CS330 - Computer Organization and Assembly Language Programming

Lecture 14

-Machine Level Programming / 4-

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Agenda

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

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
  int t = 3*i;
  int v[10];
  return v[t];
```

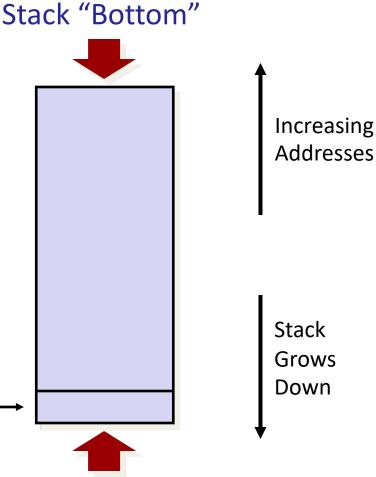
Stack Structure

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"



x86-64 Stack: Push

Stack "Bottom" pushq Src Fetch operand at Src Decrement %rsp by 8 Increasing Write operand at address given by %rsp **Addresses** Stack Grows Down Stack Pointer: %rsp

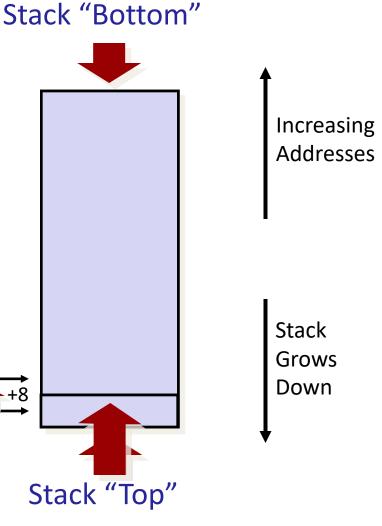
Stack "Top"

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



Passing control Code Examples

```
void multstore
  (long x, long y, long *dest)
{
    long t = mult2(x, y);
    *dest = t;
}
```

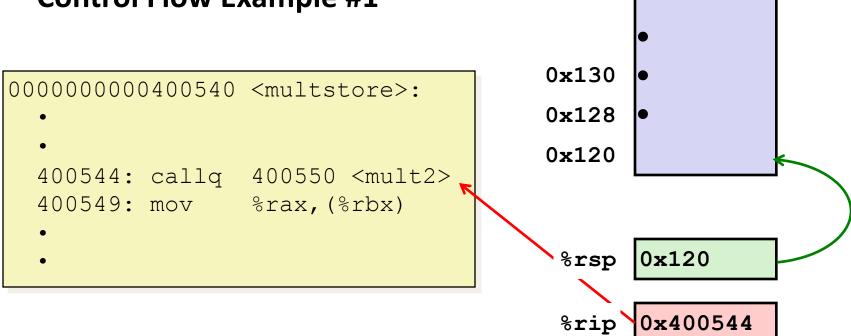
```
long mult2
  (long a, long b)
{
  long s = a * b;
  return s;
}
```

```
000000000400550 <mult2>:
   400550: mov %rdi,%rax # a
   400553: imul %rsi,%rax # a * b
   400557: retq # Return
```

Procedure Control Flow

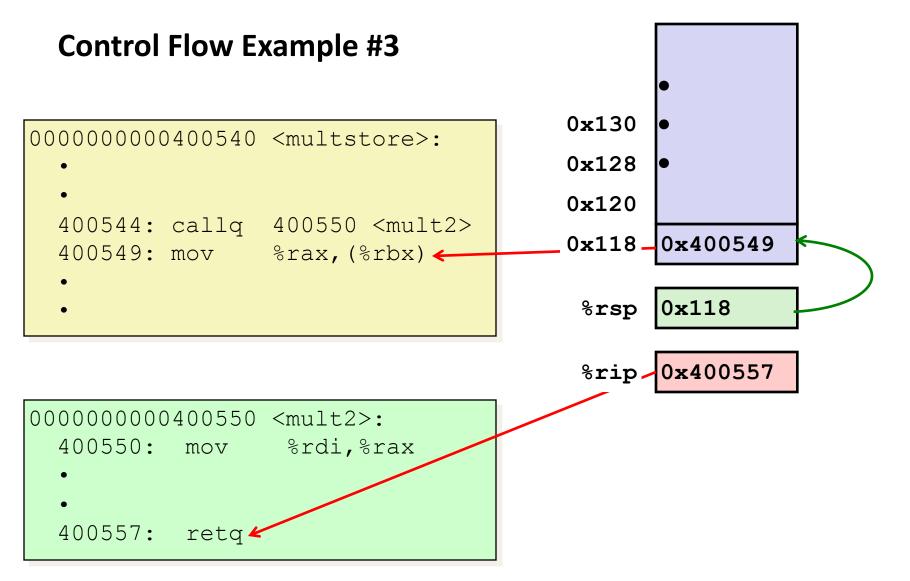
- Use stack to support procedure call and return
- Procedure call: call label
 - Push return address on stack
 - Jump to label
- Return address:
 - Address of the next instruction right after call
 - Example from disassembly
- Procedure return: ret
 - Pop address from stack
 - Jump to address

Control Flow Example #1



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

Control Flow Example #2 0x13000000000000400540 <multstore>: 0x1280x120400544: callq 400550 <mult2> $0 \times 118 - 0 \times 400549$ 400549: mov %rax, (%rbx) ← 0x118 %rsp %rip 0x400550 0000000000400550 <mult2>: 400550: mov %rdi,%rax ← 400557: retq



Control Flow Example #4

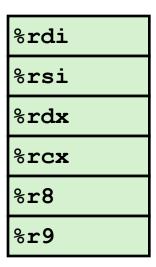
%rip 0x400549

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

Passing data: Procedure Data Flow

Registers

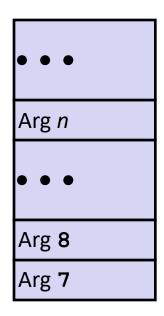
First 6 arguments



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;
}
```

```
00000000000000400540 <multstore>:
    # x in %rdi, y in %rsi, dest in %rdx
    •••

400541: mov    %rdx,%rbx  # Save dest
    400544: callq    400550 <mult2>  # mult2(x,y)
    # t in %rax
    400549: mov    %rax,(%rbx)  # Save at dest
    •••
```

```
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
```

Managing local data: 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

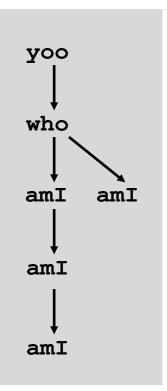
Stack allocated in Frames

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)

Frame Pointer: %**rbp** (Optional)

Stack Pointer: %rsp

Frame for **proc**

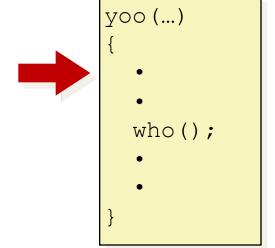
Previous

Frame

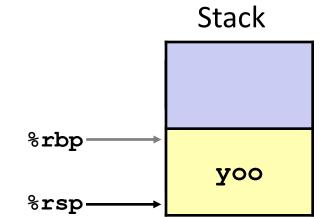
Management

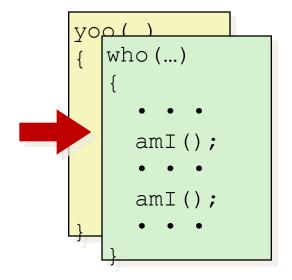
- Space allocated when enter procedure
 - "Set-up" code
 - Includes push by call instruction
- Deallocated when return
 - "Finish" code
 - Includes pop by ret instruction



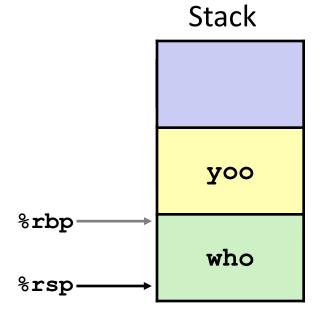


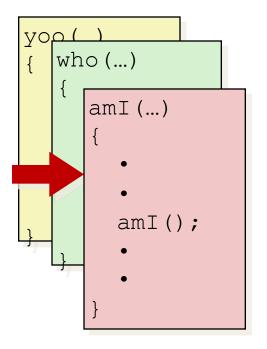


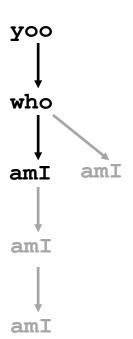


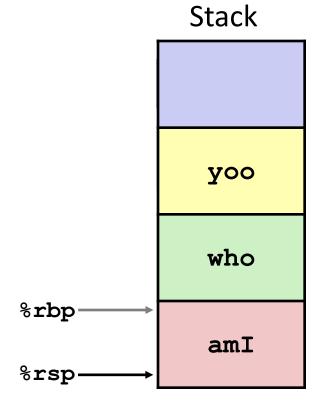


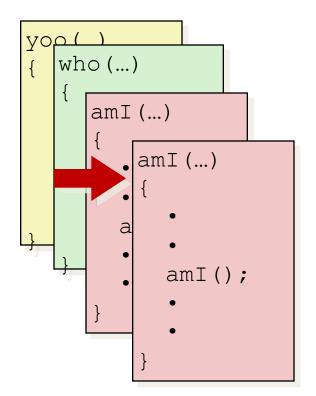


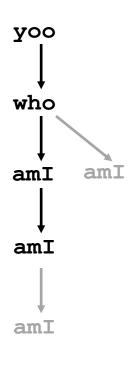


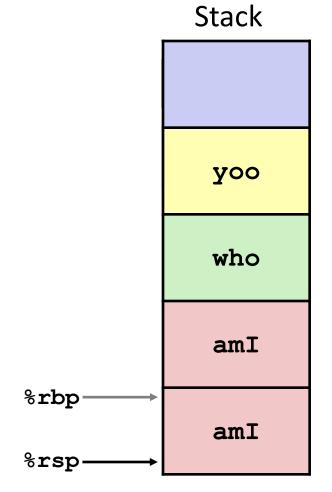


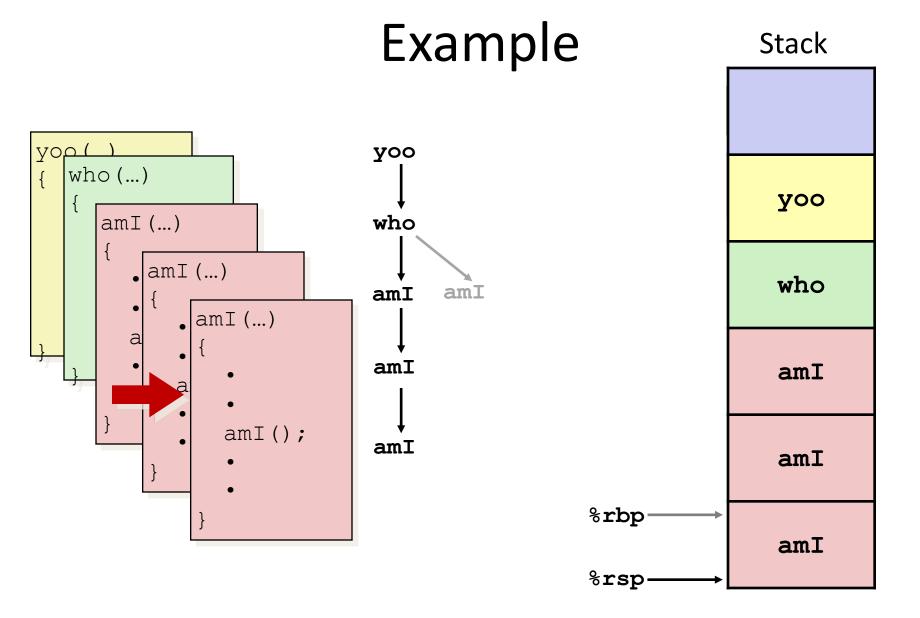


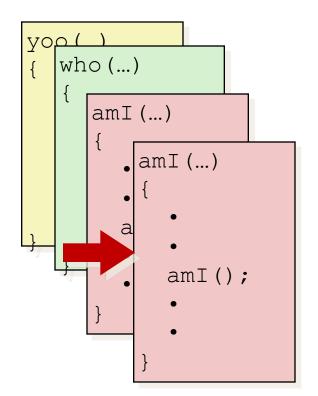


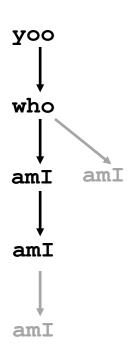


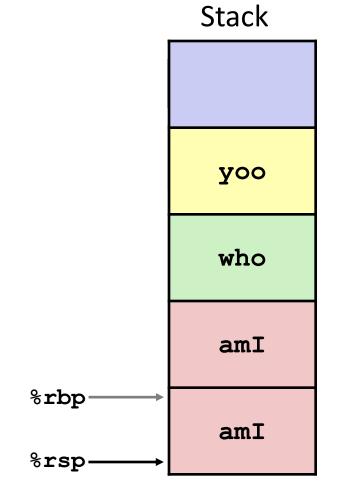


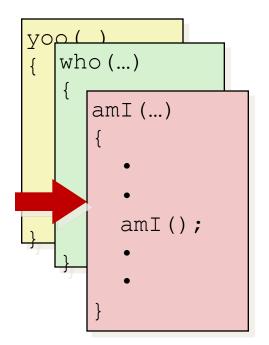


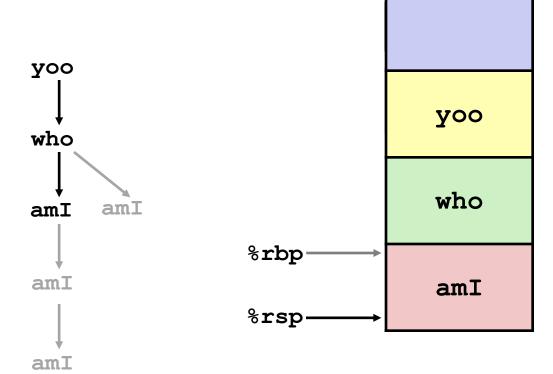




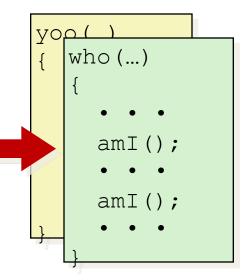


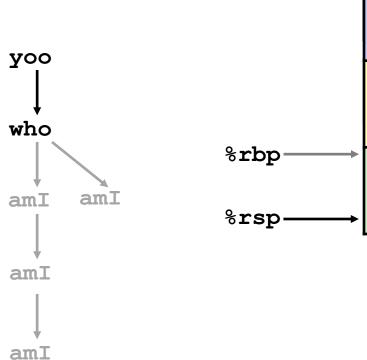






Stack

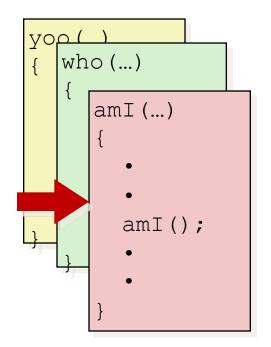


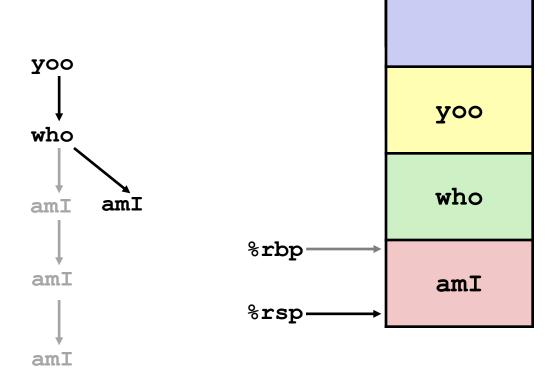


Stack

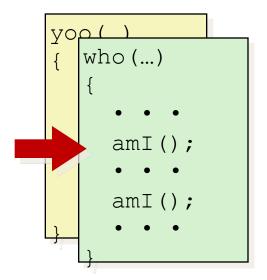
yoo

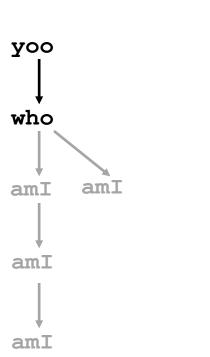
who

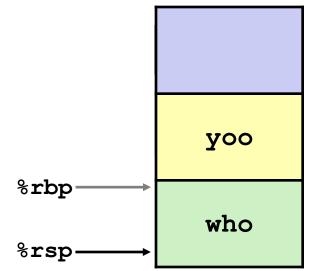




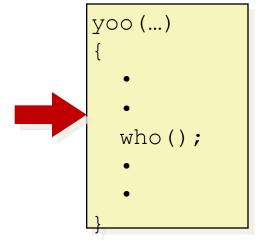
Stack



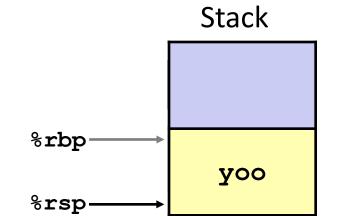




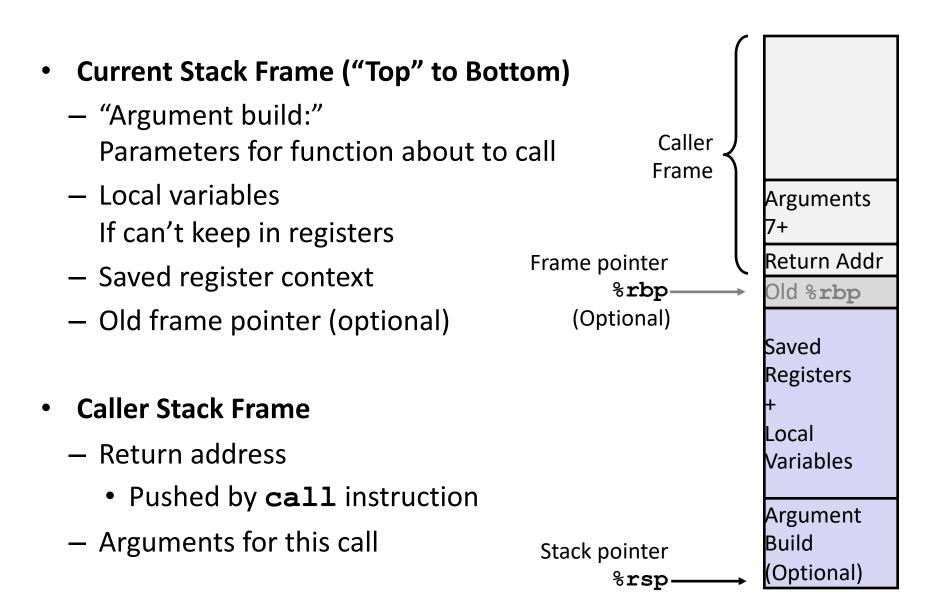
Stack







x86-64/Linux Stack Frame



Example: incr

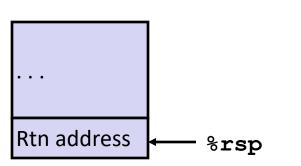
```
long incr(long *p, long val) {
   long x = *p;
   long y = x + val;
   *p = y;
   return x;
}
```

```
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

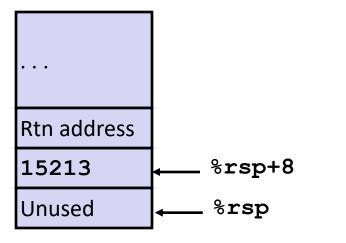
```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

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
```

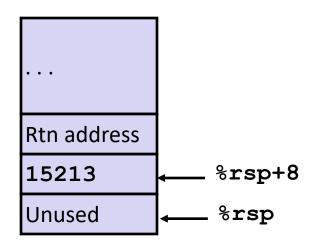
Resulting Stack Structure



```
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

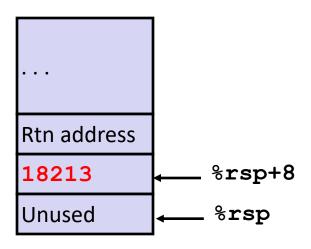


Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	3000

```
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

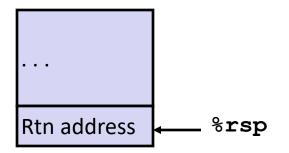
Stack Structure

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

C	all_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	

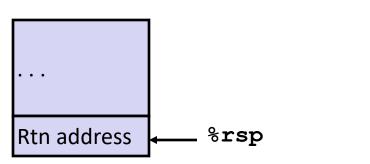
Register	Use(s)
%rax	Return value

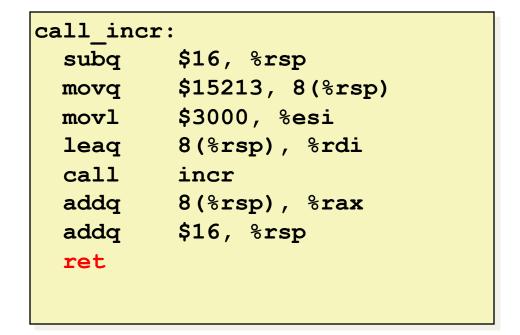
Updated Stack Structure



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

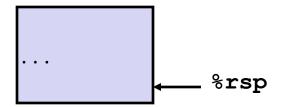
Updated Stack Structure





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

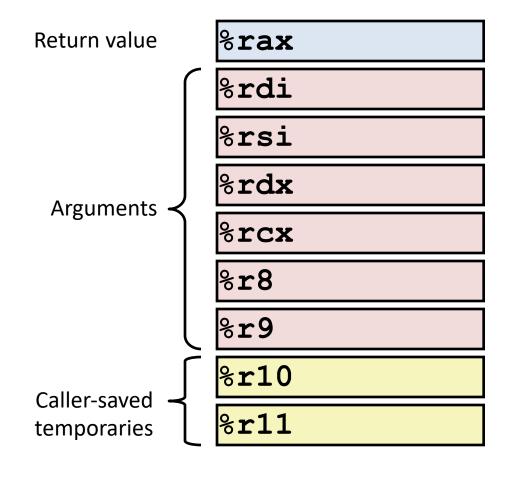
Register Saving Conventions

- 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

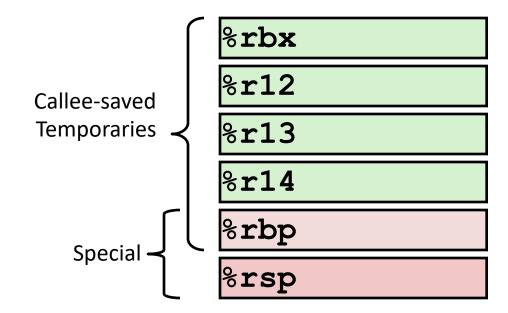
• %rax

- 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

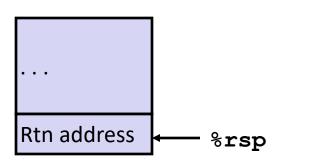
- %rbx, %r12, %r13, %r14
 - Callee-saved
 - Callee must save & restore
- %rbp
 - Callee-saved
 - Callee must save & restore
 - May be used as frame pointer
 - Can mix & match
- %rsp
 - Special form of callee save
 - Restored to original value upon exit from procedure



Callee-Saved Example #1

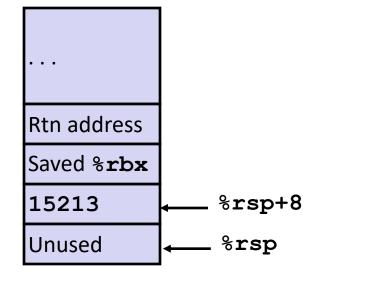
```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

```
Initial Stack Structure
```



```
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

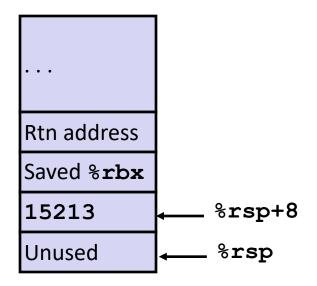


Callee-Saved Example #2

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

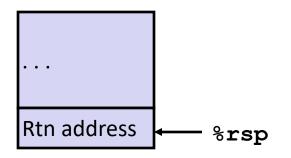


Illustration of Recursion Recursive Function

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

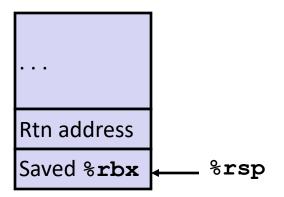
nacint r.

```
Register Use(s) Type
%rdi x Argument
%rax Return value Return 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 # (by 1)
 call
        pcount r
 addq
        %rbx, %rax
        %rbx
 popq
.L6:
 rep; ret
```

Register	Use(s)	Туре
%rdi	×	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 # (by 1)
call	pcount_r
addq	%rbx, %rax
popq	%rbx
.L6:	
rep; re	t

```
Register Use(s) Type
%rdi x >> 1 Rec. argument
%rbx x & 1 Callee-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
        %rdi # (by 1)
 shrq
 call
        pcount r
        %rbx, %rax
 addq
        %rbx
 popq
.L6:
 rep; ret
```

Recursive Function Result

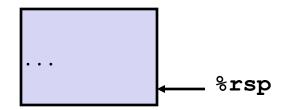
Register	Use(s)	Туре
%rbx	x & 1	Callee-saved
%rax	Return value	

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

Recursive Function Completion

```
pcount r:
 movl
        $0, %eax
        %rdi, %rdi
 testq
 ie
        .L6
 pushq %rbx
 movq %rdi, %rbx
 andl $1, %ebx
 shrq %rdi # (by 1)
 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

