Lecture 9: Procedures

David Hovemeyer

September 21, 2020

601.229 Computer Systems Fundamentals



Control flow (part 2)

- Procedures
- ► Stacks:
 - Procedure calls and returns
 - Storage for local variables and temporary values
- ► Today's example programs are linked as control2.zip on the course website

Procedures

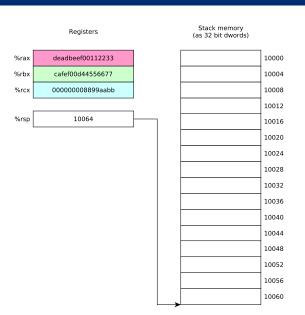
Procedures, call stack

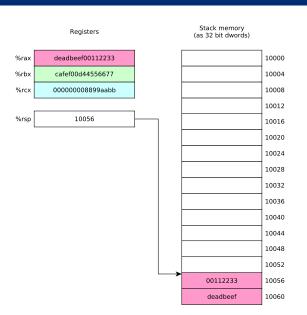
- ► Procedures (a.k.a. functions, subroutines), the most important abstraction in programming
 - ► Can you imagine trying to write programs without them?
- ► Call stack: hardware-supported, runtime data structure
 - ▶ Stores return addresses so procedures know where to return to
 - ▶ Used to allocate *stack frames*: per-procedure-call storage area for local variables, temporary values, and (sometimes) argument values
 - ► As name suggests, is a stack, LIFO discipline (push and pop)

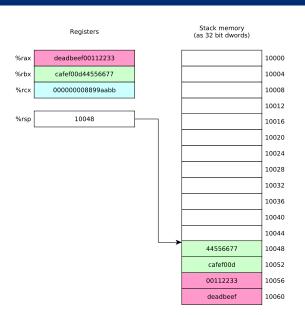
Stack pointer, instruction pointer

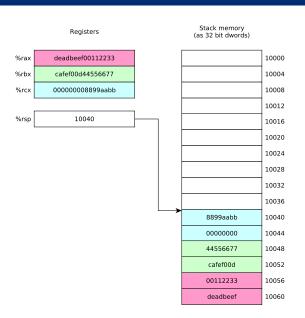
- ► Stack pointer register %rsp: contains address of current "top" of stack
 - ► Important: stack grows towards lower addresses, so top of stack is at lower address than bottom of stack
- ► *Instruction pointer* register %rip: contains code address of next instruction to be updated
 - ► Control flow changes the value of %rip
- ➤ Other architectures use the name "program counter" rather than "instruction pointer", but they're the same thing

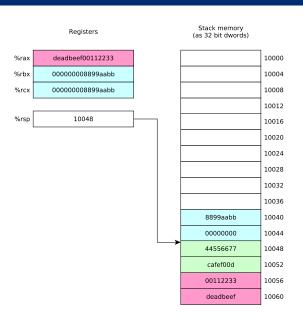
- push: push a data value onto the call stack
 - ► E.g., pushq %rax
 - ► Decrement %rsp by 8
 - ► Store value in %rax at memory location pointed-to by %rsp
- pop: pop a data value from the call stack
 - ► E.g., popq %rax
 - ► Load value at memory location pointed-to by %rsp into %rax
 - ► Increment %rsp by 8
- push and pop are amazingly useful for saving and restoring register values
- ➤ Various size operands (1, 2, 4, 8 bytes) can be pushed and popped; need to consider alignment

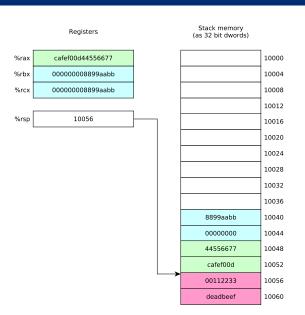


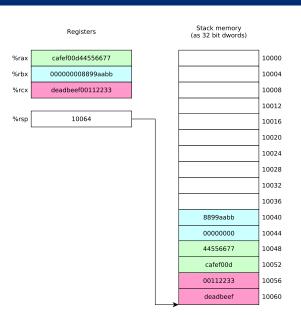












call and ret

- ► call instruction: calls procedure
 - %rip contains address of instruction following call instruction
 - ► Push %rip onto stack (as though pushq %rip was executed): this is the return address
 - ► Change %rip to address of first instruction of called procedure
 - ► Called procedure starts executing
- ▶ ret instruction: return from procedure
 - ▶ Pop saved return address from stack into %rip (as though popq %rip was executed)
 - Execution continues at return address

► Recall that storage for multibyte values should be allocated in memory using *natural* alignment

- ▶ Recall that storage for multibyte values should be allocated in memory using natural alignment
 - ► E.g., storage for an 8 byte value should be stored at an address which is a mulitple of 8

- ▶ Recall that storage for multibyte values should be allocated in memory using natural alignment
 - ► E.g., storage for an 8 byte value should be stored at an address which is a mulitple of 8
- ► This is true of stack-allocated values!

- ▶ Recall that storage for multibyte values should be allocated in memory using natural alignment
 - ► E.g., storage for an 8 byte value should be stored at an address which is a mulitple of 8
- ► This is true of stack-allocated values!
- ➤ The Linux x86-64 calling conventions require %rsp to be a multiple of 16 at the point of a procedure call (to ensure that 16 byte values can be accessed on the stack if necessary)

- ► Recall that storage for multibyte values should be allocated in memory using *natural* alignment
 - ► E.g., storage for an 8 byte value should be stored at an address which is a mulitple of 8
- ► This is true of stack-allocated values!
- ➤ The Linux x86-64 calling conventions require %rsp to be a multiple of 16 at the point of a procedure call (to ensure that 16 byte values can be accessed on the stack if necessary)
- ▶ Issue: on entry to a procedure, %rsp mod 16 = 8 because the call instruction (which called the procedure) pushed %rip (the program counter) onto the stack

► To ensure correct stack alignment:

- ► To ensure correct stack alignment:
 - ► On procedure entry: subq \$8, %rsp

- ► To ensure correct stack alignment:
 - ► On procedure entry: subq \$8, %rsp
 - ▶ Prior to procedure return: addq \$8, %rsp

- ► To ensure correct stack alignment:
 - ► On procedure entry: subq \$8, %rsp
 - Prior to procedure return: addq \$8, %rsp
- ➤ You've seen these in previous code examples, now you know why they're used

- ► To ensure correct stack alignment:
 - ► On procedure entry: subq \$8, %rsp
 - ▶ Prior to procedure return: addq \$8, %rsp
- ➤ You've seen these in previous code examples, now you know why they're used
- ► The Linux printf function will segfault if the stack is misaligned

► Very important issue:

- ► Very important issue:
 - ► There is only one set of registers

- ► Very important issue:
 - ► There is only one set of registers
 - ▶ Procedures must share them

- ► Very important issue:
 - ► There is only one set of registers
 - Procedures must share them
 - Register use conventions are rules that all procedures use to avoid conflicts

- ► Very important issue:
 - ► There is only one set of registers
 - Procedures must share them
 - Register use conventions are rules that all procedures use to avoid conflicts
- ► Another important issue:

- ► Very important issue:
 - ► There is only one set of registers
 - Procedures must share them
 - Register use conventions are rules that all procedures use to avoid conflicts
- ► Another important issue:
 - How are argument values passed to called procedures?

- ► Very important issue:
 - ► There is only one set of registers
 - Procedures must share them
 - Register use conventions are rules that all procedures use to avoid conflicts
- ► Another important issue:
 - ▶ How are argument values passed to called procedures?
 - Calling conventions typically designate that some argument values are passed in specific registers

- Very important issue:
 - ► There is only one set of registers
 - Procedures must share them
 - Register use conventions are rules that all procedures use to avoid conflicts
- ► Another important issue:
 - ▶ How are argument values passed to called procedures?
 - ► Calling conventions typically designate that some argument values are passed in specific registers
 - Procedure return value is typically returned in a specific register

► Register use conventions are *conventions*

- ► Register use conventions are *conventions*
- ▶ You might (sometimes) be able to violate them and get away with it

- ► Register use conventions are *conventions*
- ▶ You might (sometimes) be able to violate them and get away with it
- ► Here's why you should always follow them:

- ▶ Register use conventions are *conventions*
- ▶ You might (sometimes) be able to violate them and get away with it
- ► Here's why you should always follow them:
 - ► They help you modularize your own code (because they set groundrules to allow procedures to interact with each other safely)

Do I really need to follow register use conventions?

- ► Register use conventions are *conventions*
- ▶ You might (sometimes) be able to violate them and get away with it
- ► Here's why you should always follow them:
 - ► They help you modularize your own code (because they set groundrules to allow procedures to interact with each other safely)
 - ► They allow your code to interoperate with other code, including library routines and (OS) system calls

Do I really need to follow register use conventions?

- ► Register use conventions are *conventions*
- ▶ You might (sometimes) be able to violate them and get away with it
- ► Here's why you should always follow them:
 - ► They help you modularize your own code (because they set groundrules to allow procedures to interact with each other safely)
 - ► They allow your code to interoperate with other code, including library routines and (OS) system calls
- Always follow the appropriate register use conventions

► Arguments 1-6 passed in %rdi, %rsi, %rdx, %rcx, %r8, %r9

- ► Arguments 1–6 passed in %rdi, %rsi, %rdx, %rcx, %r8, %r9
 - ► Argument 7 and beyond, and "large" arguments such as pass-by-value struct data, passed on stack

- ► Arguments 1–6 passed in %rdi, %rsi, %rdx, %rcx, %r8, %r9
 - ► Argument 7 and beyond, and "large" arguments such as pass-by-value struct data, passed on stack
- ▶ Integer or pointer return value returned in %rax

- ► Arguments 1–6 passed in %rdi, %rsi, %rdx, %rcx, %r8, %r9
 - ► Argument 7 and beyond, and "large" arguments such as pass-by-value struct data, passed on stack
- ▶ Integer or pointer return value returned in %rax
- ► Caller-saved registers: %r10, %r11 (and also the argument registers)

- ► Arguments 1–6 passed in %rdi, %rsi, %rdx, %rcx, %r8, %r9
 - ► Argument 7 and beyond, and "large" arguments such as pass-by-value struct data, passed on stack
- ▶ Integer or pointer return value returned in %rax
- ► Caller-saved registers: %r10, %r11 (and also the argument registers)
- ► Callee-saved registers: %rbx, %rbp, %r12, %r13, %14, %r15

▶ What happens to register contents when a procedure is called?

- ▶ What happens to register contents when a procedure is called?
- ► Callee-saved registers: caller may assume that the procedure call will preserve their value

- What happens to register contents when a procedure is called?
- ► Callee-saved registers: caller may assume that the procedure call will preserve their value
 - ► In general, all procedures must save their values to memory before modifying them, and restore them before returning

- ▶ What happens to register contents when a procedure is called?
- ► Callee-saved registers: caller may assume that the procedure call will preserve their value
 - ► In general, all procedures must save their values to memory before modifying them, and restore them before returning
- ► Caller-saved registers: caller must *not* assume that the procedure call will preserve their value

- ▶ What happens to register contents when a procedure is called?
- ► Callee-saved registers: caller may assume that the procedure call will preserve their value
 - ► In general, all procedures must save their values to memory before modifying them, and restore them before returning
- ► Caller-saved registers: caller must *not* assume that the procedure call will preserve their value
 - ▶ In general any procedure can freely modify them

- What happens to register contents when a procedure is called?
- ► Callee-saved registers: caller may assume that the procedure call will preserve their value
 - ► In general, all procedures must save their values to memory before modifying them, and restore them before returning
- ► Caller-saved registers: caller must *not* assume that the procedure call will preserve their value
 - ▶ In general any procedure can freely modify them
 - ➤ A caller might need to save their contents to memory prior to calling a procedure and restore the value afterwards

 Using registers correctly and effectively is one of the main challenges of assembly language programming

- Using registers correctly and effectively is one of the main challenges of assembly language programming
- Some advice:

- Using registers correctly and effectively is one of the main challenges of assembly language programming
- Some advice:
 - ▶ Use caller-saved registers (%r10, %r11, etc.) for very short-term temporary values or computations

- Using registers correctly and effectively is one of the main challenges of assembly language programming
- Some advice:
 - ▶ Use caller-saved registers (%r10, %r11, etc.) for very short-term temporary values or computations
 - ▶ You can use the argument registers as (caller-saved) temporary registers

- Using registers correctly and effectively is one of the main challenges of assembly language programming
- Some advice:
 - ▶ Use caller-saved registers (%r10, %r11, etc.) for very short-term temporary values or computations
 - ▶ You can use the argument registers as (caller-saved) temporary registers
 - Understand that called procedures could modify them!

- ► Using registers correctly and effectively is one of the main challenges of assembly language programming
- Some advice:
 - ▶ Use caller-saved registers (%r10, %r11, etc.) for very short-term temporary values or computations
 - ▶ You can use the argument registers as (caller-saved) temporary registers
 - Understand that called procedures could modify them!
 - Use callee-saved registers for longer term values that need to persist across procedure calls

- ► Using registers correctly and effectively is one of the main challenges of assembly language programming
- Some advice:
 - ▶ Use caller-saved registers (%r10, %r11, etc.) for very short-term temporary values or computations
 - ▶ You can use the argument registers as (caller-saved) temporary registers
 - Understand that called procedures could modify them!
 - ▶ Use callee-saved registers for longer term values that need to persist across procedure calls
 - Use pushq/popq to save and restore their values on procedure entry and exit

Recursive Fibonacci computation

Compute *n*th Fibonacci number recursively (warning: exponential-time algorithm!)

The call stack inherently allows recursion: there is nothing special we need to do to make it work

Recall that

$$fib(0) = 0$$

$$fib(1) = 1$$

For
$$n > 1$$
, $fib(n) = fib(n-2) + fib(n-1)$

Recursive Fibonacci function (see fibRec.S for full program)

```
fib:
        cmpl $2, %edi
                                     /* check base case */
        jae .LrecursiveCase
                                      /* if n>=2, do recursive case */
                                      /* base case, just return n */
        movl %edi, %eax
       ret
.LrecursiveCase:
        /* recursive case */
        pushq %r12
                                      /* preserve value of %r12 */
        movl %edi, %r12d
                                      /* save n in %r12 */
        subl $2, %edi
                                      /* compute n-2 */
        call fib
                                      /* compute fib(n-2) */
                                      /* put saved n in %edi */
        movl %r12d, %edi
        subl $1, %edi
                                      /* compute n-1 */
        movl %eax, %r12d
                                      /* save fib(n-2) in %r12 */
        call fib
                                      /* compute fib(n-1) */
                                      /* return fib(n-2)+fib(n-1) */
        addl %r12d, %eax
                                      /* restore value of %r12 */
        popq %r12
                                      /* done */
       ret
```

Running the program (with N=9)

```
$ gcc -c -g -no-pie -o fibRec.o fibRec.S
$ gcc -no-pie -o fibRec fibRec.o
$ ./fibRec
fib(9) = 34
```

Clicker quiz!

Clicker quiz omitted from public slides

Stack memory allocation

► Sometimes, registers aren't sufficient to store the data used in a procedure

- ► Sometimes, registers aren't sufficient to store the data used in a procedure
- ► So, storage for variables must be allocated in memory

- ► Sometimes, registers aren't sufficient to store the data used in a procedure
- ► So, storage for variables must be allocated in memory
- Could use global variables (in .data or .bss segments)

- ► Sometimes, registers aren't sufficient to store the data used in a procedure
- ► So, storage for variables must be allocated in memory
- Could use global variables (in .data or .bss segments)
 - Can make program behavior difficult to understand

- ► Sometimes, registers aren't sufficient to store the data used in a procedure
- ► So, storage for variables must be allocated in memory
- Could use global variables (in .data or .bss segments)
 - ► Can make program behavior difficult to understand
 - ▶ Not useful for recursive or reentrant functions

- ► Sometimes, registers aren't sufficient to store the data used in a procedure
- ► So, storage for variables must be allocated in memory
- Could use global variables (in .data or .bss segments)
 - ► Can make program behavior difficult to understand
 - Not useful for recursive or reentrant functions
 - In general, wasteful of memory

- ► Sometimes, registers aren't sufficient to store the data used in a procedure
- ► So, storage for variables must be allocated in memory
- ► Could use global variables (in .data or .bss segments)
 - ► Can make program behavior difficult to understand
 - ▶ Not useful for recursive or reentrant functions
 - In general, wasteful of memory
- ► Could use heap allocation (i.e., malloc, free)

- ► Sometimes, registers aren't sufficient to store the data used in a procedure
- ► So, storage for variables must be allocated in memory
- Could use global variables (in .data or .bss segments)
 - Can make program behavior difficult to understand
 - ▶ Not useful for recursive or reentrant functions
 - In general, wasteful of memory
- Could use heap allocation (i.e., malloc, free)
 - Has overhead due to bookkeeping, locking

- ► Sometimes, registers aren't sufficient to store the data used in a procedure
- ► So, storage for variables must be allocated in memory
- ► Could use global variables (in .data or .bss segments)
 - Can make program behavior difficult to understand
 - Not useful for recursive or reentrant functions
 - In general, wasteful of memory
- Could use heap allocation (i.e., malloc, free)
 - ► Has overhead due to bookkeeping, locking
- ► The call stack is an ideal place to allocate storage for local variables

Stack allocation

- ► Stack allocation of storage is simple:
 - ▶ To allocate n bytes, subtract n from %rsp
 - Updated %rsp is a pointer to the beginning of the allocated memory
 - ► To deallocate *n* bytes, add *n* to %rsp
- ► Complication: instructions such as push and pop change %rsp
- ➤ Solution: use the *frame pointer* register %rbp to keep track of allocated memory area

Using the frame pointer

On entry to procedure:

```
pushq %rbp
subq $N, %rsp
movq %rsp, %rbp
```

Before returning from procedure:

```
addq $N, %rsp
popq %rbp
```

%rbp points to a block of N bytes allocated in the current stack frame (make sure that $N \mod 16 = 0$ to ensure correct stack alignment)

Putting it all together

- ► Let's examine a simple program which
 - ► Reads two 64 bit integer values from user
 - ► Computes their sum using a function
 - Prints out the sum
- ► Calling scanf to read input requires variables in which to store input values: we'll allocate them on the stack

addLongs, C version

```
#include <stdio.h>
long addLongs(long a, long b);
int main(void) {
 long x, y, sum;
 printf("Enter two integers: ");
  scanf("%ld %ld", &x, &y);
  sum = addLongs(x, y);
 printf("Sum is %ld\n", sum);
long addLongs(long a, long b) {
 return a + b;
```

```
/* addLongs.S */
                                                        movq 0(%rbp), %rdi
                                                        movq 8(%rbp), %rsi
.section .rodata
                                                        call addLongs
sPromptMsg: .string "Enter two integers: "
                                                        movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
sInputFmt: .string "%ld %ld"
                                                        movq %rax, %rsi
sResultMsg: .string "Sum is %ld\n"
                                                        call printf
                                                        addq $16, %rsp
.section .text
                                                        popq %rbp
    .globl main
                                                        ret
main:
    pushq %rbp
                                                    addLongs:
    subq $16, %rsp
                                                        movq %rdi, %rax
    movq %rsp, %rbp
                                                        addq %rsi, %rax
                                                        ret.
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq 0(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq 8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf
```

```
/* addLongs.S */
                                                        movq 0(%rbp), %rdi
                                                        movq 8(%rbp), %rsi
.section .rodata
                                                        call addLongs
sPromptMsg: .string "Enter two integers: "
                                                        movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
sInputFmt: .string "%ld %ld"
                                                        movq %rax, %rsi
sResultMsg: .string "Sum is %ld\n"
                                                        call printf
.section .text
                                                        addq $16, %rsp
                                                        popq %rbp
    .globl main
                                                        ret
main:
    pushq %rbp <-- save frame pointer</pre>
                                                    addLongs:
    subq $16, %rsp
                                                        movq %rdi, %rax
    movq %rsp, %rbp
                                                        addq %rsi, %rax
                                                        ret
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq 0(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq 8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf
```

```
/* addLongs.S */
                                                        movq 0(%rbp), %rdi
                                                        movq 8(%rbp), %rsi
.section .rodata
                                                        call addLongs
sPromptMsg: .string "Enter two integers: "
                                                        movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
sInputFmt: .string "%ld %ld"
                                                        movq %rax, %rsi
sResultMsg: .string "Sum is %ld\n"
                                                        call printf
.section .text
                                                        addq $16, %rsp
                                                        popq %rbp
    .globl main
                                                        ret
main:
    pushq %rbp
                                                    addLongs:
    subq $16, %rsp <-- allocate 16 bytes</pre>
                                                        movq %rdi, %rax
    movq %rsp, %rbp
                                                        addq %rsi, %rax
                                                        ret
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq 0(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq 8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf
```

```
/* addLongs.S */
                                                       movq 0(%rbp), %rdi
                                                       movq 8(%rbp), %rsi
.section .rodata
                                                       call addLongs
sPromptMsg: .string "Enter two integers: "
                                                       movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
sInputFmt: .string "%ld %ld"
                                                       movq %rax, %rsi
sResultMsg: .string "Sum is %ld\n"
                                                       call printf
.section .text
                                                        addq $16, %rsp
                                                       popq %rbp
    .globl main
                                                       ret
main:
   pushq %rbp
                                                   addLongs:
   subq $16, %rsp
                                                       movq %rdi, %rax
   movq %rsp, %rbp <-- point %rbp to alloc'ed buf
                                                       addq %rsi, %rax
                                                        ret
   movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
   leaq 0(%rbp), %rsi
   leaq 8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf
```

```
/* addLongs.S */
                                                        movq 0(%rbp), %rdi
                                                        movq 8(%rbp), %rsi
.section .rodata
                                                        call addLongs
sPromptMsg: .string "Enter two integers: "
                                                        movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
sInputFmt: .string "%ld %ld"
                                                        movq %rax, %rsi
sResultMsg: .string "Sum is %ld\n"
                                                        call printf
.section .text
                                                         addq $16, %rsp
                                                        popq %rbp
    .globl main
                                                         ret
main:
    pushq %rbp
                                                    addLongs:
    subq $16, %rsp
                                                        movq %rdi, %rax
    movq %rsp, %rbp
                                                        addq %rsi, %rax
                                                         ret.
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq 0(%rbp), %rsi <-- pass address of 1st var</pre>
    leaq 8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf
```

```
/* addLongs.S */
                                                        movq 0(%rbp), %rdi
                                                        movq 8(%rbp), %rsi
.section .rodata
                                                        call addLongs
sPromptMsg: .string "Enter two integers: "
                                                        movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
sInputFmt: .string "%ld %ld"
                                                        movq %rax, %rsi
sResultMsg: .string "Sum is %ld\n"
                                                        call printf
.section .text
                                                        addq $16, %rsp
                                                        popq %rbp
    .globl main
                                                        ret
main:
    pushq %rbp
                                                    addLongs:
    subq $16, %rsp
                                                        movq %rdi, %rax
    movq %rsp, %rbp
                                                        addq %rsi, %rax
                                                        ret.
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq 0(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq 8(%rbp), %rdx <-- pass address of 2nd var
    call scanf
```

```
/* addLongs.S */
.section .rodata
sPromptMsg: .string "Enter two integers: "
sInputFmt: .string "%ld %ld"
sResultMsg: .string "Sum is %ld\n"
.section .text
    .globl main
main:
    pushq %rbp
    subq $16, %rsp
    movq %rsp, %rbp
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq 0(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq 8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf
```

```
movq 0(%rbp), %rdi <-- pass value of 1st var
    movq 8(%rbp), %rsi
    call addLongs
    movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
    movq %rax, %rsi
    call printf
    addq $16, %rsp
    popq %rbp
    ret
addLongs:
    movq %rdi, %rax
    addq %rsi, %rax
    ret.
```

```
/* addLongs.S */
.section .rodata
sPromptMsg: .string "Enter two integers: "
sInputFmt: .string "%ld %ld"
sResultMsg: .string "Sum is %ld\n"
.section .text
    .globl main
main:
    pushq %rbp
    subq $16, %rsp
    movq %rsp, %rbp
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq 0(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq 8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf
```

```
movq 0(%rbp), %rdi
    movq 8(%rbp), %rsi <-- pass value of 2nd var
    call addLongs
    movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
    movq %rax, %rsi
    call printf
    addq $16, %rsp
    popq %rbp
    ret
addLongs:
    movq %rdi, %rax
    addq %rsi, %rax
    ret.
```

```
/* addLongs.S */
                                                        movq 0(%rbp), %rdi
                                                        movq 8(%rbp), %rsi
.section .rodata
                                                        call addLongs
sPromptMsg: .string "Enter two integers: "
                                                        movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
sInputFmt: .string "%ld %ld"
                                                        movq %rax, %rsi
sResultMsg: .string "Sum is %ld\n"
                                                        call printf
                                                        addg $16, %rsp <-- deallocate local vars
.section .text
                                                        popq %rbp
    .globl main
                                                        ret
main:
    pushq %rbp
                                                    addLongs:
    subq $16, %rsp
                                                        movq %rdi, %rax
    movq %rsp, %rbp
                                                        addq %rsi, %rax
                                                        ret.
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq 0(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq 8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf
```

```
/* addLongs.S */
                                                       movq 0(%rbp), %rdi
                                                       movq 8(%rbp), %rsi
.section .rodata
                                                       call addLongs
sPromptMsg: .string "Enter two integers: "
                                                       movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
sInputFmt: .string "%ld %ld"
                                                       movq %rax, %rsi
sResultMsg: .string "Sum is %ld\n"
                                                       call printf
.section .text
                                                       addq $16, %rsp
                                                       popq %rbp <-- restore frame pointer
    .globl main
                                                       ret
main:
   pushq %rbp
                                                   addLongs:
   subq $16, %rsp
                                                       movq %rdi, %rax
   movq %rsp, %rbp
                                                       addq %rsi, %rax
                                                       ret.
   movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq 0(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq 8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf
```

```
/* addLongs.S */
.section .rodata
sPromptMsg: .string "Enter two integers: "
sInputFmt: .string "%ld %ld"
sResultMsg: .string "Sum is %ld\n"
.section .text
    .globl main
main:
    pushq %rbp
    subq $16, %rsp
    movq %rsp, %rbp
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq 0(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq 8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf
```

```
movq 0(%rbp), %rdi
    movq 8(%rbp), %rsi
    call addLongs
    movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
    movq %rax, %rsi
    call printf
    addq $16, %rsp
    popq %rbp
    ret
addLongs: <-- does not use stack, ignore alignment :-P
    movq %rdi, %rax
    addq %rsi, %rax
    ret.
```

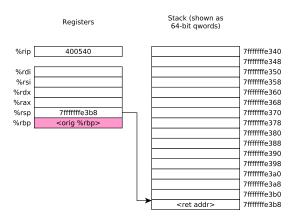
Running the program

```
$ gcc -c -no-pie -o addLongs.o addLongs.S
$ gcc -no-pie -o addLongs addLongs.o
$ ./addLongs
Enter two integers: 2 3
Sum is 5
```

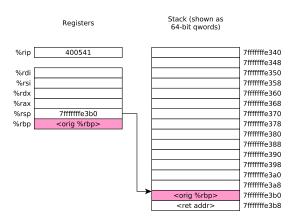
Using objdump to disassemble the executable (partial output):

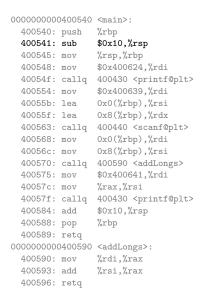
```
$ obidump -d addLongs
addLongs: file format elf64-x86-64
Disassembly of section .text:
00000000000400540 <main>:
 400540:
               55
                                         push
                                                %rbp
 400541: 48 83 ec 10
                                                $0x10, %rsp
                                          sub
 400545: 48 89 e5
                                                %rsp,%rbp
                                         mov
 400548: 48 c7 c7 24 06 40 00
                                                $0x400624, %rdi
                                         mov
 40054f: e8 dc fe ff ff
                                         callq 400430 <printf@plt>
0000000000400590 <addLongs>:
               48 89 f8
                                                %rdi,%rax
 400590:
                                         mov
                                                %rsi,%rax
 400593:
              48 01 f0
                                          add
 400596:
               c3
                                         retq
```

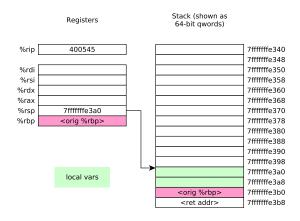
0000000000400540	4
400540: push	%rbp
400541: sub	\$0x10,%rsp
400545: mov	%rsp,%rbp
400548: mov	\$0x400624,%rdi
40054f: callq	400430 <printf@plt></printf@plt>
400554: mov	\$0x400639,%rdi
40055b: lea	0x0(%rbp),%rsi
40055f: lea	0x8(%rbp),%rdx
400563: callq	400440 <scanf@plt></scanf@plt>
400568: mov	0x0(%rbp),%rdi
40056c: mov	0x8(%rbp),%rsi
400570: callq	400590 <addlongs></addlongs>
400575: mov	\$0x400641,%rdi
40057c: mov	%rax,%rsi
40057f: callq	400430 <printf@plt></printf@plt>
400584: add	\$0x10,%rsp
400588: pop	%rbp
400589: retq	
0000000000400590	<addlongs>:</addlongs>
400590: mov	%rdi,%rax
400593: add	%rsi,%rax
400596: retq	



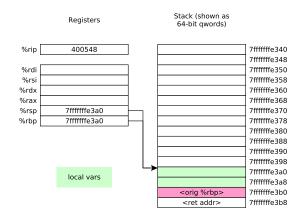
0000000000400540	<main>:</main>
400540: push	%rbp
400541: sub	\$0x10,%rsp
400545: mov	%rsp,%rbp
400548: mov	\$0x400624,%rdi
40054f: callq	400430 <printf@plt></printf@plt>
400554: mov	\$0x400639,%rdi
40055b: lea	0x0(%rbp),%rsi
40055f: lea	0x8(%rbp),%rdx
400563: callq	400440 <scanf@plt></scanf@plt>
400568: mov	0x0(%rbp),%rdi
40056c: mov	0x8(%rbp),%rsi
400570: callq	400590 <addlongs></addlongs>
400575: mov	\$0x400641,%rdi
40057c: mov	%rax,%rsi
40057f: callq	400430 <printf@plt></printf@plt>
400584: add	\$0x10,%rsp
400588: pop	%rbp
400589: retq	
0000000000400590	<addlongs>:</addlongs>
400590: mov	%rdi,%rax
400593: add	%rsi,%rax
400596: retq	



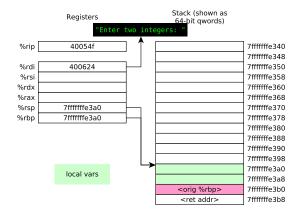




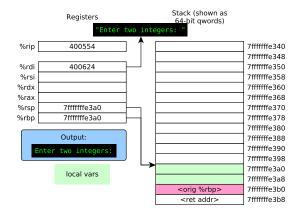




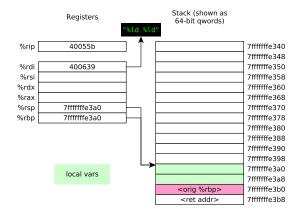
```
0000000000400540 <main>:
 400540: push
                %rbp
 400541: sub
               $0x10,%rsp
 400545: mov
               %rsp,%rbp
 400548: mov
                $0x400624,%rdi
 40054f: callg 400430 <printf@plt>
 400554: mov
                $0x400639, %rdi
 40055b: lea
               0x0(%rbp),%rsi
 40055f: lea
                0x8(%rbp),%rdx
 400563: callg 400440 <scanf@plt>
 400568: mov
               0x0(%rbp),%rdi
 40056c: mov
                0x8(%rbp),%rsi
 400570: calla 400590 <addLongs>
 400575: mov
               $0x400641,%rdi
 40057c: mov
               %rax,%rsi
 40057f: callq 400430 <printf@plt>
 400584: add
                $0x10,%rsp
 400588: pop
                %rbp
 400589: retq
0000000000400590 <addLongs>:
 400590: mov
               %rdi,%rax
 400593: add
                %rsi,%rax
```



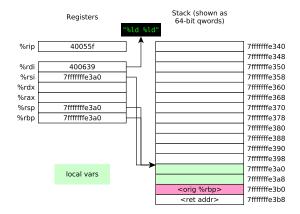
```
0000000000400540 <main>:
 400540: push
                %rbp
 400541: sub
               $0x10,%rsp
 400545: mov
               %rsp,%rbp
 400548: mov
               $0x400624,%rdi
 40054f: callg 400430 <printf@plt>
 400554: mov
                $0x400639, %rdi
 40055b: lea 0x0(%rbp),%rsi
 40055f: lea
                0x8(%rbp),%rdx
 400563: callg 400440 <scanf@plt>
 400568: mov
               0x0(%rbp),%rdi
 40056c: mov
                0x8(%rbp),%rsi
 400570: calla 400590 <addLongs>
 400575: mov
               $0x400641,%rdi
 40057c: mov
               %rax,%rsi
 40057f: callq 400430 <printf@plt>
 400584: add
               $0x10,%rsp
 400588: pop
                %rbp
 400589: retq
0000000000400590 <addLongs>:
 400590: mov
               %rdi,%rax
 400593: add
                %rsi,%rax
 400596: retq
```



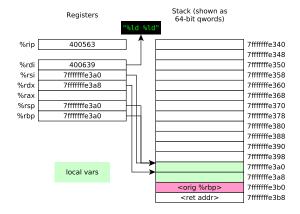
```
0000000000400540 <main>:
 400540: push
                %rbp
 400541: sub
               $0x10,%rsp
 400545: mov
               %rsp,%rbp
 400548: mov
               $0x400624,%rdi
 40054f: callq 400430 <printf@plt>
 400554: mov
                $0x400639, %rdi
 40055b: lea
               0x0(%rbp),%rsi
 40055f: lea
                0x8(%rbp),%rdx
 400563: callg 400440 <scanf@plt>
 400568: mov
               0x0(%rbp),%rdi
 40056c: mov
                0x8(%rbp),%rsi
 400570: calla 400590 <addLongs>
 400575: mov
               $0x400641,%rdi
 40057c: mov
               %rax,%rsi
 40057f: callq 400430 <printf@plt>
 400584: add
                $0x10,%rsp
 400588: pop
                %rbp
 400589: retq
0000000000400590 <addLongs>:
 400590: mov
               %rdi,%rax
 400593: add
                %rsi,%rax
 400596: retq
```



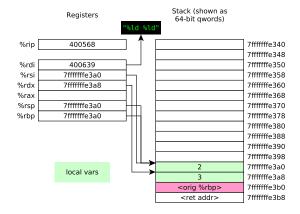
```
0000000000400540 <main>:
 400540: push
                %rbp
 400541: sub
               $0x10,%rsp
 400545: mov
               %rsp,%rbp
 400548: mov
               $0x400624,%rdi
 40054f: callg 400430 <printf@plt>
 400554: mov
                $0x400639, %rdi
 40055b: lea
               0x0(%rbp),%rsi
 40055f: lea
                0x8(%rbp),%rdx
 400563: callq 400440 <scanf@plt>
 400568: mov
               0x0(%rbp),%rdi
 40056c: mov
                0x8(%rbp),%rsi
 400570: calla 400590 <addLongs>
 400575: mov
               $0x400641,%rdi
 40057c: mov
               %rax,%rsi
 40057f: callq 400430 <printf@plt>
 400584: add
               $0x10,%rsp
 400588: pop
                %rbp
 400589: retq
0000000000400590 <addLongs>:
 400590: mov
               %rdi,%rax
 400593: add
                %rsi,%rax
```



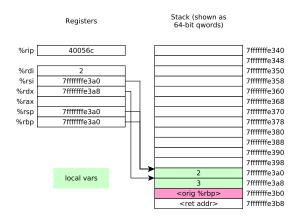
```
0000000000400540 <main>:
 400540: push
                %rbp
 400541: sub
               $0x10,%rsp
 400545: mov
               %rsp,%rbp
 400548: mov
               $0x400624,%rdi
 40054f: callg 400430 <printf@plt>
 400554: mov
                $0x400639, %rdi
 40055b: lea 0x0(%rbp),%rsi
                0x8(%rbp),%rdx
 40055f: lea
 400563: callq 400440 <scanf@plt>
               0x0(%rbp),%rdi
 400568: mov
 40056c: mov
                0x8(%rbp),%rsi
 400570: calla 400590 <addLongs>
 400575: mov
               $0x400641,%rdi
 40057c: mov
               %rax,%rsi
 40057f: callq 400430 <printf@plt>
 400584: add
               $0x10,%rsp
 400588: pop
                %rbp
 400589: retq
0000000000400590 <addLongs>:
 400590: mov
               %rdi,%rax
 400593: add
                %rsi,%rax
```

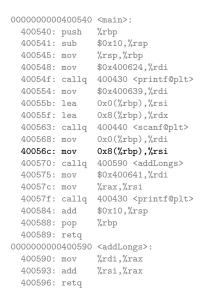


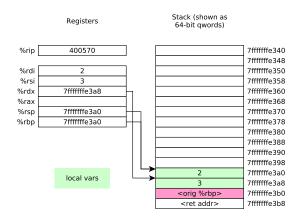




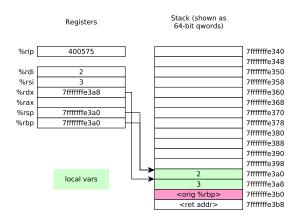
0000000000	400540	<main>:</main>
400540:	push	%rbp
400541:	sub	\$0x10,%rsp
400545:	mov	%rsp,%rbp
400548:	mov	\$0x400624,%rdi
40054f:	callq	400430 <printf@plt></printf@plt>
400554:	mov	\$0x400639,%rdi
40055b:	lea	0x0(%rbp),%rsi
40055f:	lea	0x8(%rbp),%rdx
400563:	callq	400440 <scanf@plt></scanf@plt>
400568:	mov	0x0(%rbp),%rdi
40056c:	mov	0x8(%rbp),%rsi
400570:	callq	400590 <addlongs></addlongs>
400575:	mov	\$0x400641,%rdi
40057c:	mov	%rax,%rsi
40057f:	callq	400430 <printf@plt></printf@plt>
400584:	add	\$0x10,%rsp
400588:	pop	%rbp
400589:	retq	
0000000000	400590	<addlongs>:</addlongs>
400590:	mov	%rdi,%rax
400593:	add	%rsi,%rax







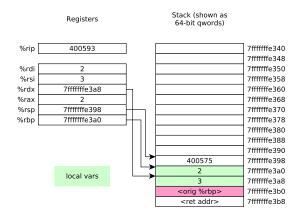
0000000000	400540	<main>:</main>
400540:	push	%rbp
400541:	sub	\$0x10,%rsp
400545:	mov	%rsp,%rbp
400548:	mov	\$0x400624,%rdi
40054f:	callq	400430 <printf@plt></printf@plt>
400554:	mov	\$0x400639,%rdi
40055b:	lea	0x0(%rbp),%rsi
40055f:	lea	0x8(%rbp),%rdx
400563:	callq	400440 <scanf@plt></scanf@plt>
400568:	mov	0x0(%rbp),%rdi
40056c:	mov	0x8(%rbp),%rsi
400570:	callq	400590 <addlongs></addlongs>
400575:	mov	\$0x400641,%rdi
40057c:	mov	%rax,%rsi
40057f:	callq	400430 <printf@plt></printf@plt>
400584:	add	\$0x10,%rsp
400588:	pop	%rbp
400589:	retq	
0000000000	400590	<addlongs>:</addlongs>
400590:	mov	%rdi,%rax
400593:	add	%rsi,%rax
400596:	retq	

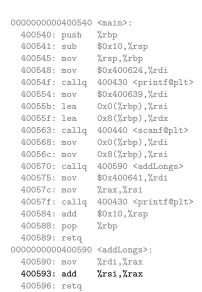


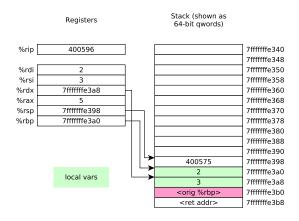
0000000000400540	<main>:</main>
400540: push	%rbp
400541: sub	\$0x10,%rsp
400545: mov	%rsp,%rbp
400548: mov	\$0x400624,%rdi
40054f: callq	400430 <printf@plt></printf@plt>
400554: mov	\$0x400639,%rdi
40055b: lea	0x0(%rbp),%rsi
40055f: lea	0x8(%rbp),%rdx
400563: callq	400440 <scanf@plt></scanf@plt>
400568: mov	0x0(%rbp),%rdi
40056c: mov	0x8(%rbp),%rsi
400570: callq	400590 <addlongs></addlongs>
400575: mov	\$0x400641,%rdi
40057c: mov	%rax,%rsi
40057f: callq	400430 <printf@plt></printf@plt>
400584: add	\$0x10,%rsp
400588: pop	%rbp
400589: retq	
0000000000400590	<addlongs>:</addlongs>
400590: mov	%rdi,%rax

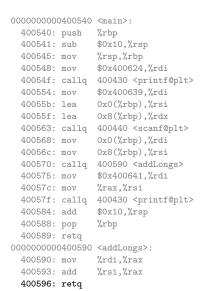
%rsi,%rax

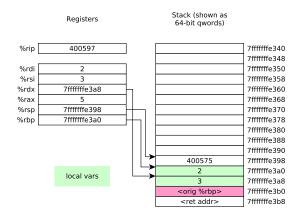
400593: add



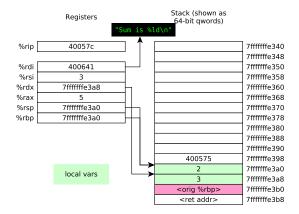


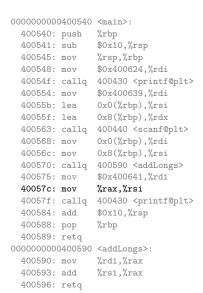


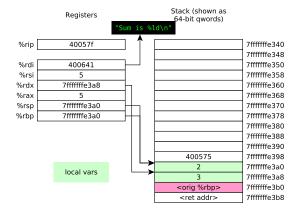




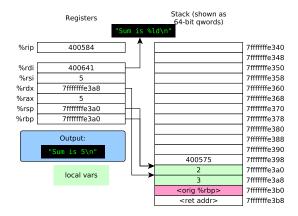
```
0000000000400540 <main>:
 400540: push
                %rbp
 400541: sub
               $0x10,%rsp
 400545: mov
               %rsp,%rbp
 400548: mov
               $0x400624,%rdi
 40054f: callg 400430 <printf@plt>
 400554: mov
                $0x400639, %rdi
 40055b: lea 0x0(%rbp),%rsi
 40055f: lea
                0x8(%rbp),%rdx
 400563: callg 400440 <scanf@plt>
 400568: mov
               0x0(%rbp),%rdi
 40056c: mov
                0x8(%rbp),%rsi
 400570: calla 400590 <addLongs>
 400575: mov
               $0x400641,%rdi
 40057c: mov
               %rax,%rsi
 40057f: callq 400430 <printf@plt>
 400584: add
               $0x10,%rsp
 400588: pop
                %rbp
 400589: retq
0000000000400590 <addLongs>:
 400590: mov
               %rdi,%rax
 400593: add
                %rsi,%rax
 400596: retq
```



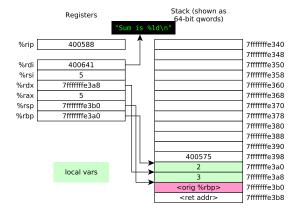




```
0000000000400540 <main>:
 400540: push
                %rbp
 400541: sub
               $0x10.%rsp
 400545: mov
               %rsp,%rbp
 400548: mov
               $0x400624,%rdi
 40054f: callg 400430 <printf@plt>
 400554: mov
                $0x400639, %rdi
 40055b: lea 0x0(%rbp),%rsi
 40055f: lea
               0x8(%rbp),%rdx
 400563: callg 400440 <scanf@plt>
 400568: mov
               0x0(%rbp),%rdi
 40056c: mov
                0x8(%rbp),%rsi
 400570: calla 400590 <addLongs>
 400575: mov $0x400641, %rdi
 40057c: mov
               %rax,%rsi
 40057f: callq 400430 <printf@plt>
 400584: add
                $0x10,%rsp
 400588: pop
                %rbp
 400589: retq
0000000000400590 <addLongs>:
 400590: mov
               %rdi,%rax
 400593: add
                %rsi,%rax
```



```
0000000000400540 <main>:
 400540: push
                %rbp
 400541: sub
               $0x10,%rsp
 400545: mov
               %rsp,%rbp
 400548: mov
               $0x400624,%rdi
 40054f: callg 400430 <printf@plt>
 400554: mov
                $0x400639, %rdi
 40055b: lea 0x0(%rbp),%rsi
 40055f: lea
               0x8(%rbp),%rdx
 400563: callg 400440 <scanf@plt>
 400568: mov
               0x0(%rbp),%rdi
 40056c: mov
                0x8(%rbp),%rsi
 400570: calla 400590 <addLongs>
 400575: mov $0x400641, %rdi
 40057c: mov
               %rax,%rsi
 40057f: callq 400430 <printf@plt>
 400584: add
                $0x10,%rsp
 400588: pop
                %rbp
 400589: retq
0000000000400590 <addLongs>:
 400590: mov
               %rdi,%rax
 400593: add
                %rsi,%rax
```



```
0000000000400540 <main>:
 400540: push
                %rbp
 400541: sub
               $0x10,%rsp
 400545: mov
               %rsp,%rbp
 400548: mov
               $0x400624,%rdi
 40054f: callg 400430 <printf@plt>
 400554: mov
                $0x400639, %rdi
               0x0(%rbp),%rsi
 40055b: lea
 40055f: lea
                0x8(%rbp),%rdx
 400563: callg 400440 <scanf@plt>
 400568: mov
               0x0(%rbp),%rdi
 40056c: mov
                0x8(%rbp),%rsi
 400570: calla 400590 <addLongs>
 400575: mov
               $0x400641,%rdi
 40057c: mov
               %rax,%rsi
 40057f: callq 400430 <printf@plt>
 400584: add
               $0x10,%rsp
 400588: pop
                %rbp
 400589: retq
0000000000400590 <addLongs>:
 400590: mov
               %rdi,%rax
 400593: add
                %rsi,%rax
```

