

# Machine-Level Programming III: Procedures

Lecture 6

October 11<sup>th</sup>, 2018

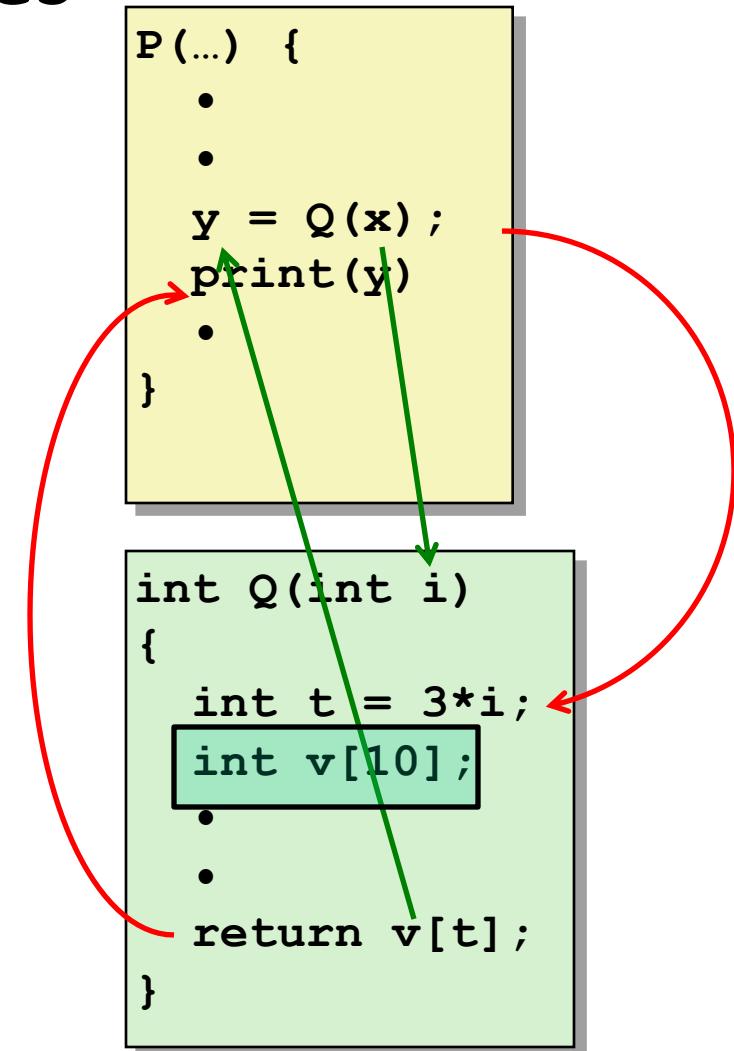
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Seoul National University

***Slide credits:*** [CS:APP3e] slides from CMU; [COD5e] slides from Elsevier Inc.

# 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**



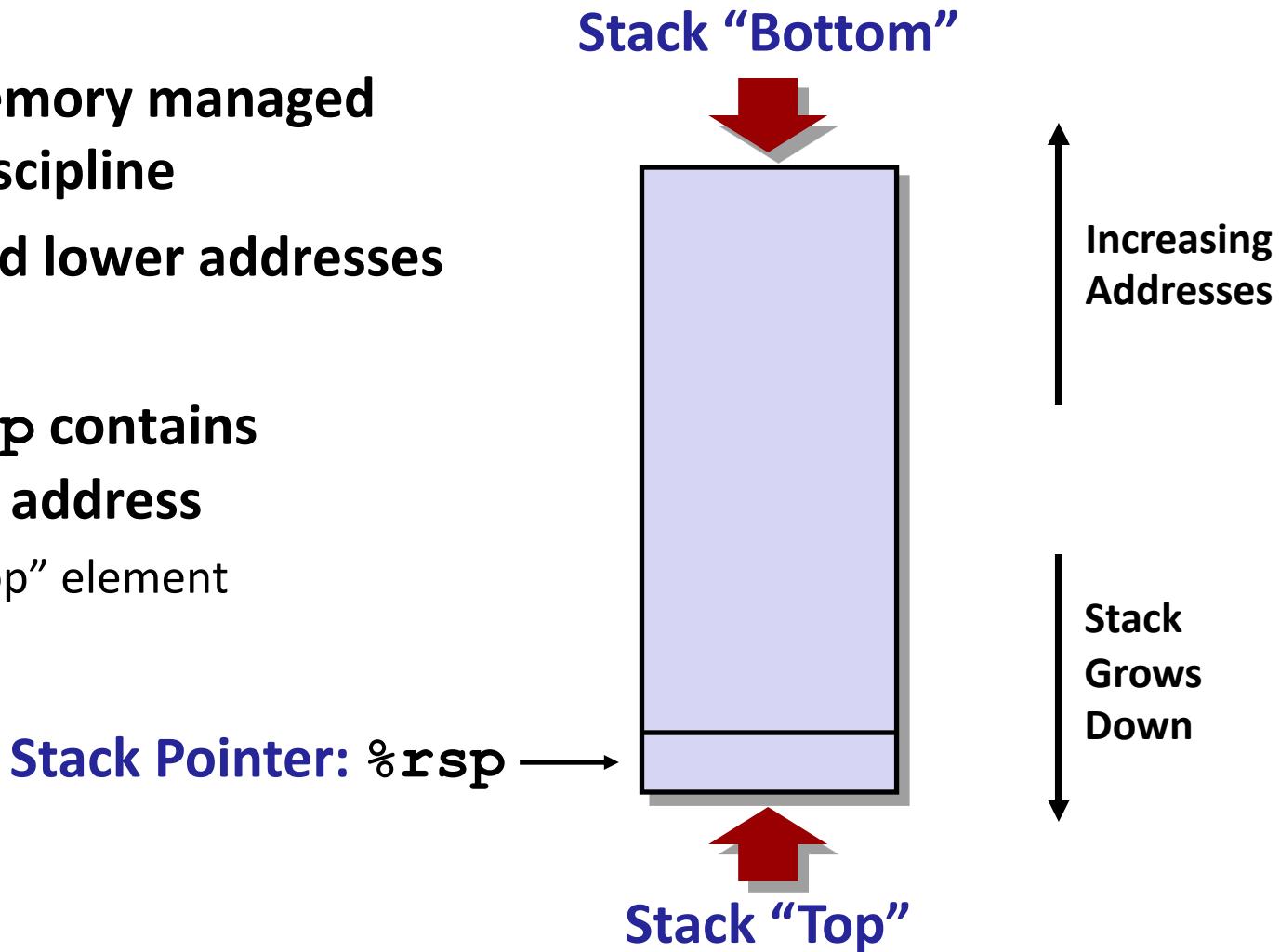
# Today: Procedures

Textbook: [CS:APP3e] 3.7

- **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



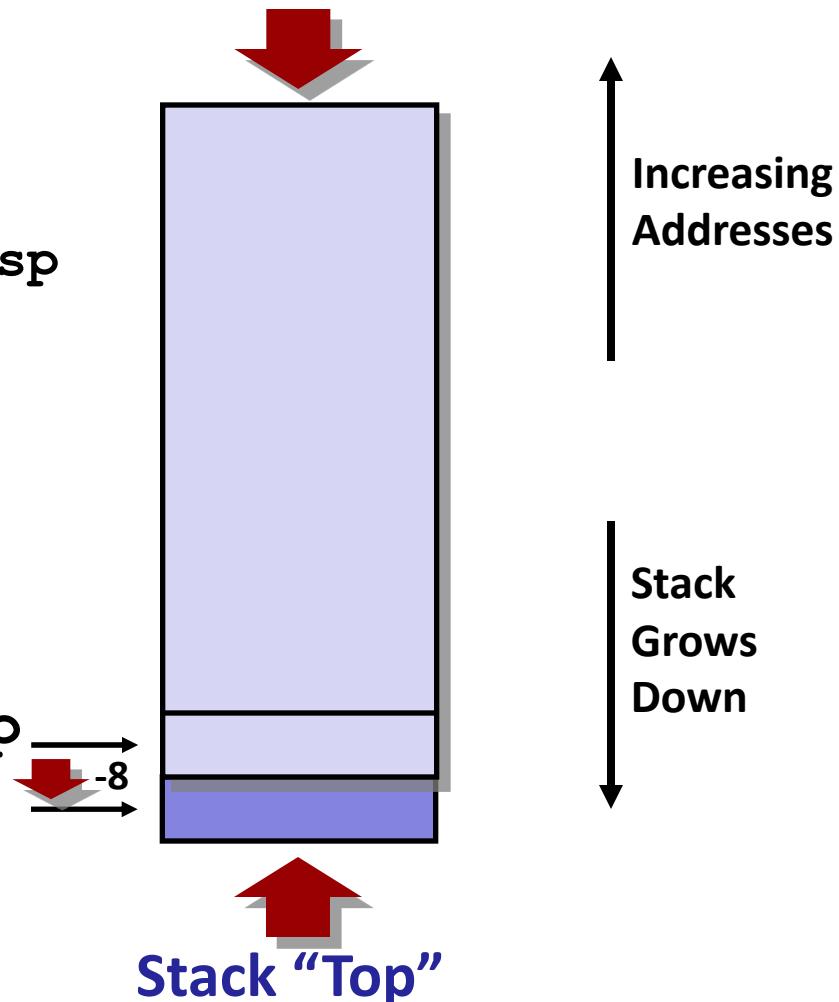
# x86-64 Stack: Push

## ■ **pushq Src**

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

Stack Pointer: **%rsp**

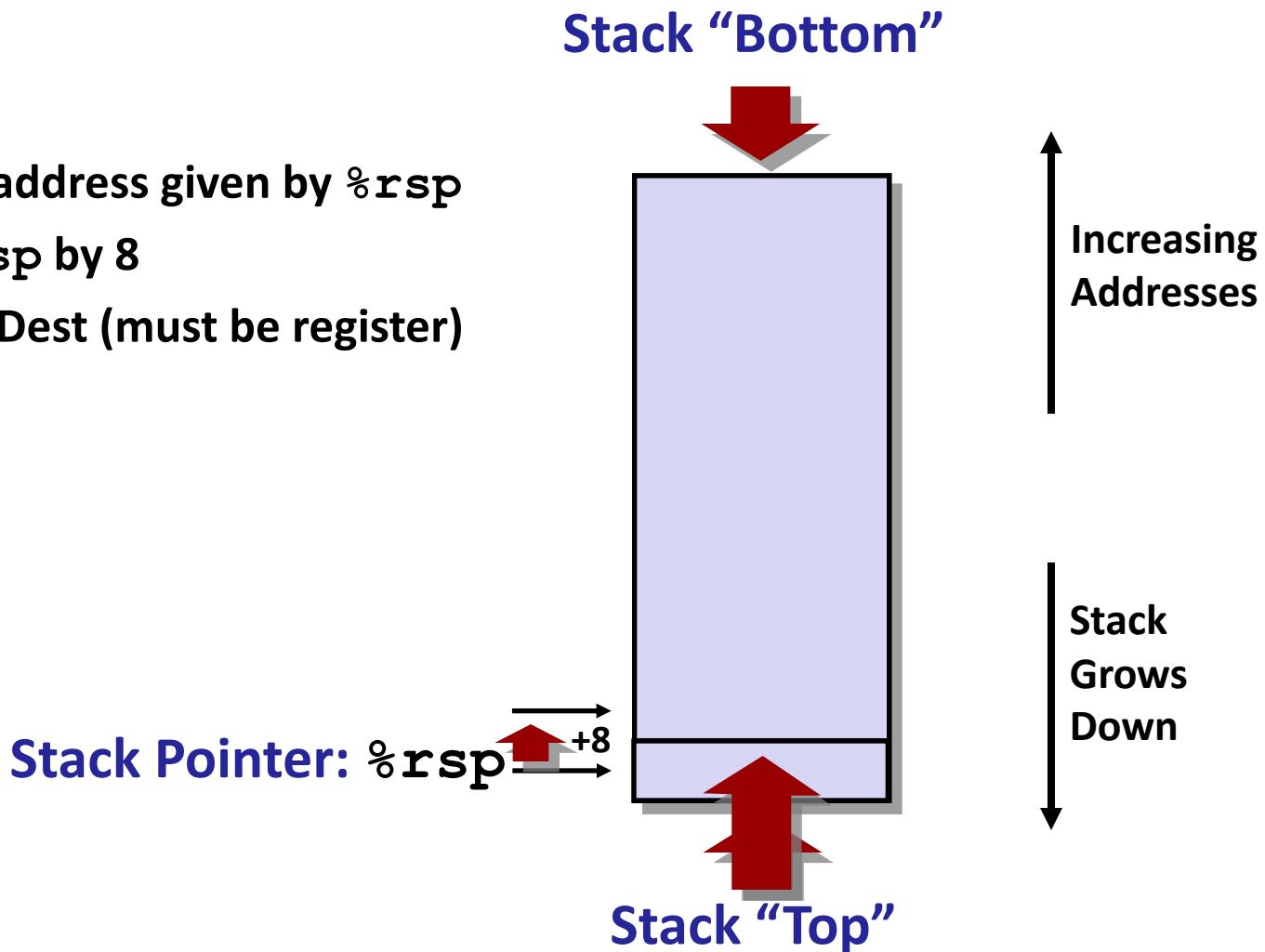
Stack “Bottom”



# x86-64 Stack: Pop

## ■ **popq Dest**

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



# Today: Procedures

**Textbook: [CS:APP3e] 3.7**

- **Stack Structure**
- **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;
}
```

000000000400540 <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;
}
```

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

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
```

```
•  
•  
400544: callq 400550 <mult2>  
400549: mov    %rax, (%rbx)  
•  
•
```

```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
```

```
400550: mov    %rdi,%rax  
•  
•  
400557: retq
```

0x130  
0x128  
0x120

%rsp      0x120  
              %rip      0x400544

The diagram illustrates the control flow between two functions. On the left, the assembly code for function `<multstore>` is shown. At address `400544`, a `callq` instruction jumps to address `400550` in function `<mult2>`. On the right, the stack memory is visualized as a vertical column of memory cells at addresses `0x130`, `0x128`, and `0x120`. The value `0x120` is stored at `0x120`, which is the current value of the `%rsp` register. A red arrow points from the `callq` instruction in `<multstore>` to the `0x120` cell. Another red arrow points from the `%rsp` label to the `0x120` cell. A green arrow points from the `0x120` cell to the `0x400544` cell, which contains the value `0x400544` and is labeled `%rip`.

# Control Flow Example #2

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
```

```
•  
•  
400544: callq 400550 <mult2>  
400549: mov    %rax, (%rbx) ←
```

0x130

0x128

0x120

0x118

0x400549

%rsp 0x118

%rip 0x400550

```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
```

```
400550: mov    %rdi,%rax ←  
•  
•  
400557: retq
```

# Control Flow Example #3

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
```

```
•  
•  
400544: callq 400550 <mult2>  
400549: mov    %rax, (%rbx) ←
```

0x130

0x128

0x120

0x118

0x400549

%rsp 0x118

%rip 0x400557

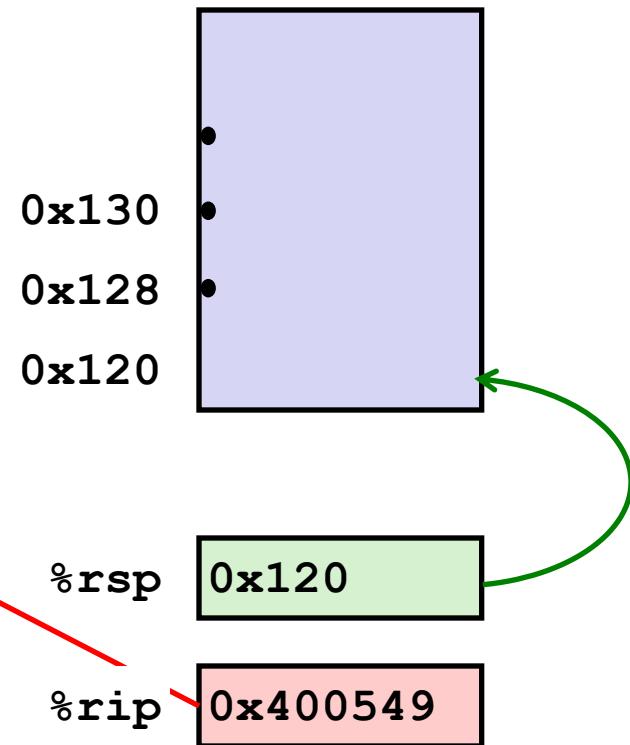
```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
```

```
400550: mov    %rdi,%rax  
•  
•  
400557: retq ←
```

# Control Flow Example #4

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:  
•  
•  
400544: callq  400550 <mult2>  
400549: mov     %rax, (%rbx) ←
```

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



# Today: Procedures

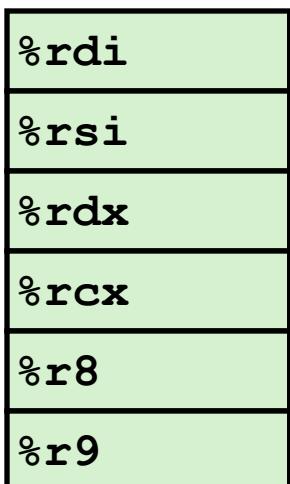
**Textbook: [CS:APP3e] 3.7**

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

# Procedure Data Flow

## Registers

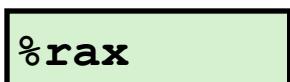
- First 6 arguments



## Stack



- Return value



- Only allocate stack space when needed

# Data Flow Examples

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

000000000400540 <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;
}
```

000000000400550 <mult2>:

```
# a in %rdi, b in %rsi
400550: mov    %rdi,%rax          # a
400553: imul   %rsi,%rax          # a * b
# s in %rax
400557: retq   %rax              # Return
```

# Today: Procedures

**Textbook: [CS:APP3e] 3.7**

- 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

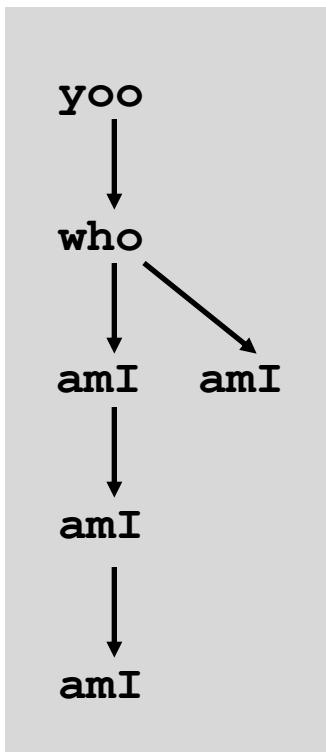
# Call Chain Example

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

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

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

Example  
Call Chain

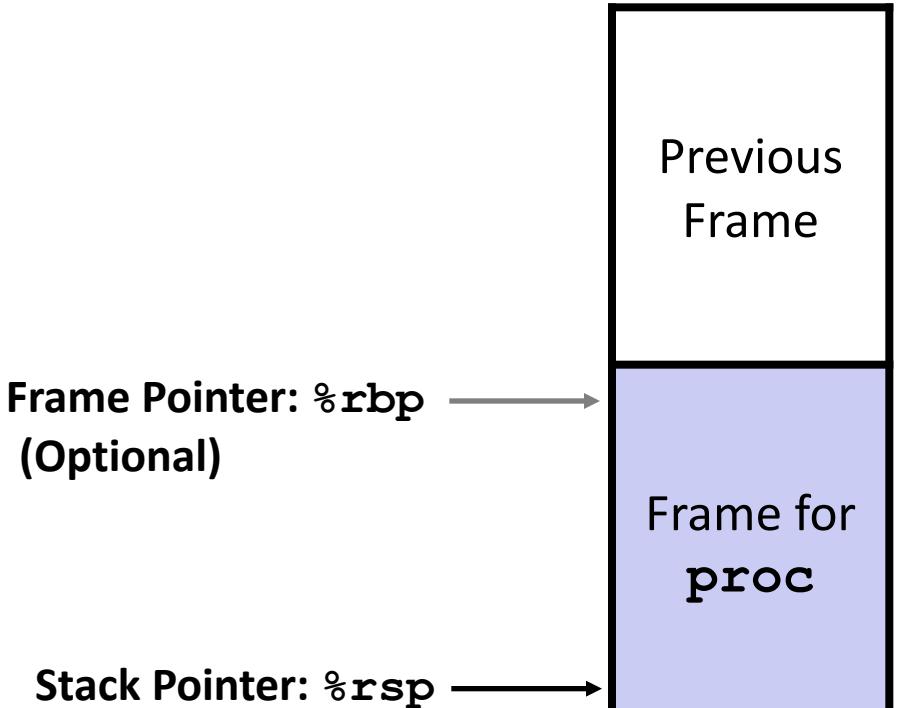


Procedure `amI()` is recursive

# Stack Frames

## ■ Contents

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

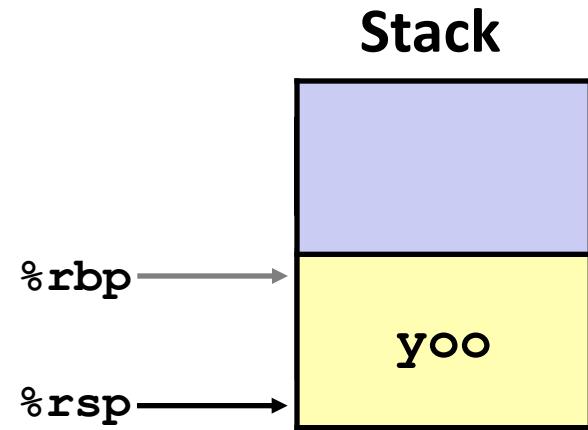
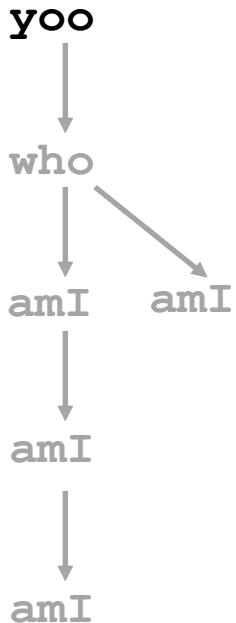


## ■ Management

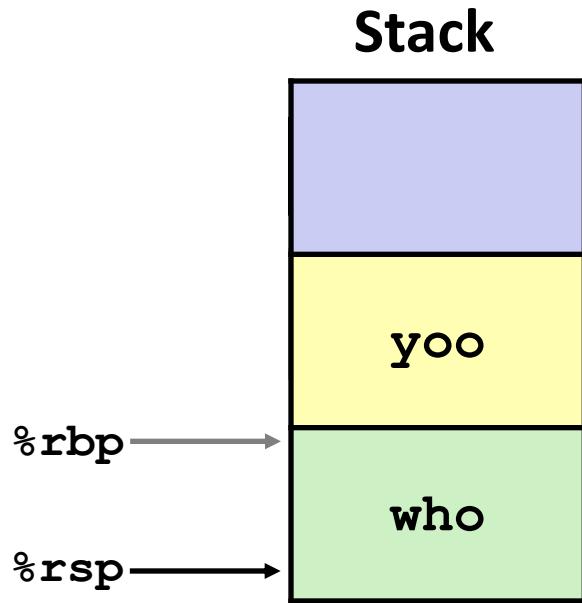
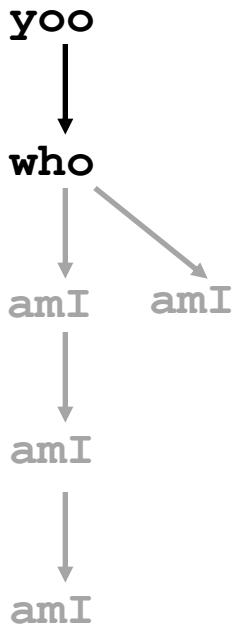
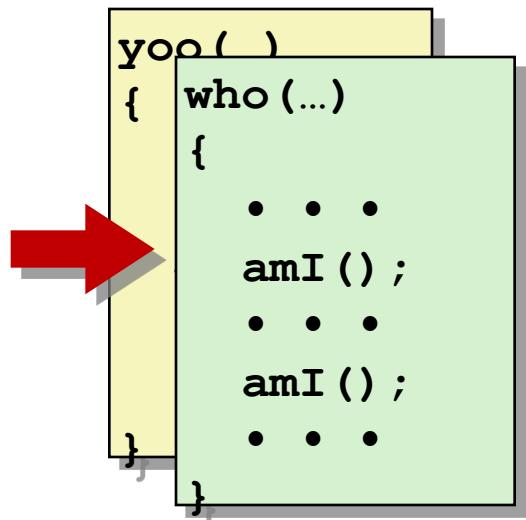
- Space allocated when enter procedure
  - “Set-up” code
  - Includes push by **call** instruction
- Deallocated when return
  - “Finish” code
  - Includes pop by **ret** instruction

# Example

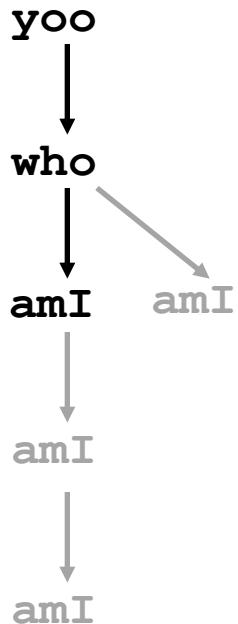
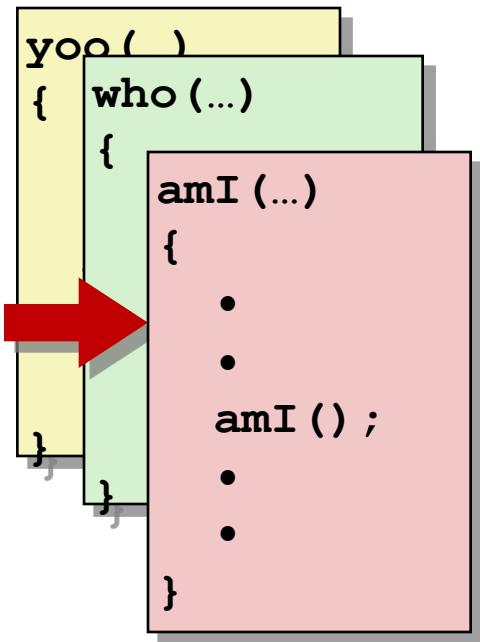
```
yoo (...)  
{  
    •  
    •  
    who () ;  
    •  
    •  
}
```



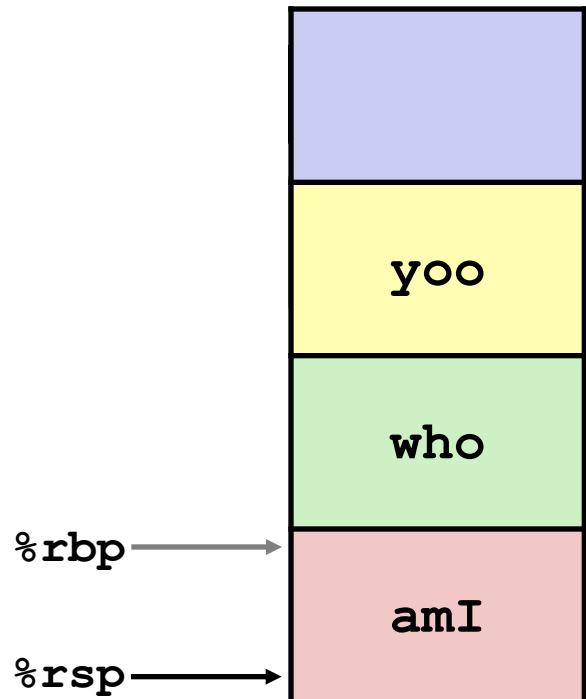
# Example



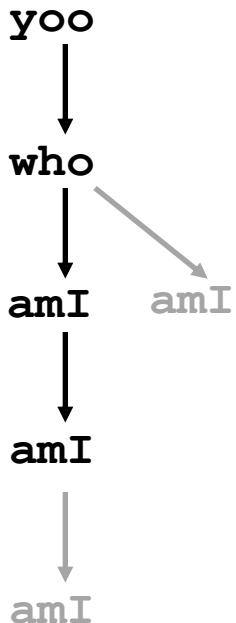
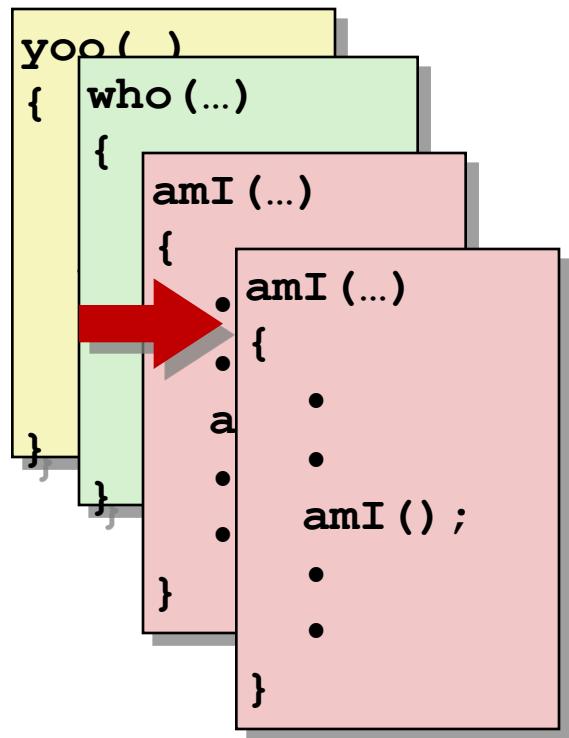
# Example



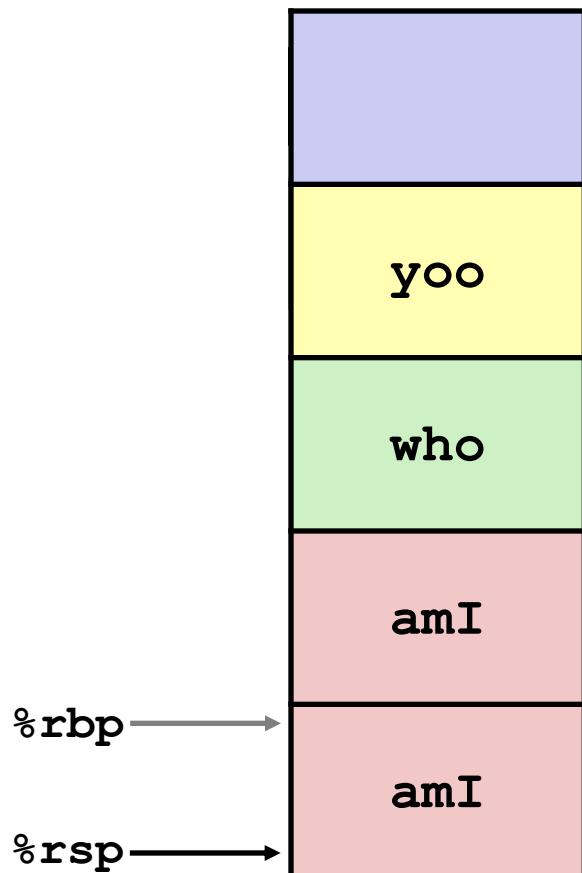
Stack



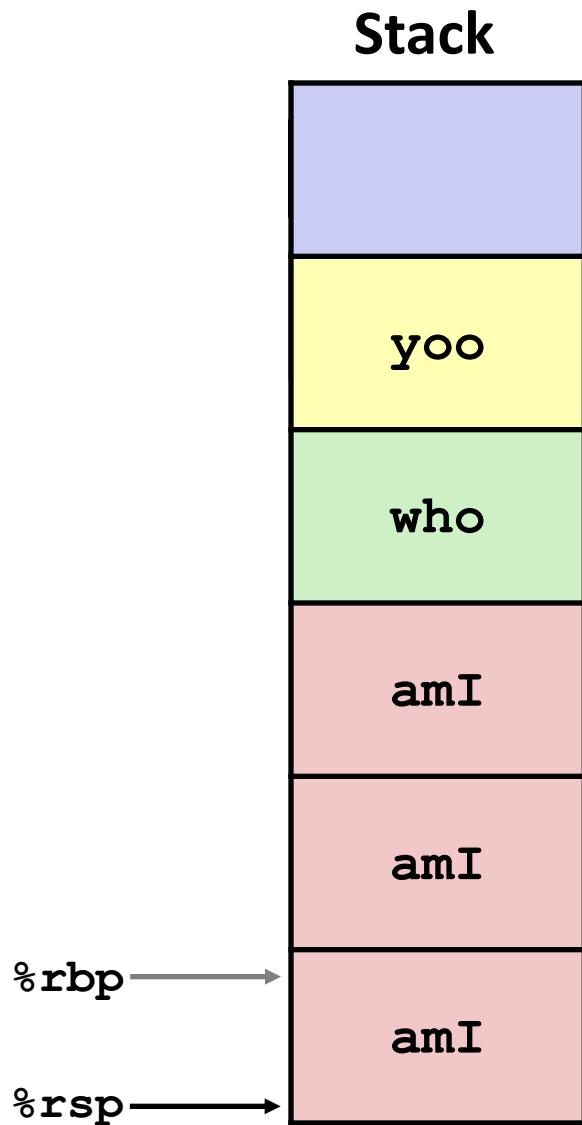
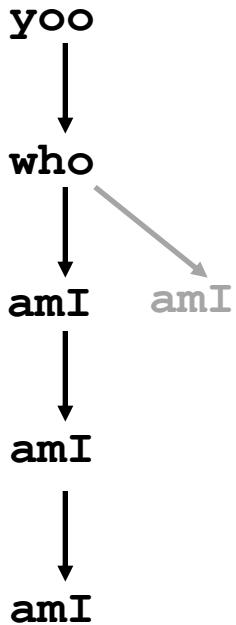
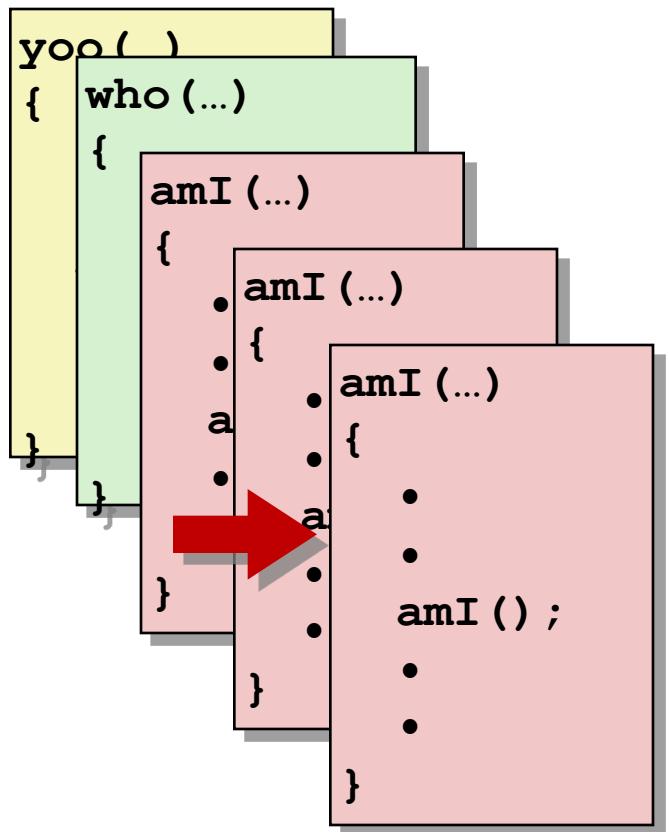
# Example



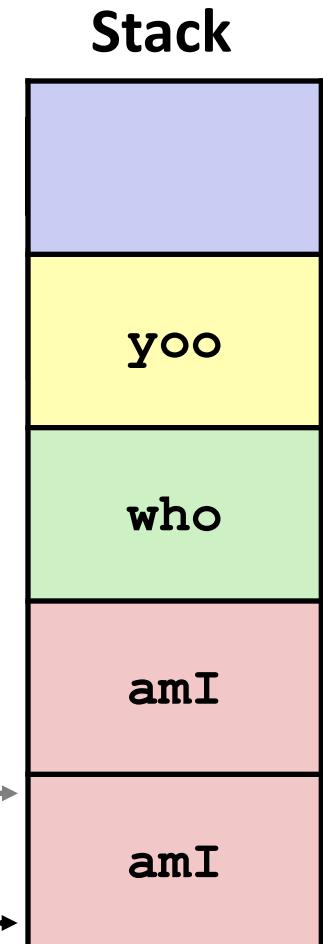
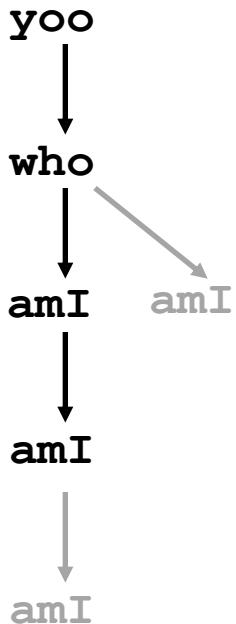
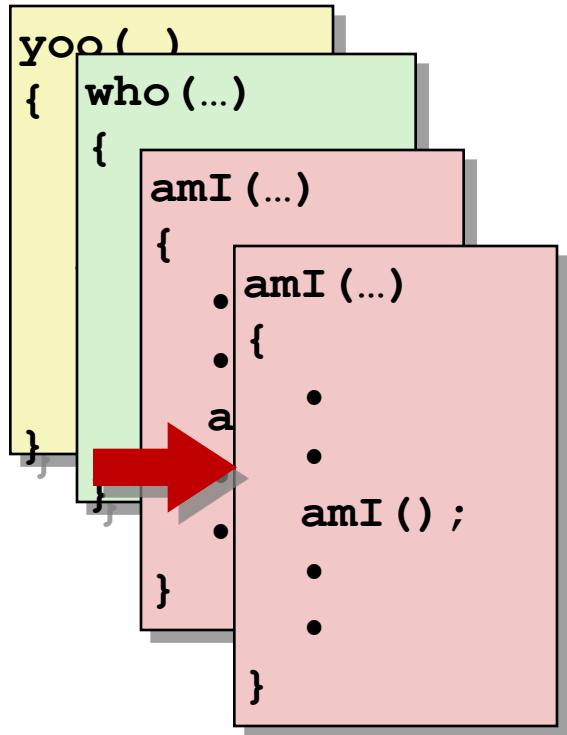
# Stack



# Example



# Example

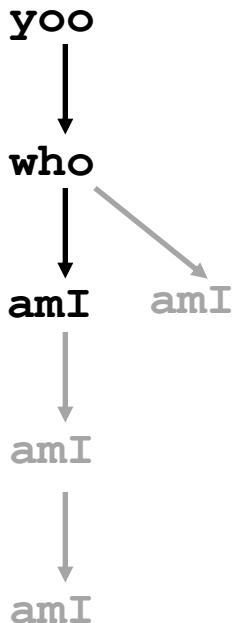


## Example

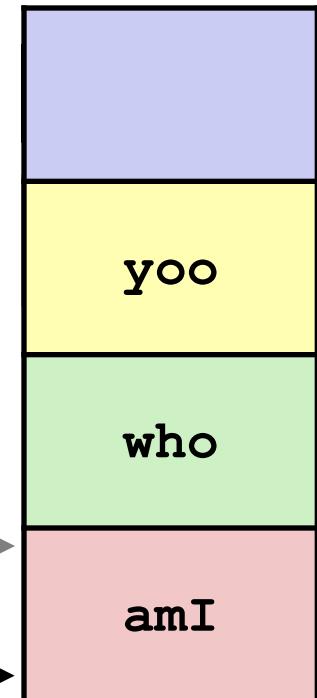
The diagram illustrates nested function scopes using colored boxes and curly braces. It consists of three nested levels:

- Outermost Scope (Yellow Box):** Contains the identifier `yoo( )`.
- Middle Scope (Green Box):** Contains the identifier `who ( ... )` and a brace `{`.
- Innermost Scope (Pink Box):** Contains the identifiers `amI ( ... )`, `{`, and `}`. Below these are four black dots, followed by the identifier `amI () ;`, another set of four black dots, and finally a closing brace `}`.

A large red arrow points from the left towards the middle scope, indicating the flow of execution or the current active scope.



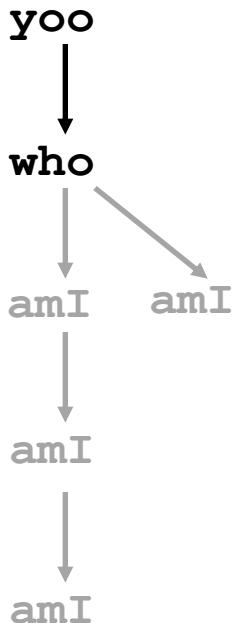
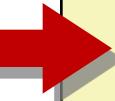
# Stack



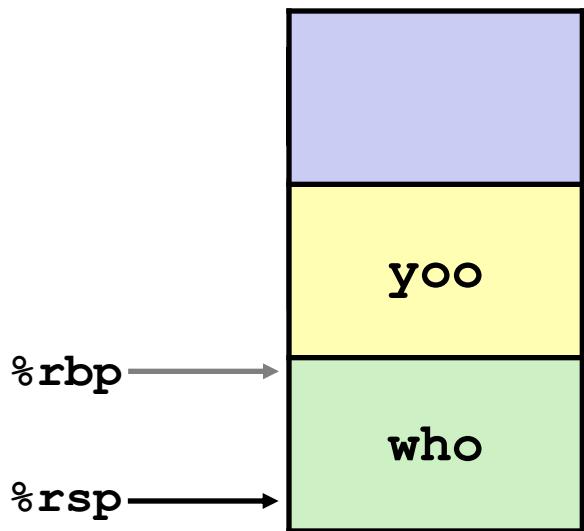
# Example

```
yoo()
{
    who(...)

    {
        • • •
        amI();
        • • •
        amI();
        • • •
    }
}
```



Stack

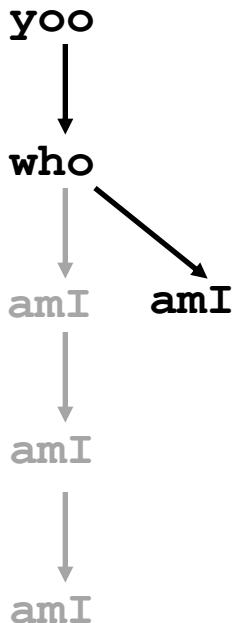


# Example

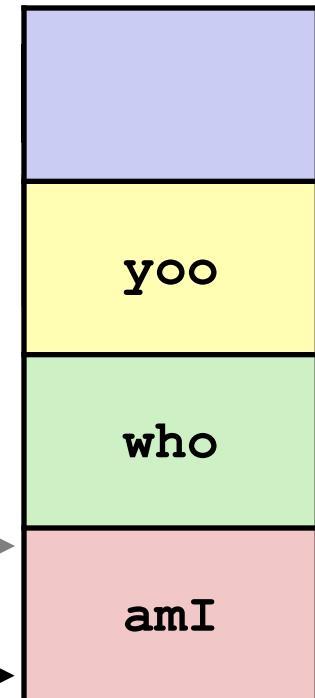
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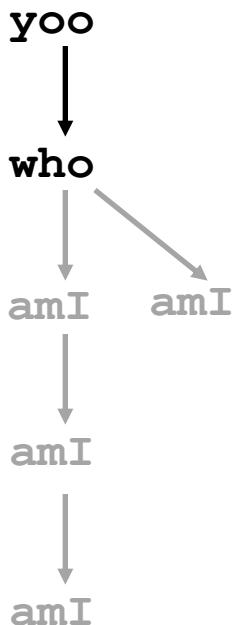
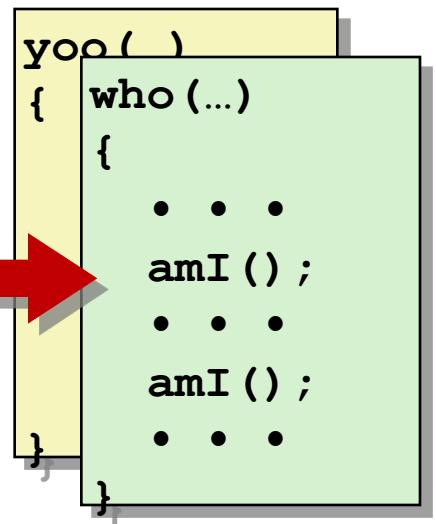
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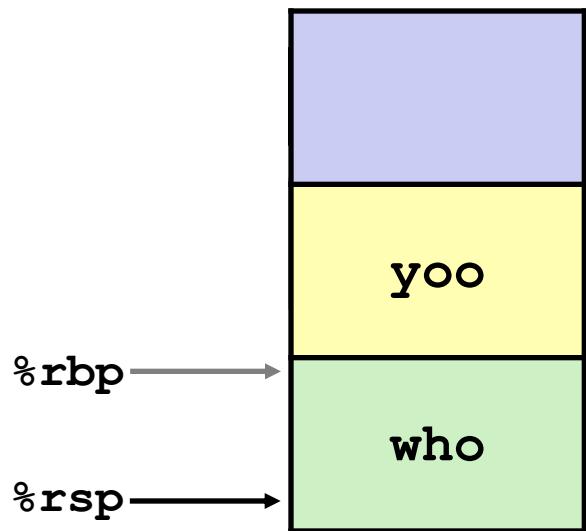
# Stack



# Example

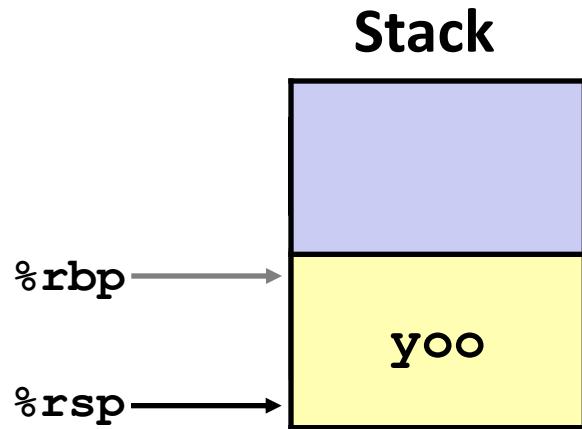
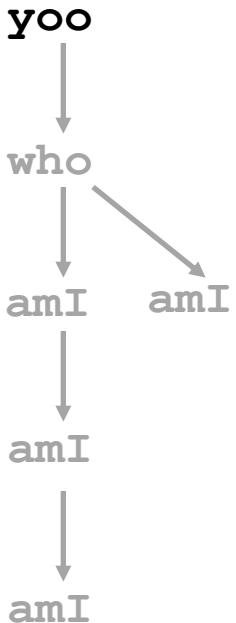
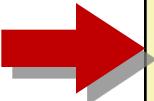


Stack



# Example

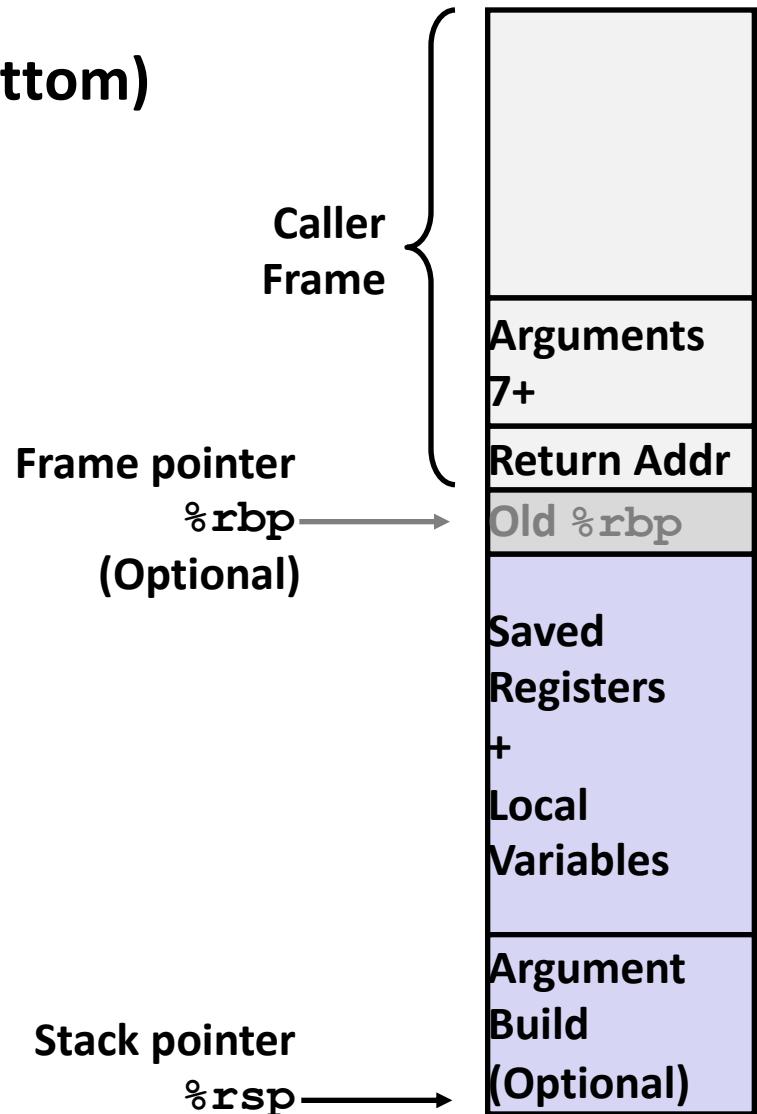
```
yoo (...) {  
    •  
    •  
    who () ;  
    •  
    •  
}
```



# x86-64/Linux Stack Frame

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

- “Argument build:”  
Parameters for function about to call
- Local variables  
If 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;  
}
```

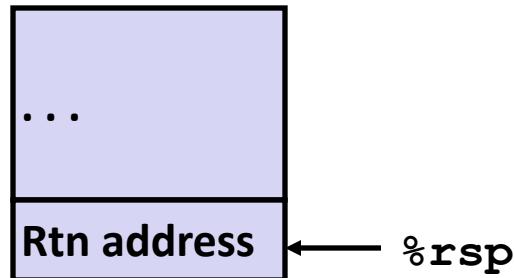
```
incr:  
    movq    (%rdi), %rax  
    addq    %rax, %rsi  
    movq    %rsi, (%rdi)  
    ret
```

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

# Example: Calling `incr` #1

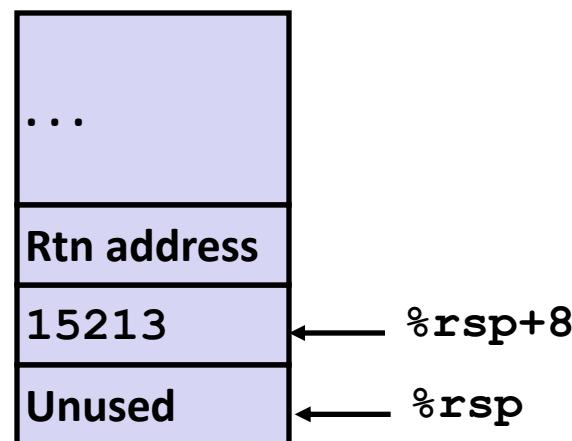
```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

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

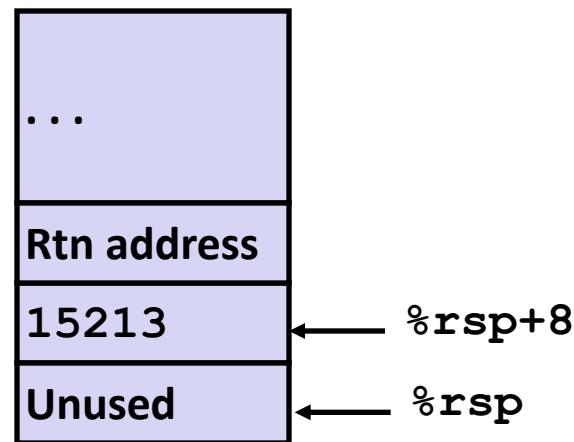


# Example: Calling `incr` #2

```
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



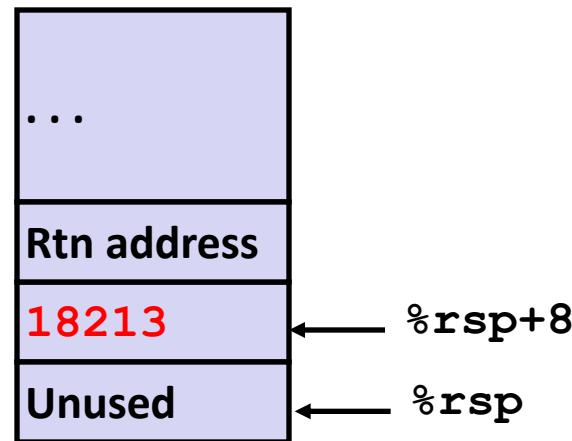
Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	3000

# 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

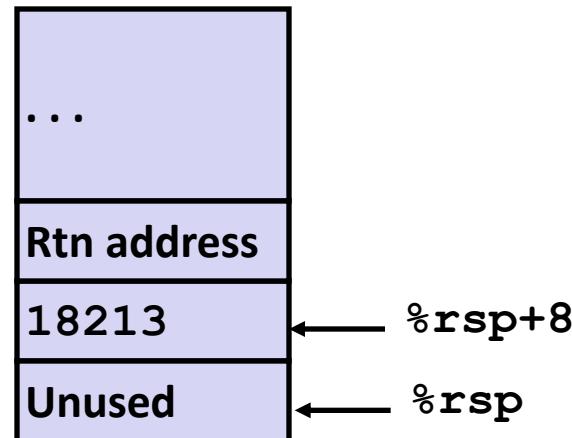


Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	3000

# Example: Calling `incr` #4

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

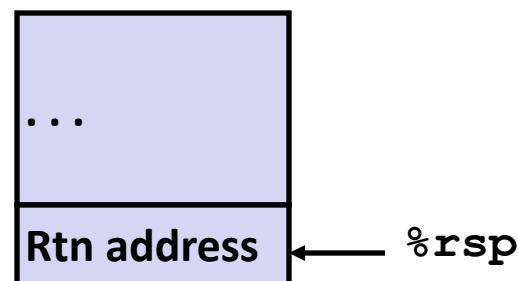
Stack Structure



```
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
```

Register	Use(s)
%rax	Return value

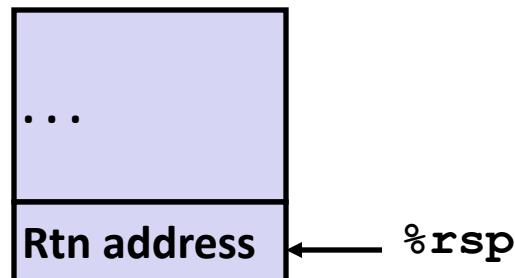
Updated Stack Structure



# Example: Calling `incr` #5

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

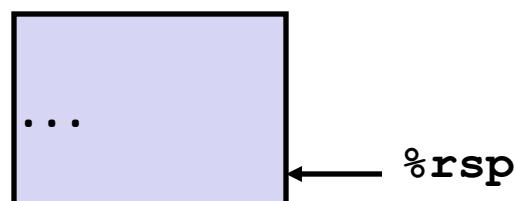
Updated Stack Structure



```
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
```

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
```

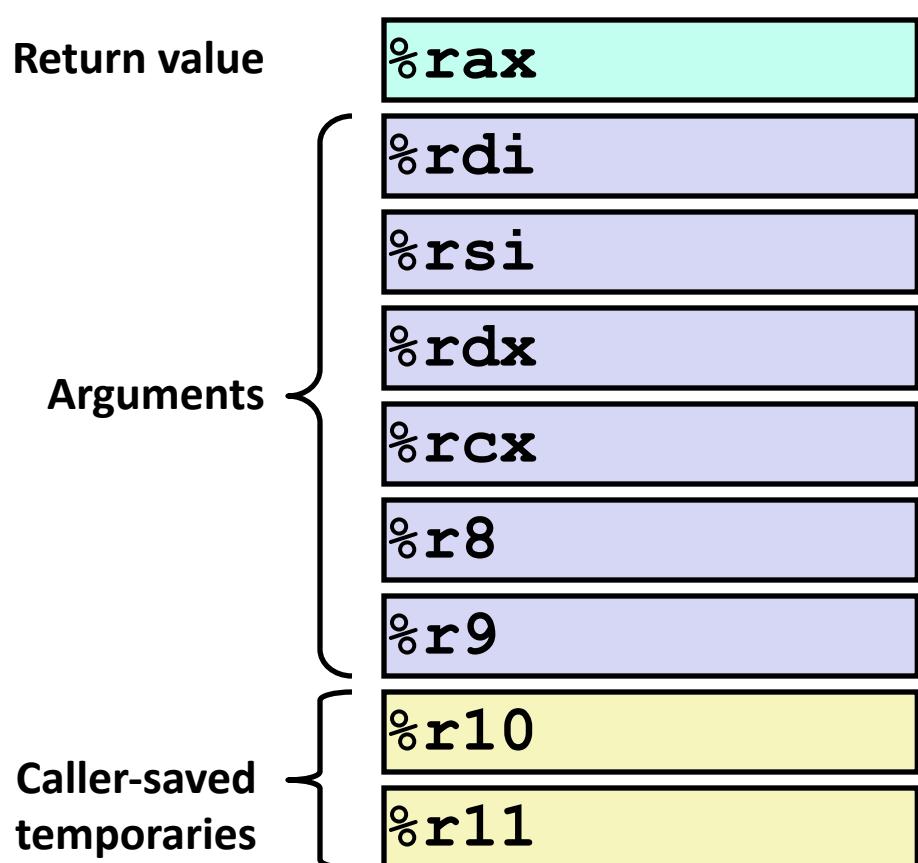
- Contents of register **%rdx** overwritten by **who**
- This could be trouble → something should be done!
  - Need some coordination

# 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

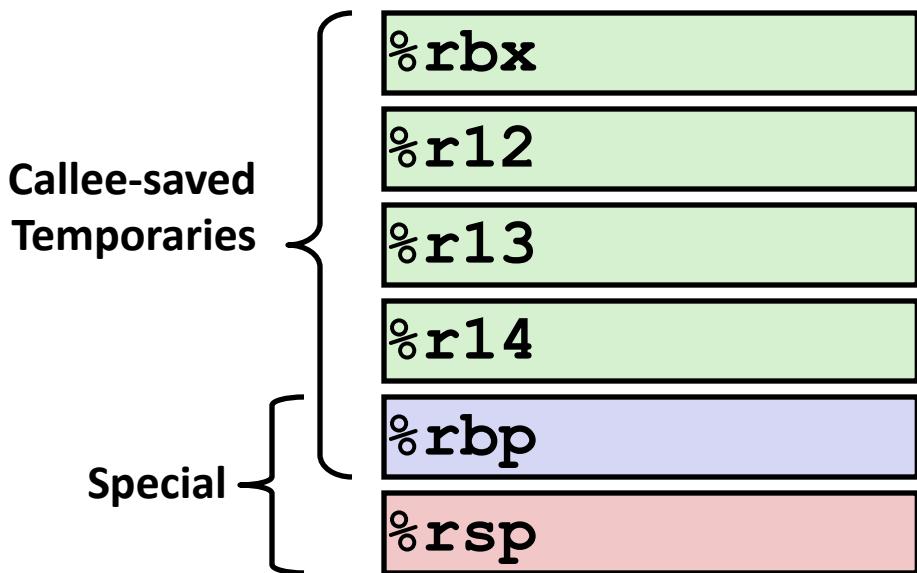
# x86-64 Linux Register Usage #1

- **%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

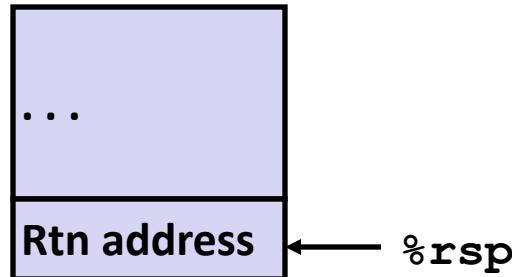


# Callee-Saved Example #1

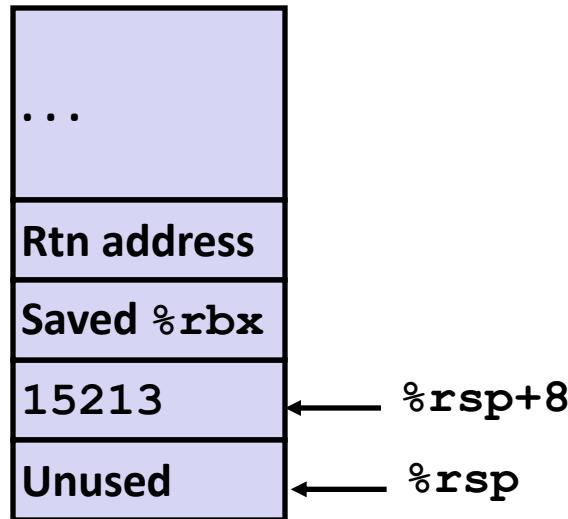
```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

```
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
```

Initial Stack Structure



Resulting Stack Structure

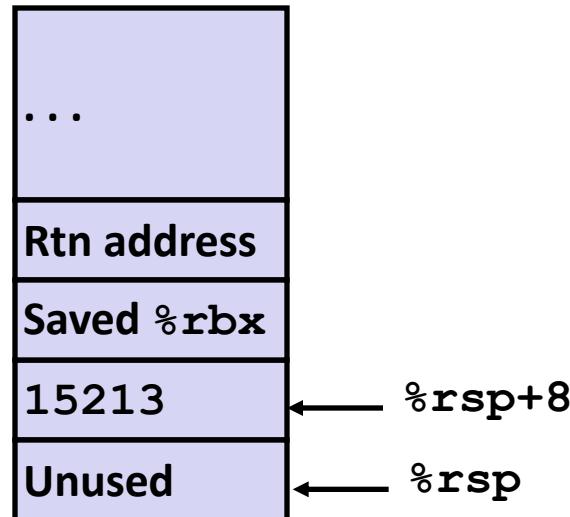


# Callee-Saved Example #2

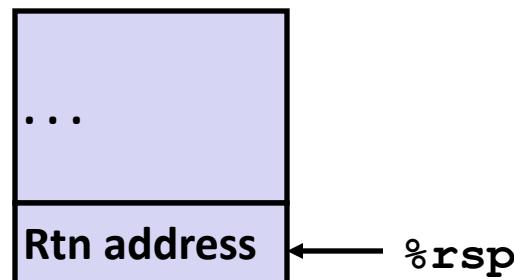
```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

```
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
```

Resulting Stack Structure



Pre-return Stack Structure



# Today: Procedures

**Textbook: [CS:APP3e] 3.7**

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

# Recursive Function

```
/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    else
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}
```

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
    popq   %rbx
```

.L6:

```
    rep; ret
```

# Recursive Function Terminal Case

```
/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    else
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}
```

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
popq	%rbx

.L6:

**rep; ret**

Register	Use(s)	Type
%rdi	x	Argument
%rax	Return value	Return value

# Recursive Function Register Save

```
/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    else
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}
```

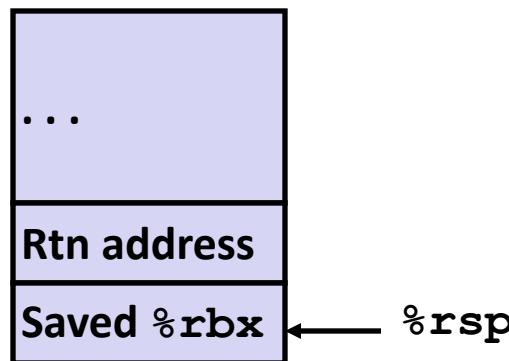
pcount\_r:

movl	\$0, %eax
testq	%rdi, %rdi
je	.L6
pushq	%rbx
movq	%rdi, %rbx
andl	\$1, %ebx
shrq	%rdi
call	pcount_r
addq	%rbx, %rax
popq	%rbx

.L6:

rep; ret

Register	Use(s)	Type
%rdi	x	Argument



# Recursive Function Call Setup

```
/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    else
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}
```

`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
    popq   %rbx
```

`.L6:`

```
    rep; ret
```

Register	Use(s)	Type
%rdi	<code>x &gt;&gt; 1</code>	Rec. argument
%rbx	<code>x &amp; 1</code>	Callee-saved

# Recursive Function Call

```
/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    else
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}
```

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
    popq   %rbx
```

.L6:

rep; ret

Register	Use(s)	Type
%rbx	x & 1	Callee-saved
%rax	Recursive call return value	

# Recursive Function Result

```
/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    else
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}
```

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
    popq   %rbx
```

.L6:

rep; ret

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

# Recursive Function Completion

```
/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    else
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}
```

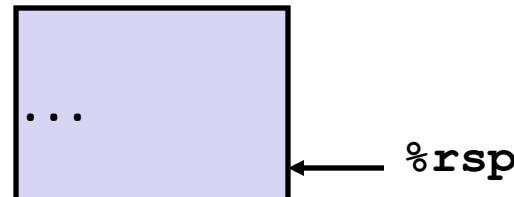
pcount\_r:

```
    movl    $0, %eax
    testq   %rdi, %rdi
    je      .L6
    pushq   %rbx
    movq   %rdi, %rbx
    andl   $1, %ebx
    shrq   %rdi
    call   pcount_r
    addq   %rbx, %rax
    popq   %rbx
```

.L6:

**rep; ret**

Register	Use(s)	Type
%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 attack)
- 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

