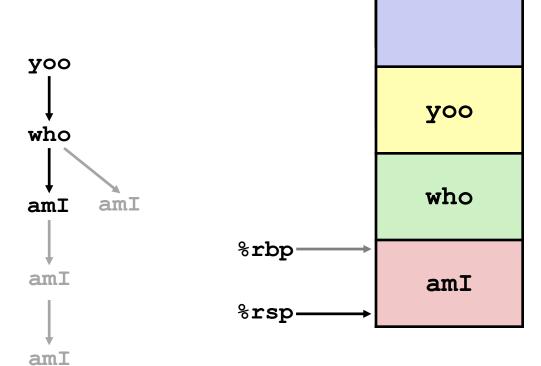


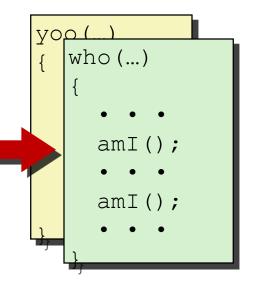


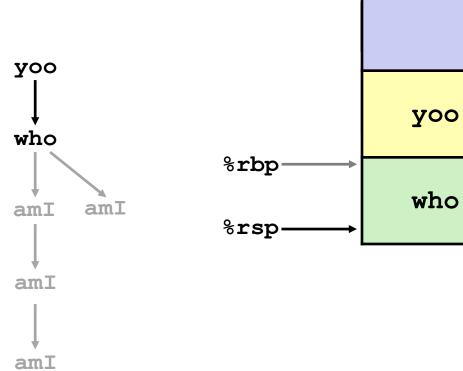


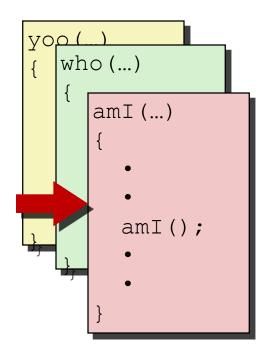


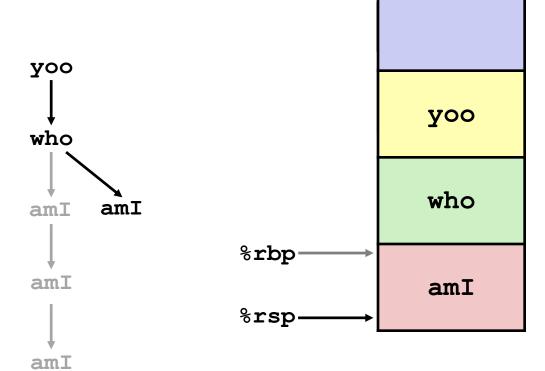


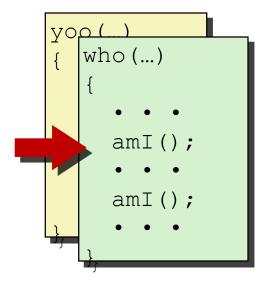


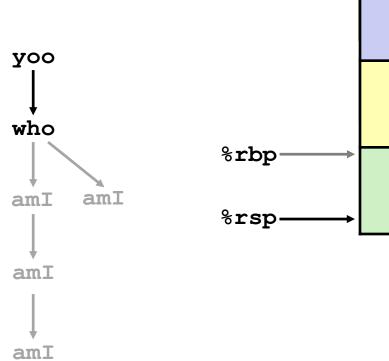








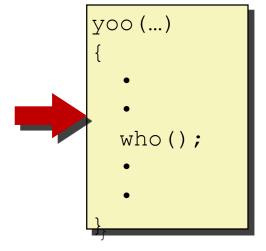




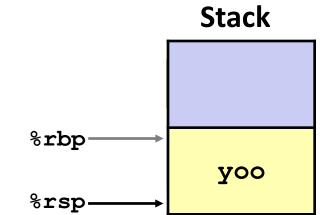
Stack

yoo

who







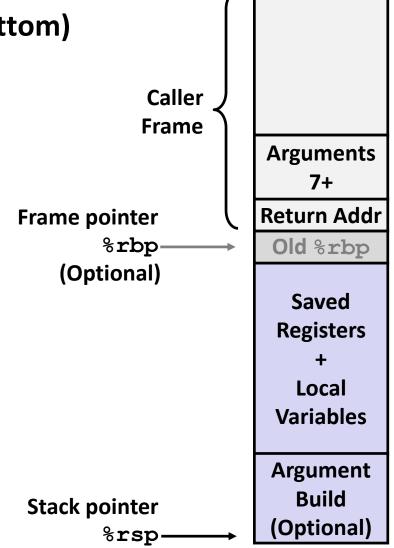
x86-64/Linux Stack Frame

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;
}
```

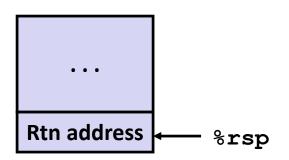
```
incr:
  movq (%rdi), %rax
  addq %rax, %rsi
  movq %rsi, (%rdi)
  ret
```

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

Example: Calling incr #1

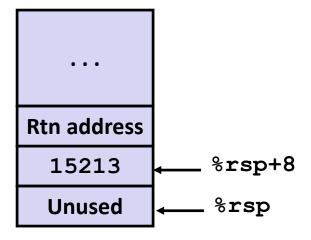
```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

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

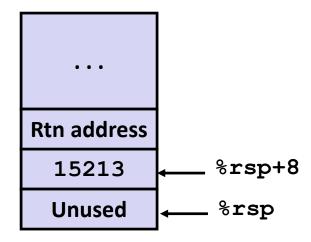


Example: Calling incr #2

```
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



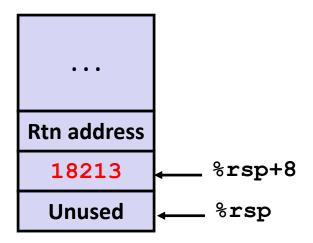
Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	3000

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

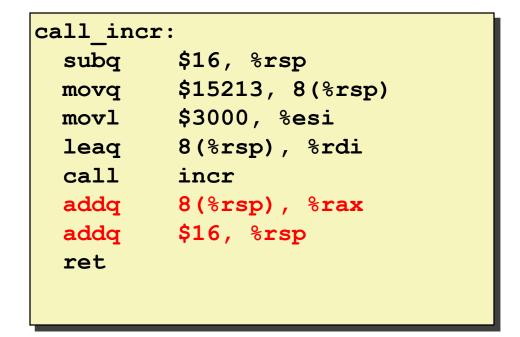


Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	3000

Example: Calling incr #4

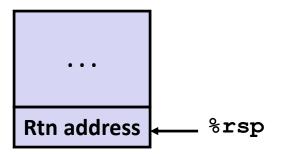
Stack Structure

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



Register	Use(s)
%rax	Return value

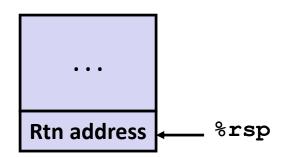
Updated Stack Structure

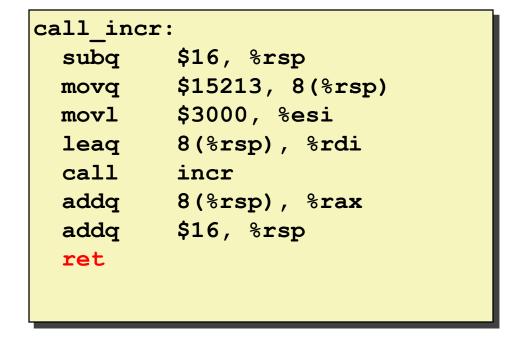


Example: Calling incr #5

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

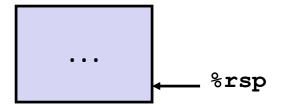
Updated Stack Structure





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
• • •

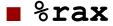
ret
```

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

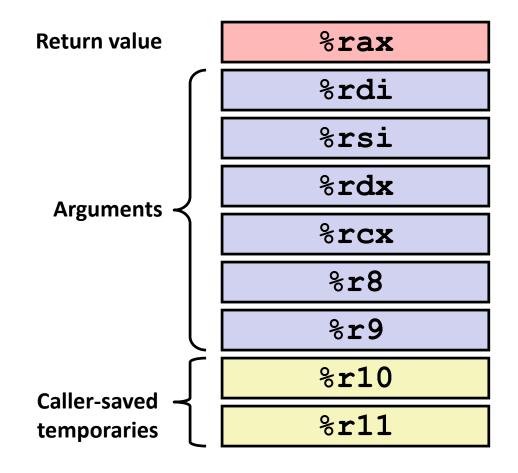
Register Saving Conventions

- 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

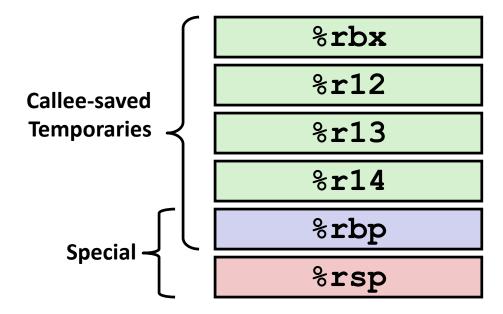


- Return value
- Also caller-saved
- Can be modified by procedure
- %rdi, ..., %r9
 - Arguments
 - Also caller-saved
 - Can be modified by procedure
- %r10, %r11
 - Caller-saved
 - Can be modified by procedure



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

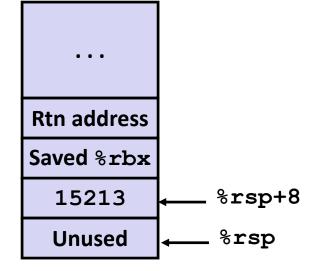
```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

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

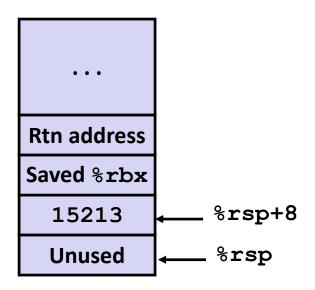


Callee-Saved Example #2

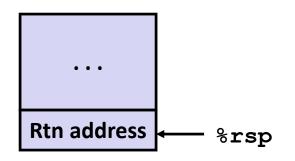
Resulting Stack Structure

```
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
 jе
 pushq %rbx
 movq %rdi, %rbx
 andl $1, %ebx
 shrq
        %rdi
 call
        pcount r
 addq
        %rbx, %rax
 popq
        %rbx
.L6:
 rep; ret
```

Recursive Function Terminal Case

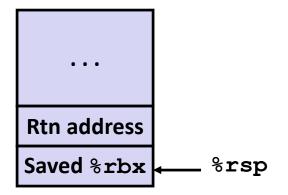
```
pcount r:
 movl $0, %eax
 testq %rdi, %rdi
 je .L6
 pushq %rbx
 movq %rdi, %rbx
 andl $1, %ebx
        %rdi
 shrq
 call
        pcount r
 addq
        %rbx, %rax
        %rbx
 popq
.L6:
 rep; ret
```

```
RegisterUse(s)Type%rdixArgument%raxReturn valueReturn value
```

Recursive Function Register Save

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

Register	Use(s)	Туре
%rdi	x	Argument



Recursive Function Call Setup

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

```
RegisterUse(s)Type%rdix >> 1Rec. argument%rbxx & 1Callee-saved
```

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
 call
        pcount r
 addq %rbx, %rax
        %rbx
 popq
L6:
 rep; ret
```

Recursive Function Result

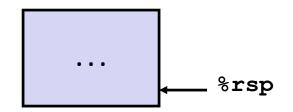
Register	Use(s)	Туре
%rbx	x & 1	Callee-saved
%rax	Return value	

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

Recursive Function Completion

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

Register	Use(s)	Туре
%rax	Return value	Return value



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

