

Machine-Level Programming II: Procedures

COMP400727: Introduction to Computer Systems

Danfeng Shan
Xi'an Jiaotong University

Mechanisms in Procedures

Passing control 控制权转移

To beginning of procedure code

Back to return point

Passing data 传参

Procedure arguments

Return value

Memory management 内存分配

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 (...) {  
    •  
    •  
    y = Q(x);  
    print(y)  
    •  
}
```

```
int Q(int i)  
{  
    int t = 3*i;  
    int v[10];  
    •  
    •  
    return v[t];  
}
```

Mechanisms in Procedures

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Back to return point

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Procedure arguments

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Memory management

Allocate during procedure execution

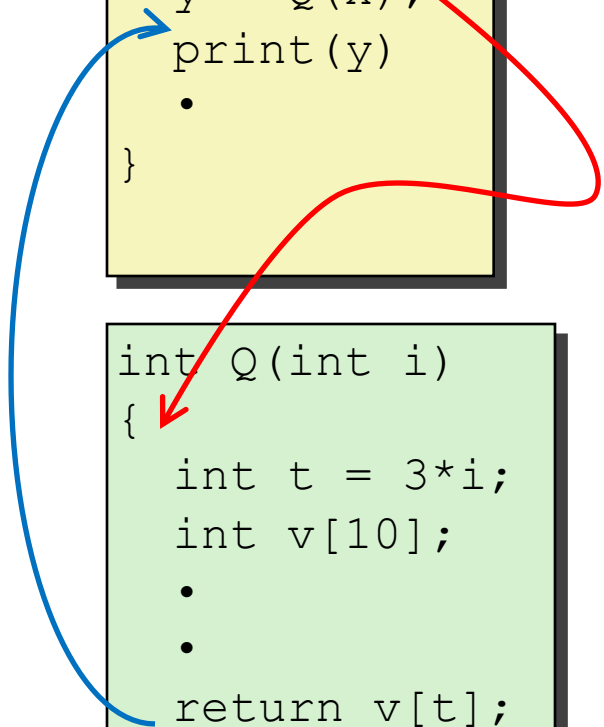
Deallocate upon return

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    .  
    .  
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    .  
    .  
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```



Mechanisms in Procedures

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To beginning of procedure code

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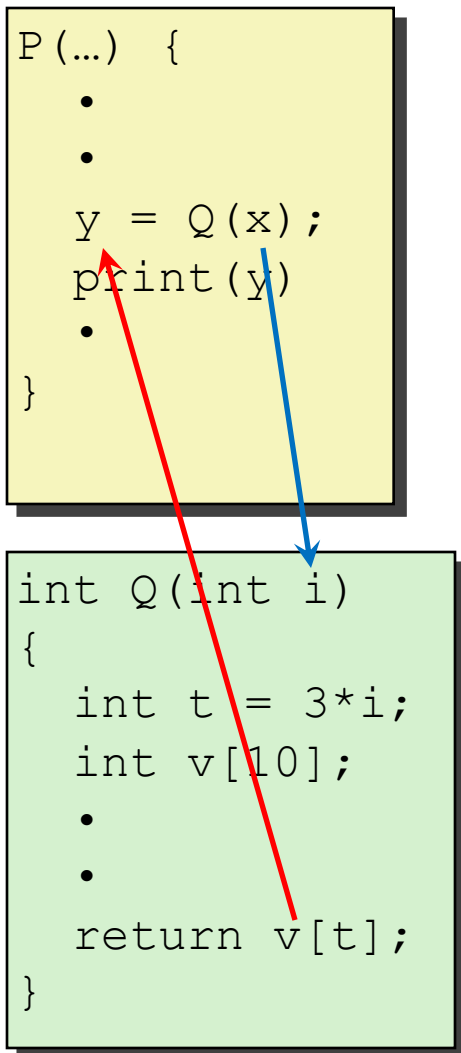
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int Q(int i)  
{  
    int t = 3*i;  
    int v[10];  
    •  
    •  
    return v[t];  
}
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Mechanisms in Procedures

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To beginning of procedure code

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

Mechanisms in Procedures

```
P (...) {
```

Machine instructions implement the mechanisms, but the choices are determined by designers. These choices make up the **Application Binary Interface (ABI)**.

Deallocate upon return

Mechanisms all implemented with machine instructions

x86-64 implementation of a procedure uses only those mechanisms required

```
int v[10];  
.  
.  
return v[t];  
}
```

Procedures

Stack Structure

Calling Conventions

Passing control

Passing data

Managing local data

If we have time: illustration of recursion

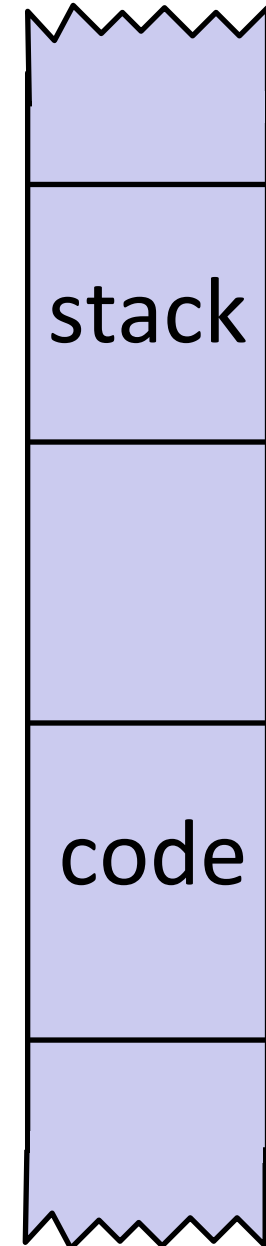
x86-64 Stack

Region of memory managed with stack discipline

Memory viewed as array of bytes.

Different regions have different purposes.

(Like ABI, a policy decision)



x86-64 Stack

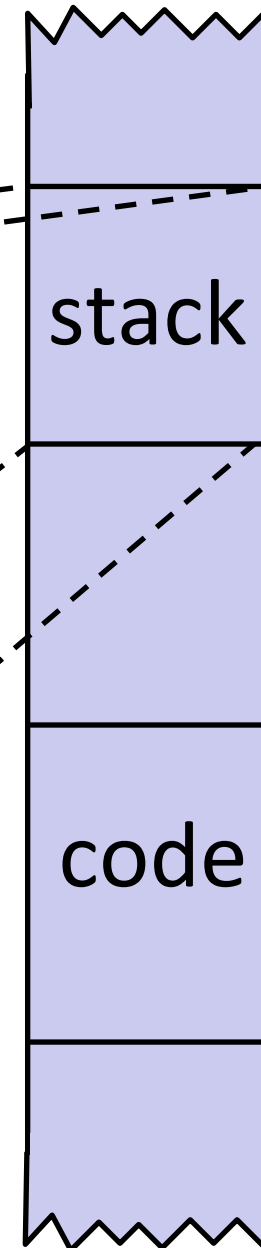
Region of memory managed
with stack discipline

Stack "Bottom"



Stack Pointer: `%rsp` →

Stack "Top"



x86-64 Stack

**Region of memory managed
with stack discipline**

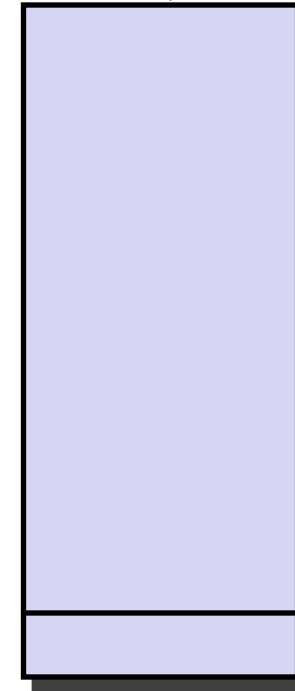
Grows toward lower addresses

**Register `%rsp` contains
lowest stack address**

address of “top” element

Stack Pointer: `%rsp` →

Stack “Bottom”



Increasing
Addresses

Stack
Grows
Down

Stack “Top”



x86-64 Stack: Push

pushq Src

Fetch operand at *Src*

Decrement **%rsp** by 8

Write operand at address given by **%rsp**

val

Stack Pointer:
%rsp

Stack "Bottom"



↑
Increasing
Addresses

↓
Stack
Grows
Down

Stack "Top"



x86-64 Stack: Push

pushq Src

Fetch operand at *Src*

Decrement **%rsp** by 8

Write operand at address given by **%rsp**

val

Stack Pointer:

%rsp



Stack "Bottom"



Increasing
Addresses



Stack
Grows
Down



Stack "Top"



x86-64 Stack: Pop

`popq Dest`

Read value at address given by `%rsp`

Increment `%rsp` by 8

Store value at `Dest` (usually a register)

Value is **copied**; it remains
in memory at old `%rsp`

Stack Pointer:

`%rsp` 

Stack "Bottom"



Increasing
Addresses



Stack
Grows
Down



Stack "Top"



Procedures

Stack Structure

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If we have time: illustration of recursion

Code Examples

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

```
00000000000400540 <multstore>:
400540: push    %rbx           # Save %rbx
400541: mov     %rdx,%rbx      # Save dest
400544: call    400550 <mult2> # mult2(x,y)
400549: mov     %rax, (%rbx)    # Save at dest
40054c: pop     %rbx           # Restore %rbx
40054d: ret                     # Return
```

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

```
00000000000400550 <mult2>:
400550: mov     %rdi,%rax      # a
400553: imul    %rsi,%rax      # a * b
400557: ret                     # 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

These instructions are sometimes printed with a `q` suffix

This is just to remind you that you're looking at 64-bit code

Control Flow Example #1

```
00000000000400540 <multstore>:
```

•

•

```
400544: call    400550 <mult2>
```

```
400549: mov     %rax, (%rbx)
```

•

•

```
00000000000400550 <mult2>:
```

```
400550: mov     %rdi, %rax
```

•

•

```
400557: ret
```

0x130

0x128

0x120

%rsp

%rip

0x120

0x400544

Control Flow Example #2

```
00000000000400540 <multstore>:
```

•

•

```
400544: call    400550 <mult2>
```

```
400549: mov     %rax, (%rbx) ←
```

•

•

```
00000000000400550 <mult2>:
```

```
400550: mov     %rdi,%rax ←
```

•

•

```
400557: ret
```

0x130

0x128

0x120

0x118

%rsp

%rip

0x400549

0x118

0x400550

Control Flow Example #3

```
00000000000400540 <multstore>:
```

•

•

```
400544: call    400550 <mult2>
```

```
400549: mov     %rax, (%rbx) ←
```

•

•

```
00000000000400550 <mult2>:
```

```
400550: mov     %rdi,%rax
```

•

•

```
400557: ret ←
```

0x130

0x128

0x120

0x118

%rsp

%rip

0x400549

0x118

0x400557

Control Flow Example #4

```
00000000000400540 <multstore>:
```

•

•

```
400544: call    400550 <mult2>
```

```
400549: mov     %rax, (%rbx)
```

•

•

```
00000000000400550 <mult2>:
```

```
400550: mov     %rdi,%rax
```

•

•

```
400557: ret
```

0x130

0x128

0x120

%rsp

0x120

%rip

0x400549

Procedures

Stack Structure

Calling Conventions

Passing control

Passing data

Managing local data

If we have time: illustration of recursion

Procedure Data Flow

Registers

First 6 arguments

<code>%rdi</code>
<code>%rsi</code>
<code>%rdx</code>
<code>%rcx</code>
<code>%r8</code>
<code>%r9</code>

Return value

<code>%rax</code>

Stack

...
Arg <i>n</i>
...
Arg 8
Arg 7

Only allocate stack space
when needed

Examples

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

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
    # x in %rdi, y in %rsi, dest in %rdx
    . . .
400541: mov     %rdx,%rbx        # Save dest
400544: call    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;
}
```

```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
    # a in %rdi, b in %rsi
400550: mov     %rdi,%rax        # a
400553: imul    %rsi,%rax        # a * b
    # s in %rax
400557: ret                     # Return
```

Procedures

Stack Structure

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If we have time: 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

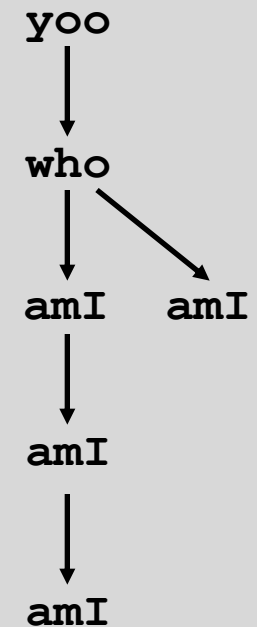
```
yoo (...)  
{  
  .  
  .  
  who ();  
  .  
  .  
}
```

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

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

Procedure `amI ()` is recursive

Example Call Chain



Stack Frames

Contents

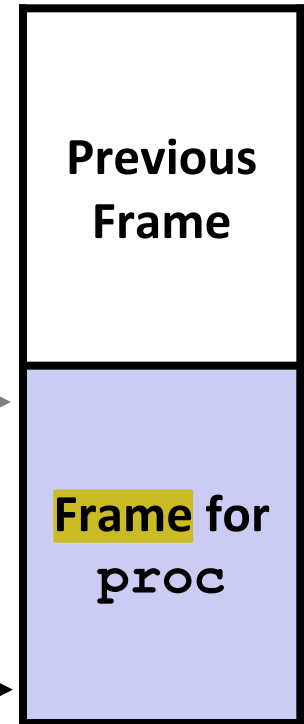
Return information

Local storage (if needed)

Temporary space (if needed)

Frame Pointer: `%rbp`
(Optional)

Stack Pointer: `%rsp`



Management

Space allocated when enter procedure

“Set-up” code 开启函数 => 需要内存时：栈顶指针向下移

Includes push by **call** instruction


Deallocated when return

“Finish” code 关闭函数 => 不需要内存时：栈顶指针向上移

Includes pop by **ret** instruction

malloc/new 分配后在heap中，不会被“释放”掉





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

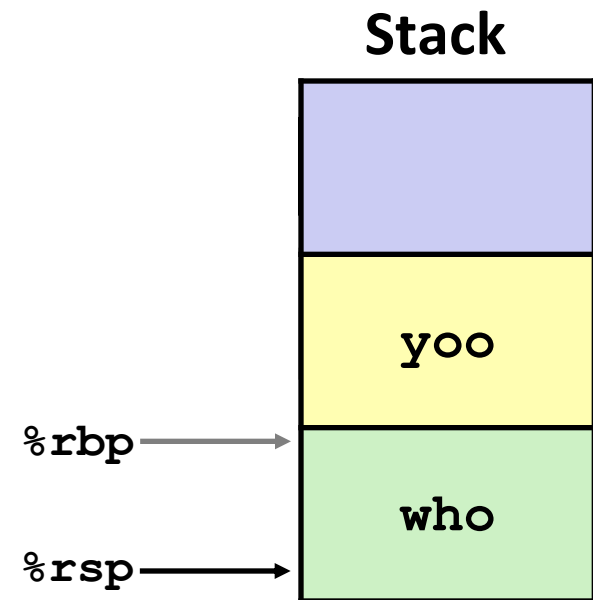
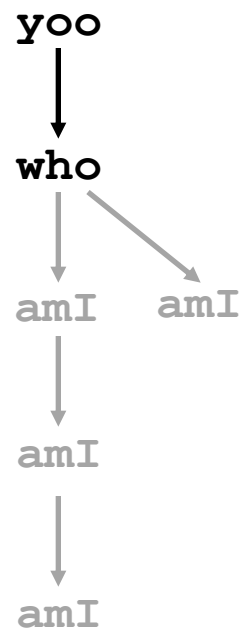
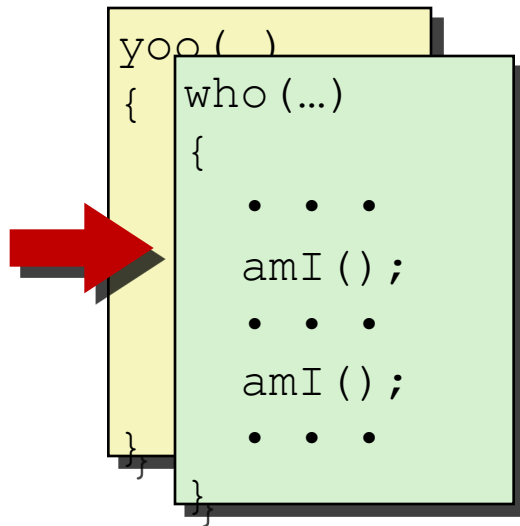
```
yoo  
  ↓  
who  
  ↓  ↘  
amI  amI  
  ↓  
amI  
  ↓  
amI
```

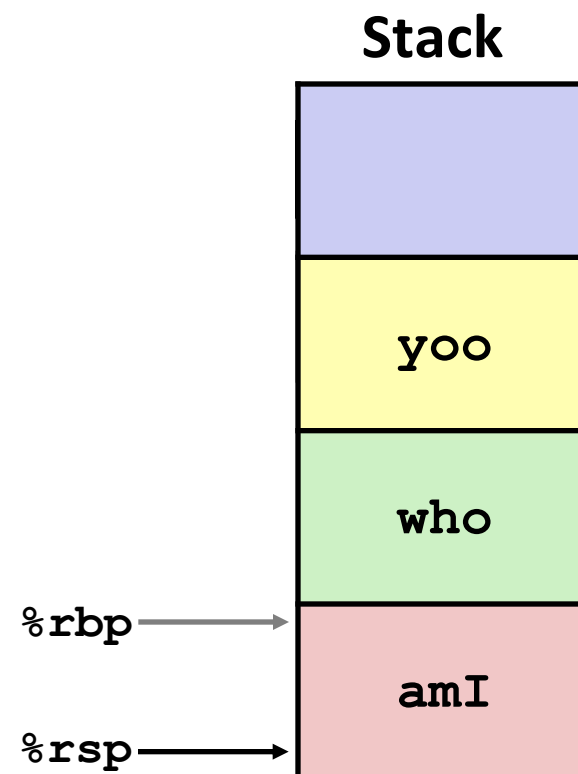
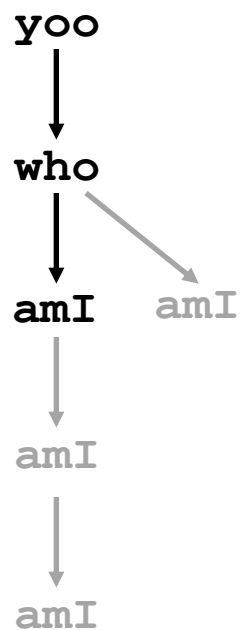
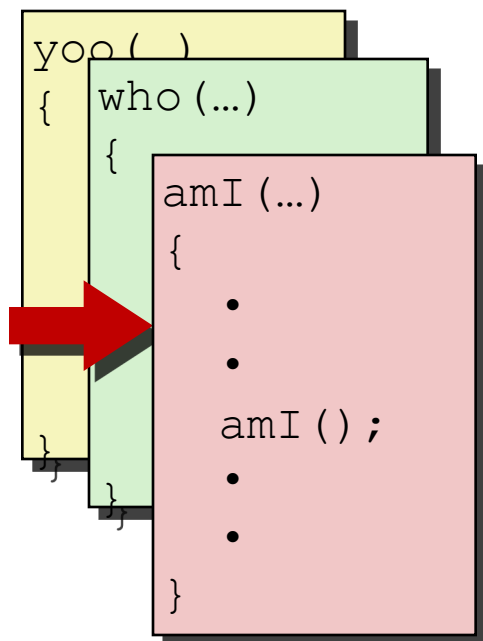
Stack

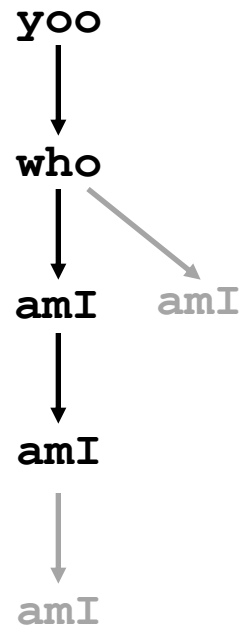
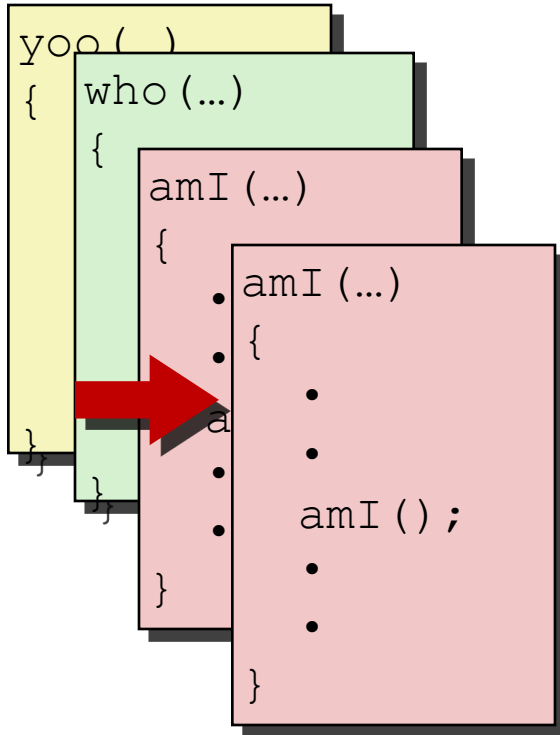
%rbp →

%rsp →

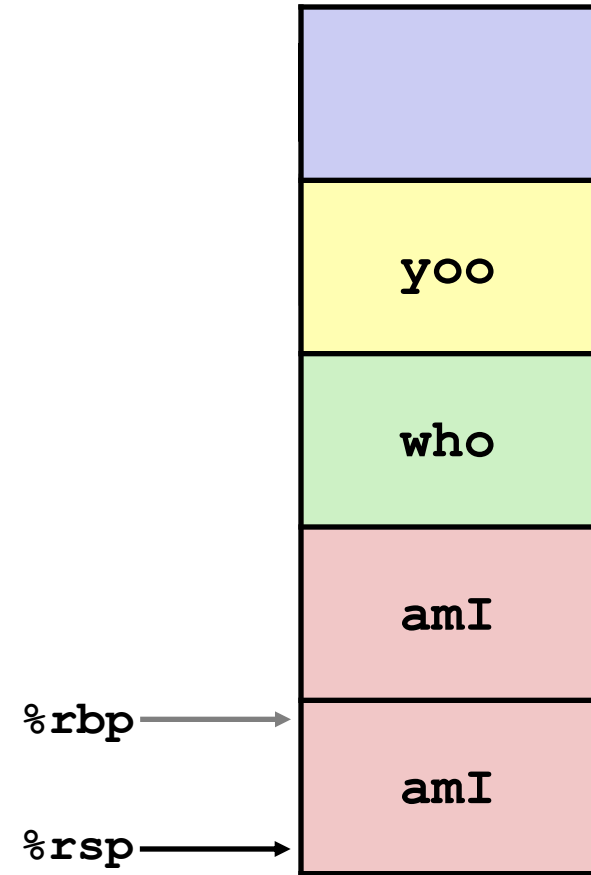
yoo

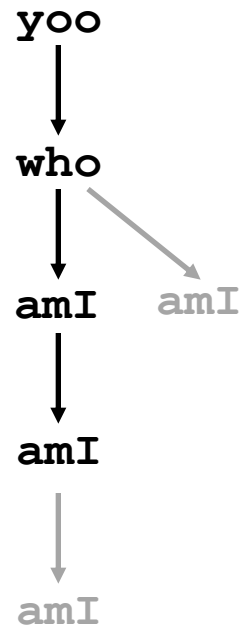
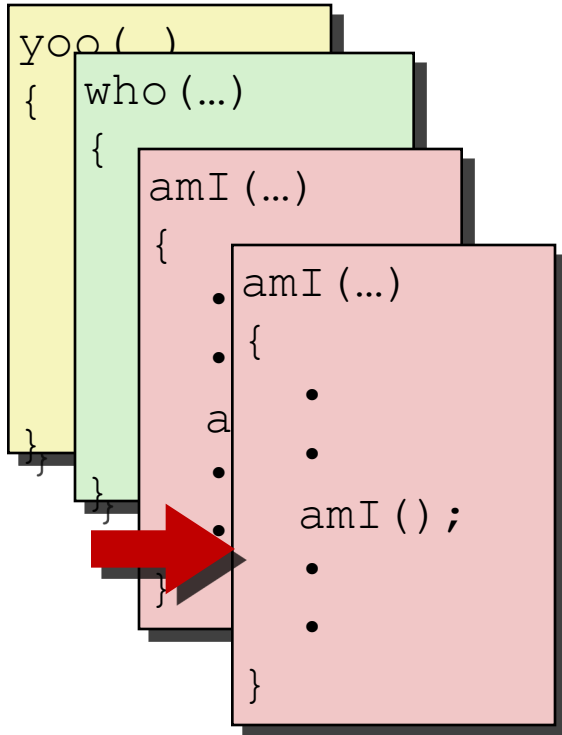




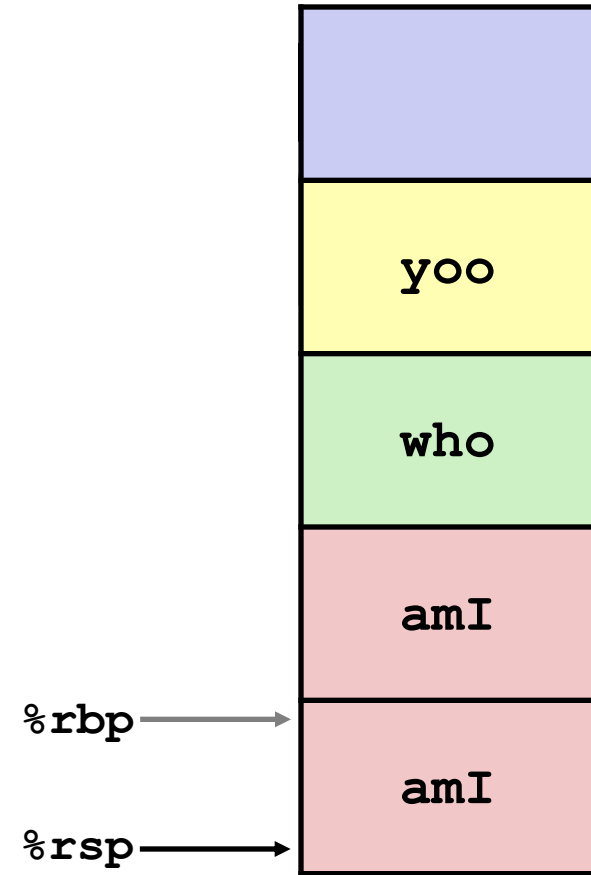


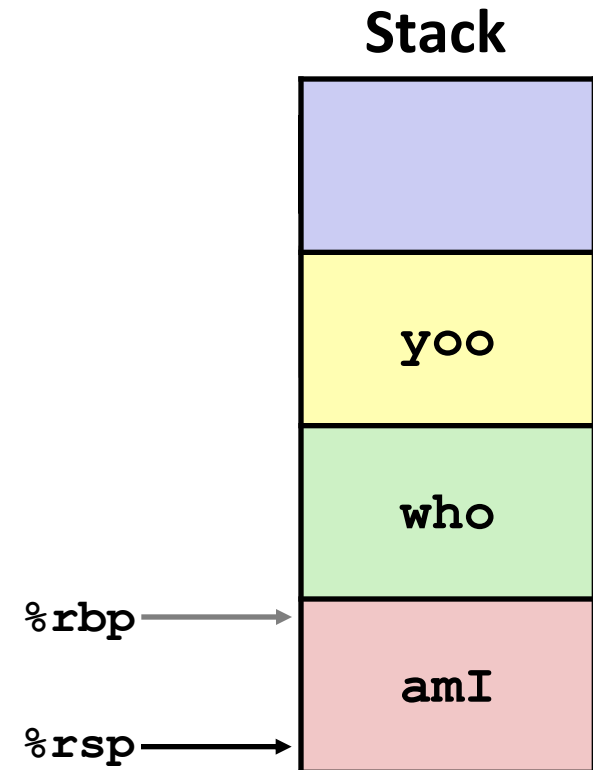
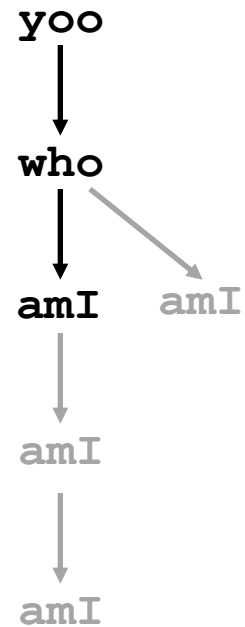
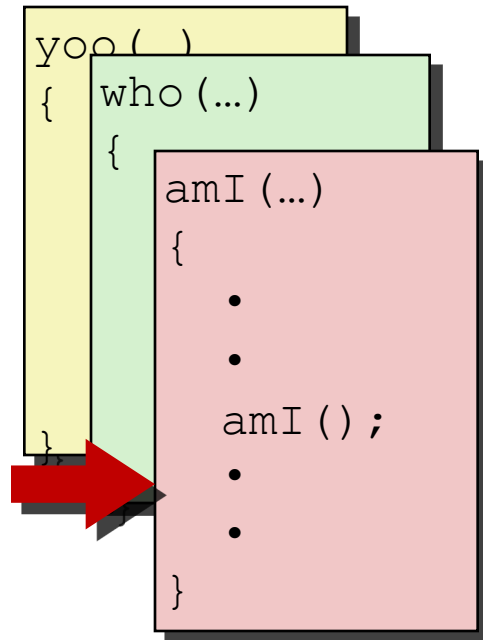
Stack

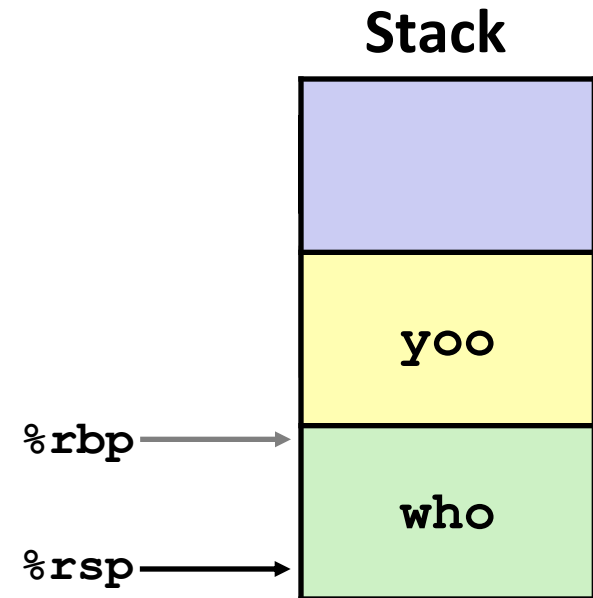
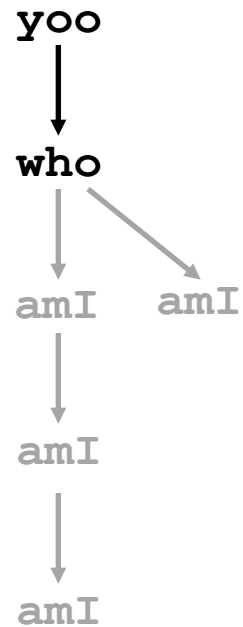
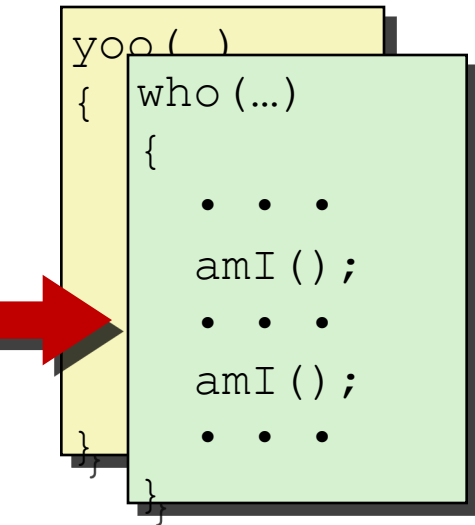




Stack

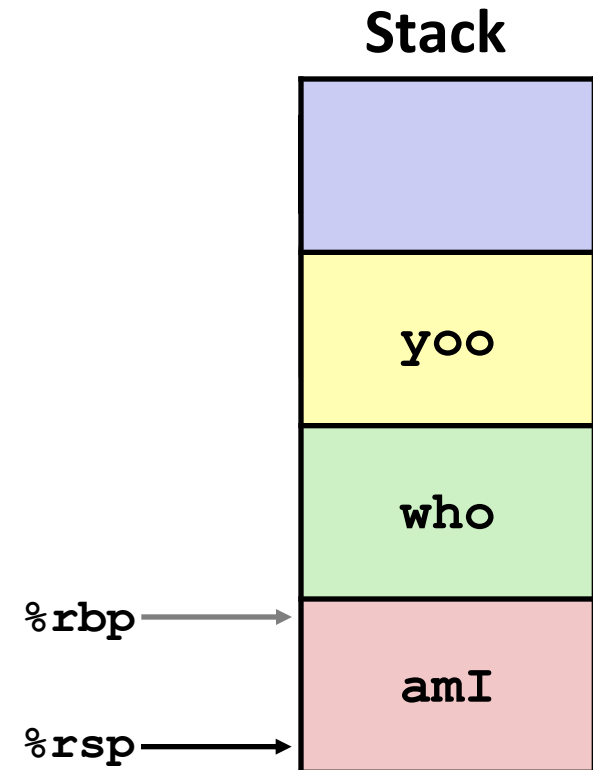
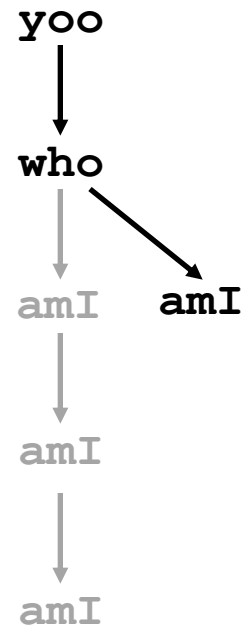
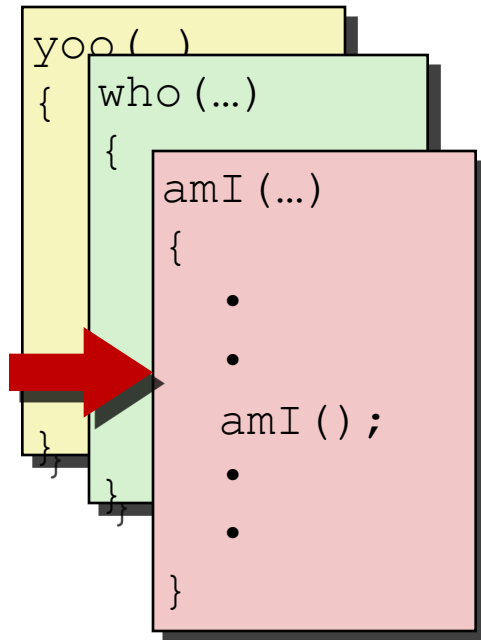






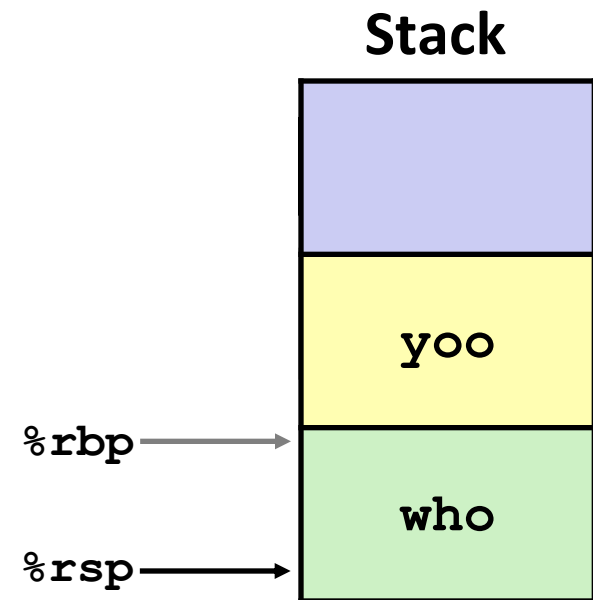
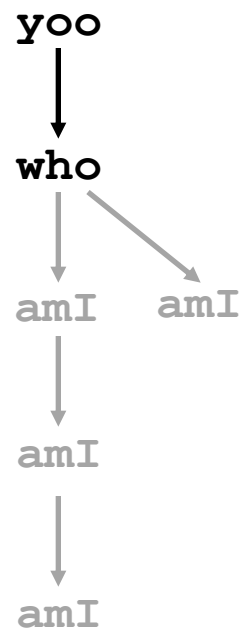
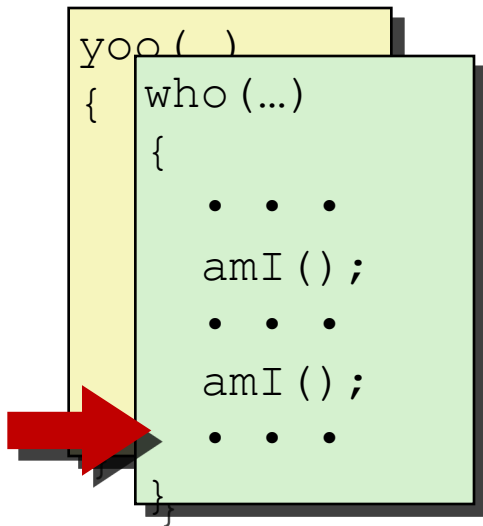
UPDF

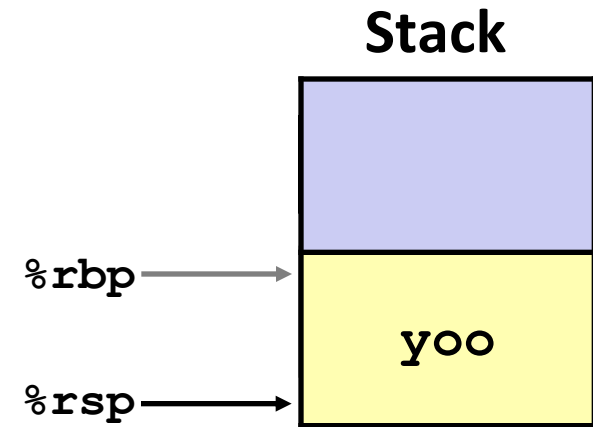
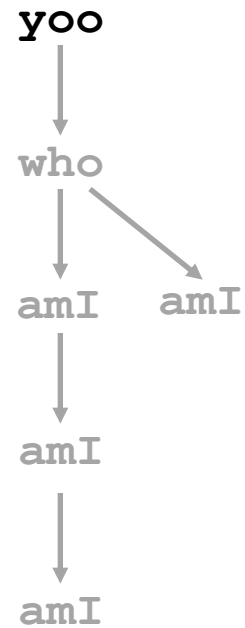
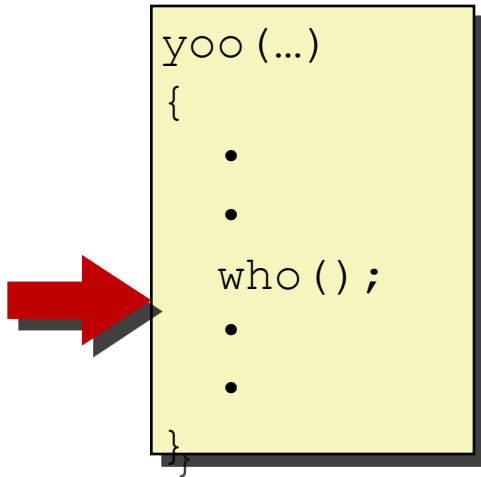
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Example

UPDF

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Example



x86-64/Linux Stack Frame

Caller Stack Frame

Arguments for this call

Return address

Pushed by `call` instruction

Current Stack Frame

Old frame pointer (optional)

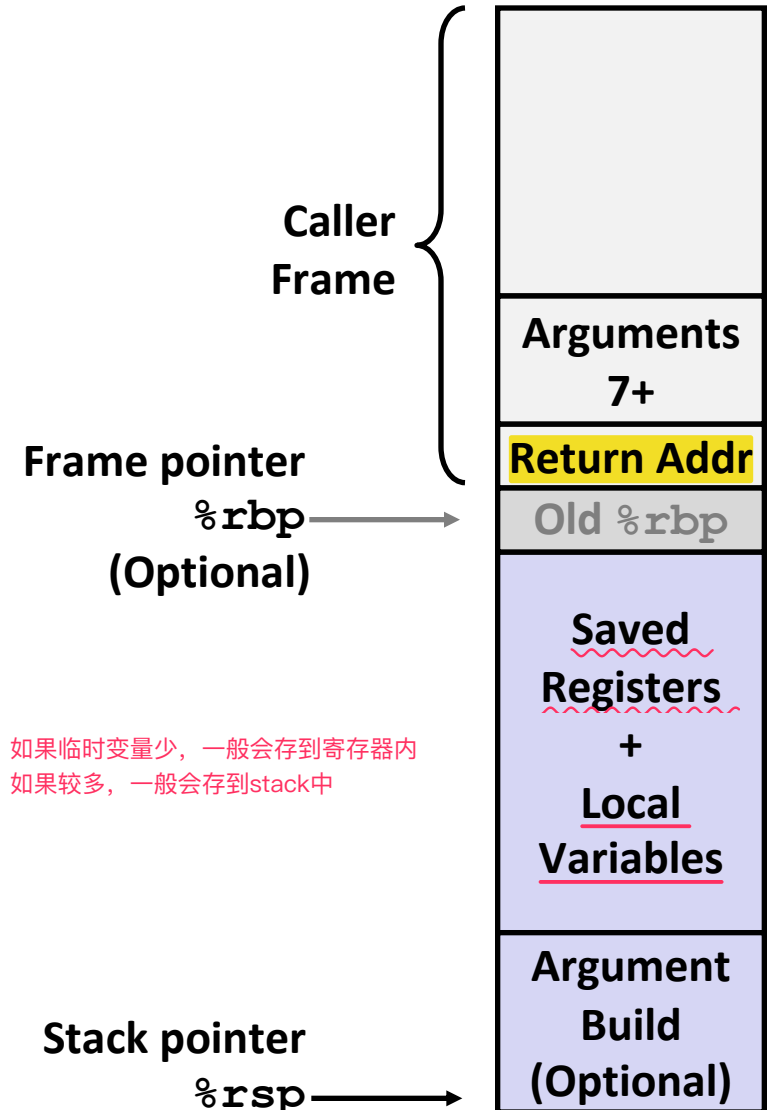
Saved register context

Local variables

If can't keep in registers

"Argument build:"

Parameters for function about to call



Example: **incr**

%rdi

```


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

```

```

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

```



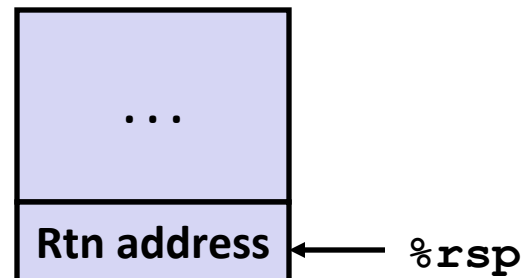
Register	Use(s)
%rdi	Argument p
%rsi	Argument val, y
%rax	x , Return value

Example: Calling `incr` #1

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

此处v1不能存在寄存器中，因为这样没法取址

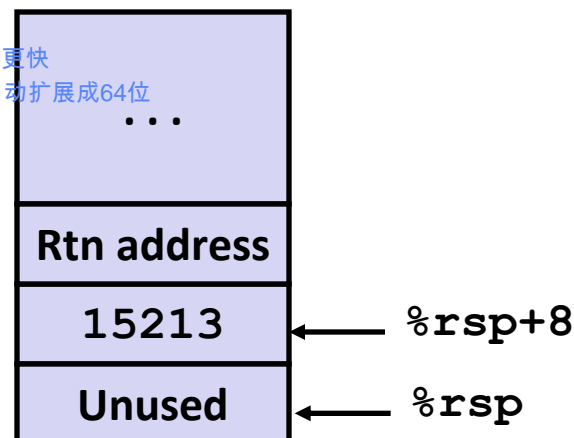
Initial Stack Structure



call_incr:

```
调用函数 subq    $16, %rsp    内存对齐
movq     $15213, 8(%rsp)
movl     $3000, %esi        32bytes已经够用
lea      8(%rsp), %rdi      1) 同等情况下，使用movl更快
call     incr              2) 32位会在64位机器中自动扩展成64位
addq     8(%rsp), %rax
结束函数调用 addq    $16, %rsp
ret
```

Resulting Stack Structure

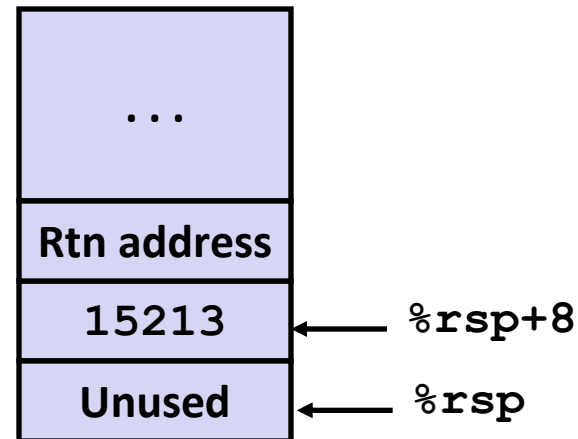


Example: Calling incr #2

```
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

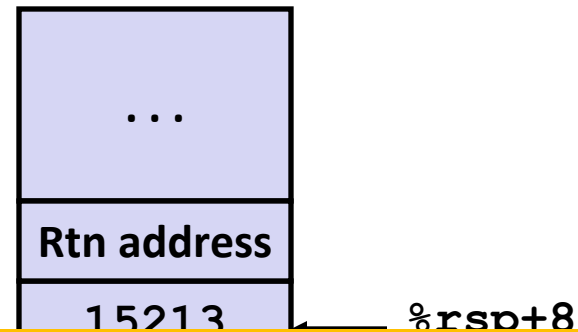


Register	Use(s)
$\%rdi$	$\&v1$
$\%rsi$	3000

Example: Calling `incr` #2

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

Stack Structure



Aside 1: `movl $3000, %esi`

- Remember, `movl` -> `%exx` zeros out high order 32 bits.
- Why use `movl` instead of `movq`? 1 byte shorter.

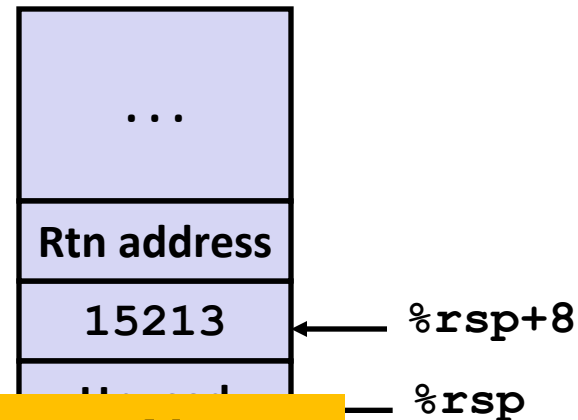
```
movl    $3000, %esi
leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
call    incr
addq    8(%rsp), %rax
addq    $16, %rsp
ret
```

<code>%rdi</code>	<code>&v1</code>
<code>%rsi</code>	3000

Example: Calling `incr` #2

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

Stack Structure



Aside 2: `leaq 8(%rsp), %rdi`

- Computes `%rsp+8`
- Actually, used for what it is meant!

```
leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
call    incr
addq    8(%rsp), %rax
addq    $16, %rsp
ret
```

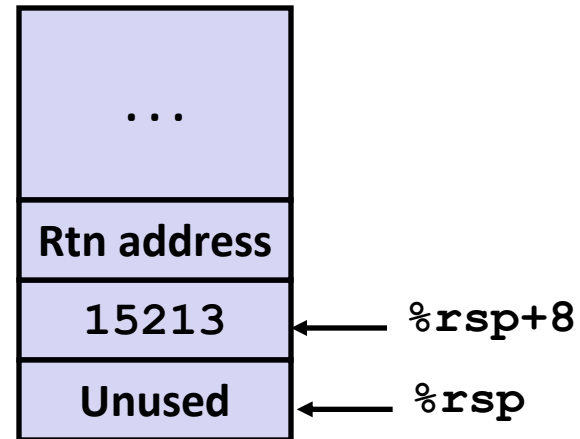
Register(s)	
<code>%rdi</code>	<code>v1</code>
<code>%rsi</code>	<code>3000</code>

Example: Calling incr #2

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

```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $3000, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    incr
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

Stack Structure



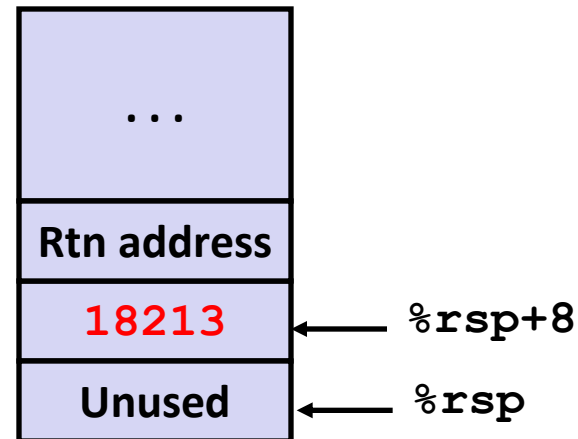
Register	Use(s)
$\%rdi$	$\&v1$
$\%rsi$	3000

Example: Calling `incr` #3

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

```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $3000, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    incr
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

Stack Structure



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

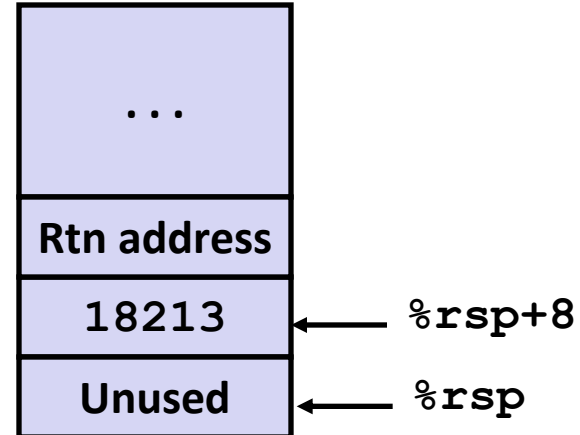
Example: Calling `incr` #4

Stack Structure

```

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

```



```

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)
<code>%rax</code>	Return value

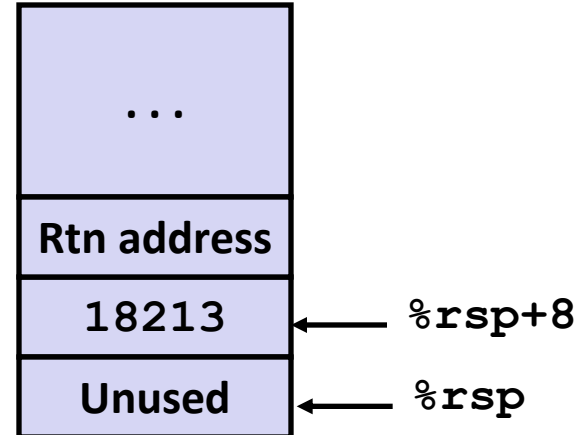
Example: Calling `incr` #5a

Stack Structure

```

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

```



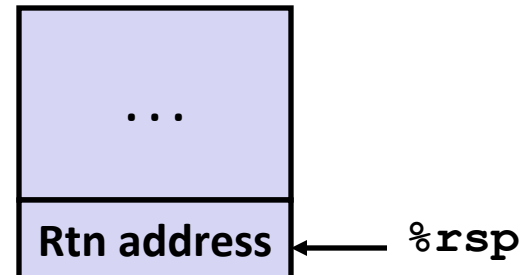
```

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

```

Register	Use(s)
%rax	Return value

Updated Stack Structure

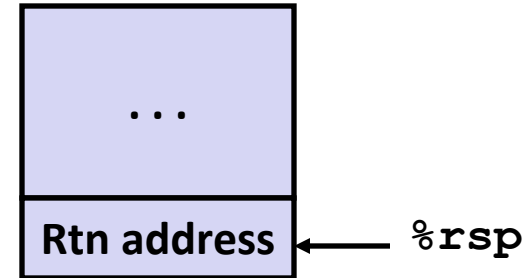


Example: Calling `incr` #5b

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

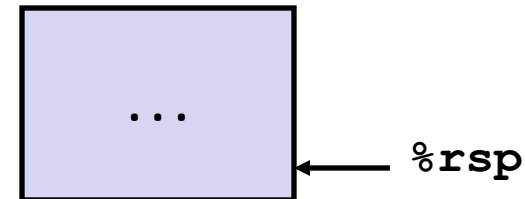
```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $3000, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    incr
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

Updated Stack Structure



Register	Use(s)
<code>%rax</code>	Return value

Final Stack Structure



Register Saving Conventions

When procedure **yoo** calls **who**:

yoo is the **caller** 调用函数者

who is the **callee** 被调用函数者

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” (aka “Call-Clobbered”)

Caller saves temporary values in its frame before the call

“Callee Saved” (aka “Call-Preserved”)

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

Return
value

Argument
s

Caller-saved
temporaries

%rax

%rdi

%rsi

%rdx

%rcx

%r8

%r9

%r10

%r11

x86-64 Linux Register Usage #2

%rbx, %r12, %r13, %r14

Callee-saved

Callee must save & restore

%rbp

Callee-saved

Callee must save & restore

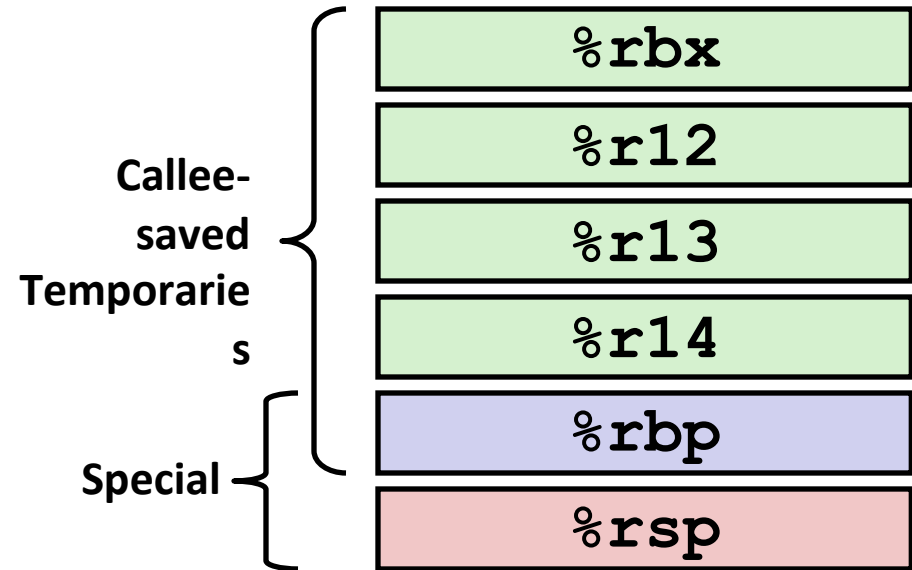
May be used as frame pointer

Can mix & match

%rsp

Special form of callee save

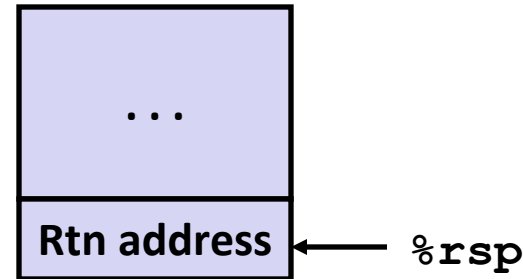
Restored to original value upon
exit from procedure



Call-Saved Example #1

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

Initial Stack Structure



- X comes in register **%rdi**.
- We need **%rdi** for the call to incr.
- Where should be put x, so we can use it after the call to incr?

Call Saved Example #2

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

call_incr2:

pushq %rbx 事实上是寄存器内原值的push, 而不是“寄存器”的物理push

subq \$16, %rsp

movq %rdi, %rbx

movq \$15213, 8(%rsp)

movl \$3000, %esi

leaq 8(%rsp), %rdi

call incr

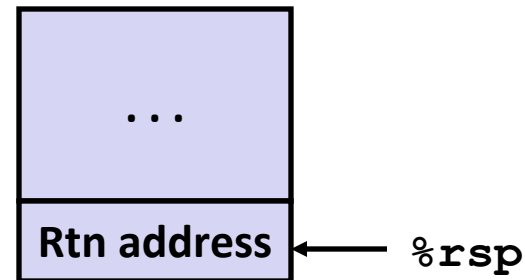
addq %rbx, %rax

addq \$16, %rsp

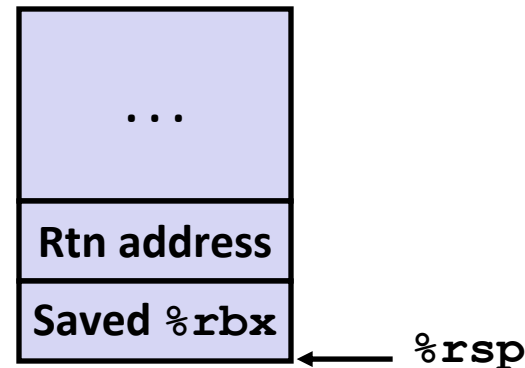
popq %rbx

ret 跟pushq同理

Initial Stack Structure



Resulting Stack Structure

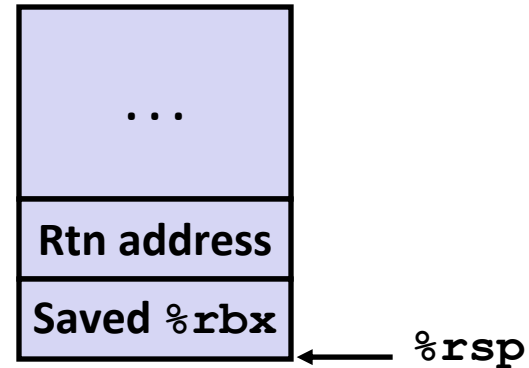


Caller-Saved Example #3

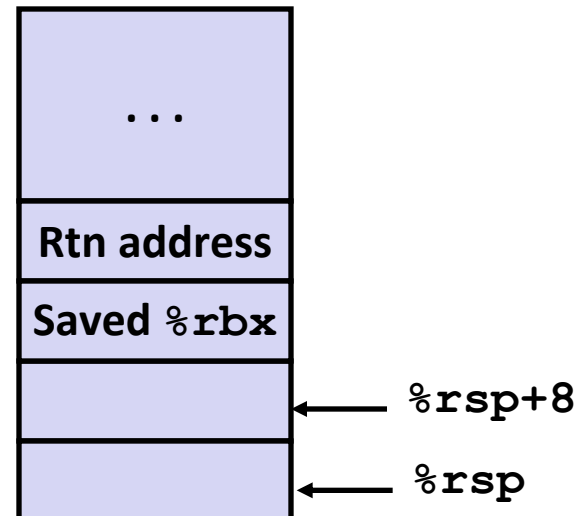
```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

```
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

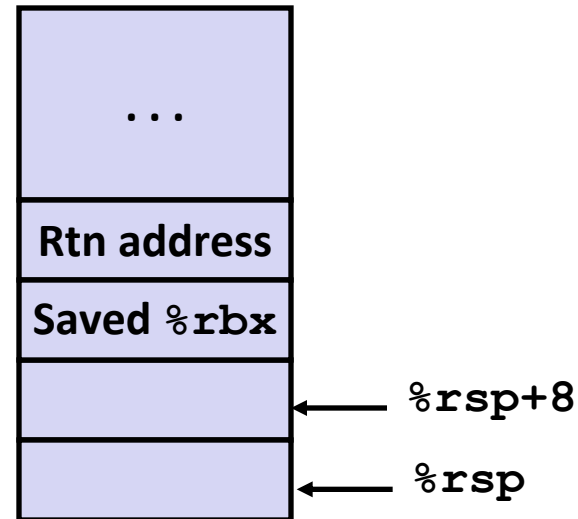


Caller-Saved Example #4

```
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
```

Stack Structure



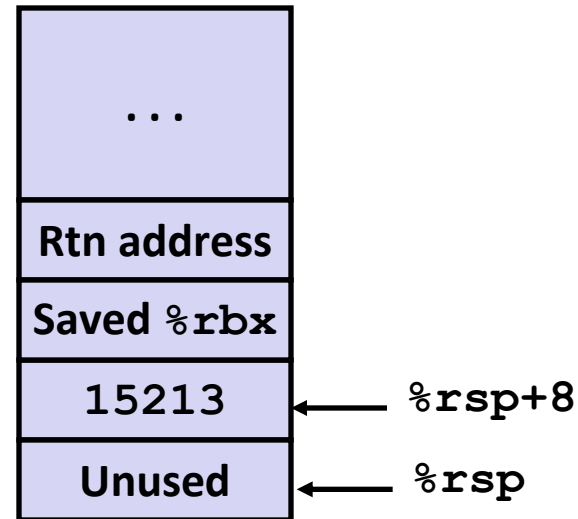
- X saved in **%rbx**.
- A callee saved register.

Caller-Saved Example #5

```
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
```

Stack Structure



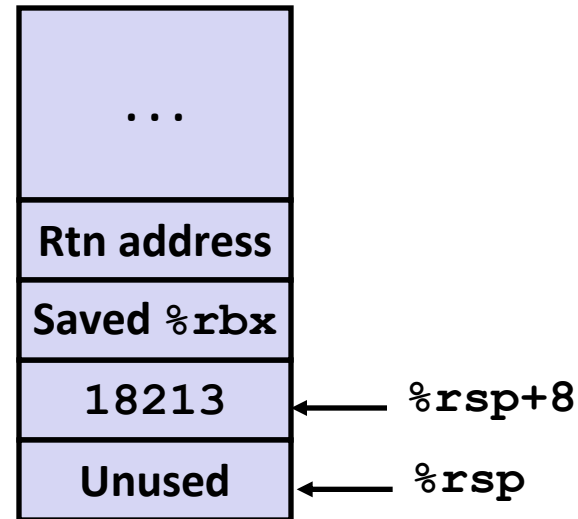
- X saved in **%rbx**.
- A callee saved register.

Call-Saved Example #6

```
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
```

Stack Structure



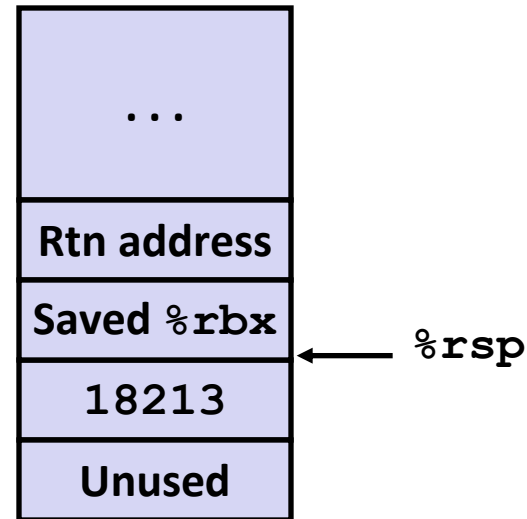
- X is safe in **%rbx**
- Return result in **%rax**

Caller-Saved Example #7

```
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
```

Stack Structure



- Return result in **%rax**

Call-Saved Example #8

```

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

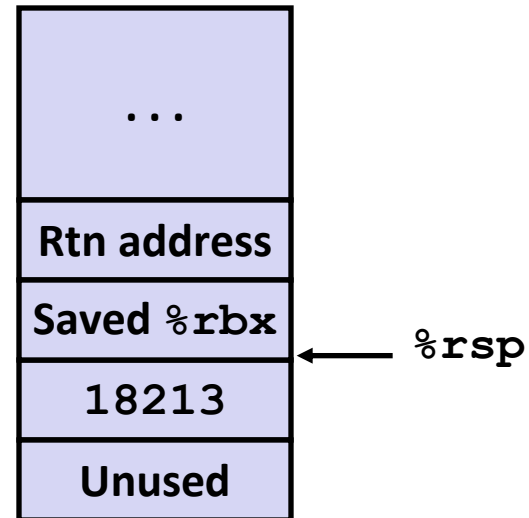
```

```

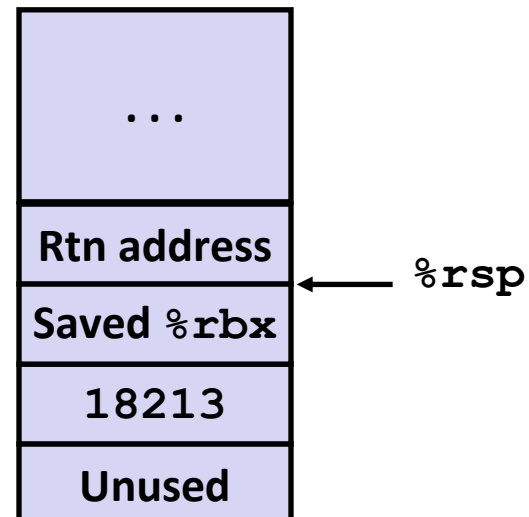
call_incr2:
    pushq    %rbx
    subq     $16, %rsp
    movq     %rdi, %rbx
    movq     $15213, 8(%rsp)
    movl     $3000, %esi
    leaq     8(%rsp), %rdi
    call     incr
    addq     %rbx, %rax
    addq     $16, %rsp
    popq     %rbx
    ret

```

Initial Stack Structure



final Stack Structure

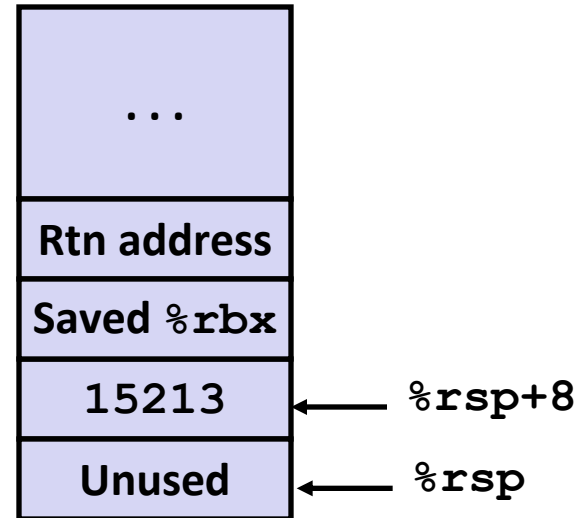


Caller-Saved Example #2

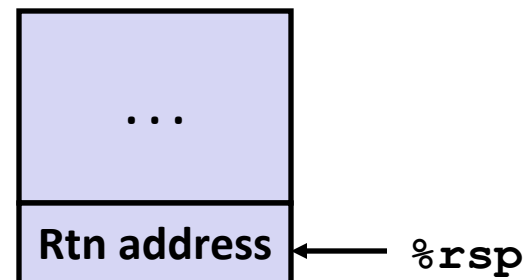
```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

```
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



Procedures

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) 递归出口, 否则会 stackoverflow
        return 0;
    else
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}

```

LSB : The Least Significant Bit

MSB: The Most Significant Bit

```

pcount_r:
    movl    $0, %eax
    testq   %rdi, %rdi  test : X 本身
    je      .L6
    pushq   %rbx        callee-saved
    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
```

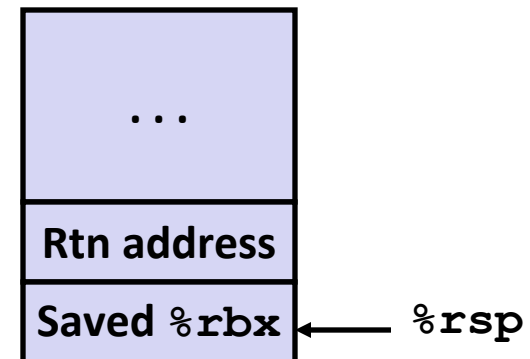
Register	Use(s)	Type
%rdi	x	Argument
%rax	Return value	Return value

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	x >> 1	Rec. argument
%rbx	x & 1	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);
}
```

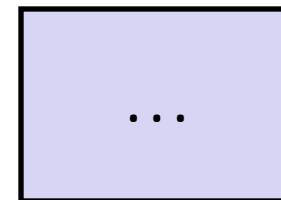
pcount_r:

```
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 called-saved & callee-saved

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

