Computer Systems Organization

Topic 3 Contd.

Based on chapter 3 from Computer Systems by Randal E. Bryant and David R. O'Hallaron

Mechanisms in Procedures

Passing control

- To beginning of procedure code
- Back to return point

Passing data

- Procedure arguments
- Return value

Memory management

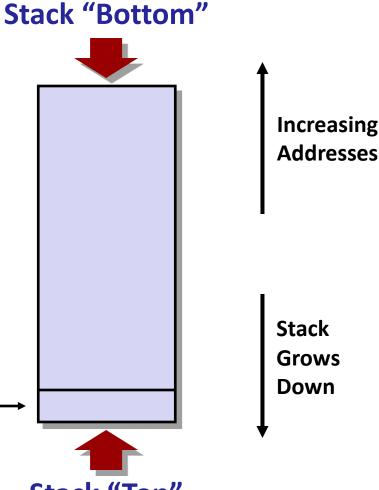
- Allocate during procedure execution
- Deallocate upon return
- Mechanisms all implemented with machine instructions

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

x86-64 Stack

- Region of memory managed with stack
- Grows toward lower addresses
- Register %rsp contains lowest stack address
 - address of "top" element

Stack Pointer: %rsp → Stack "Top"



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 "Top"

Stack "Bottom"

Increasing Addresses

Stack Grows Down

x86-64 Stack: Pop

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

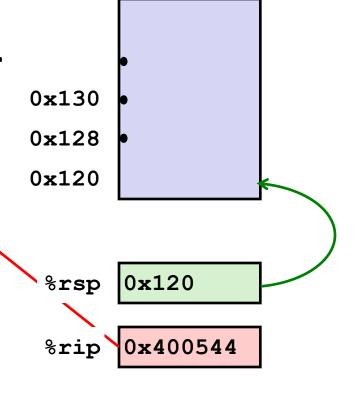
Increasing Addresses Stack **Grows** Down Stack Pointer: %rsp Stack "Top"

Stack "Bottom"

Procedure Control Flow

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

Control Flow Example #1

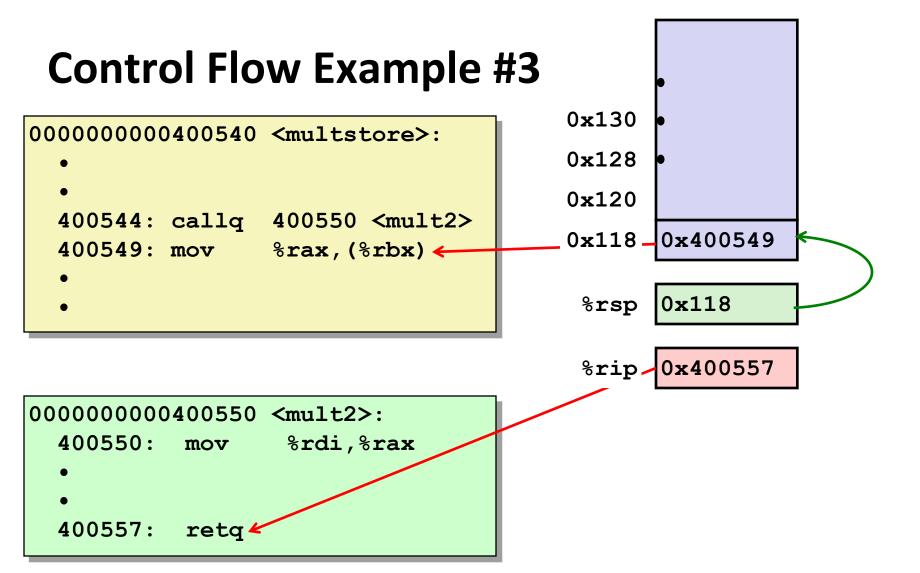


0000000000400550 <mult2>:
 400550: mov %rdi,%rax
 •
 400557: retq

%rsp stack pointer %rip program counter

Control Flow Example #2

```
0x130
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
                                      0x128
                                      0x120
  400544: callq 400550 <mult2>
                                      0x118 = 0x400549
  400549: mov %rax, (%rbx) ←
                                            0x118
                                       %rsp
                                       %rip 0x400550
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
  400550:
                  %rdi,%rax <
          mov
  400557:
           retq
```



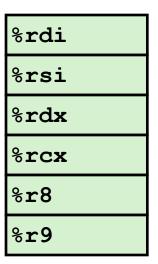
Control Flow Example #4

```
000000000400550 <mult2>:
    400550: mov %rdi,%rax
    •
    400557: retq
```

Procedure Data Flow

Registers

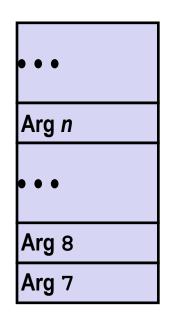
First 6 arguments



Return value



Stack



 Only allocate stack space when needed

Registers %rbx, %rbp and %r12-r15 are callee-save registers, meaning that they are saved across function calls.

Data Flow Examples (Disassembled code)

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

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

```
000000000000400550 <mult2>:
    # a in %rdi, b in %rsi
400550: mov %rdi,%rax # a
400553: imul %rsi,%rax # a * b
# s in %rax
400557: retq # Return
```

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 based model

- State for given procedure needed for limited time
 - From when called to when return
- Callee returns before caller does

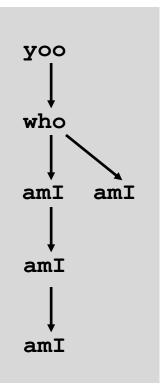
Stack allocated in *Frames*

state for single procedure instantiation

Call Chain Example

Procedure amI () is recursive

Example Call Chain



Stack Frames

Contents

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

- Space allocated when enter procedure
 - "Set-up" code

Management

- Includes push by call instruction
- Deallocated when return
 - "Finish" code
 - Includes pop by ret instruction

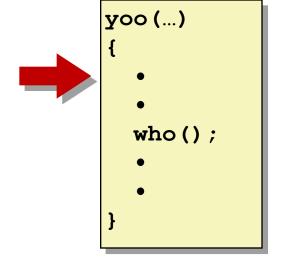
Previous Frame

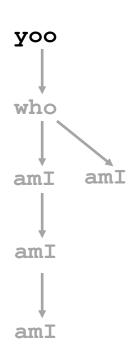
Frame Pointer: %rbp ———
(Optional)

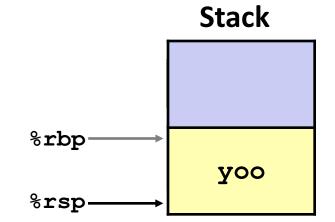
Frame for proc

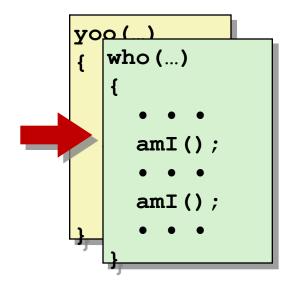
Stack Pointer: %rsp

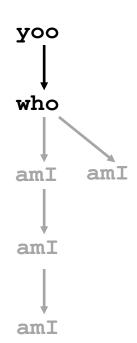


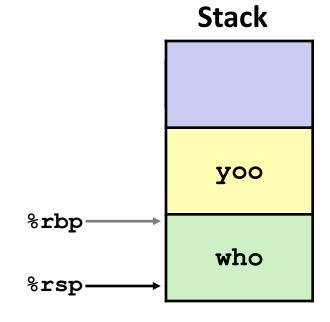


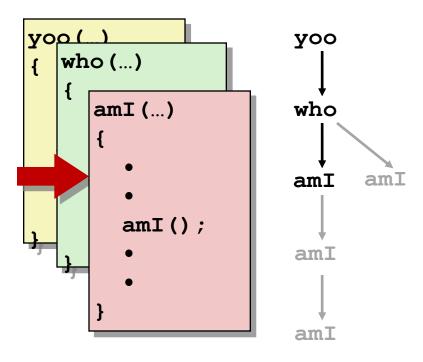


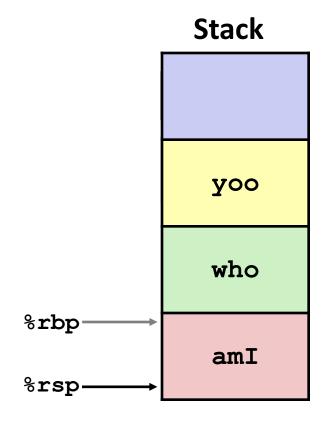


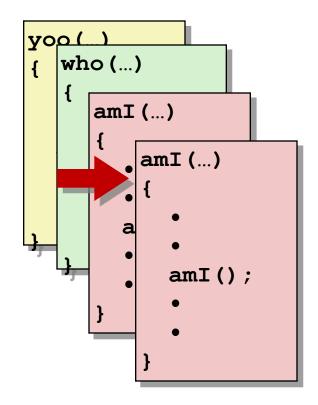


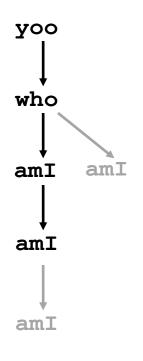


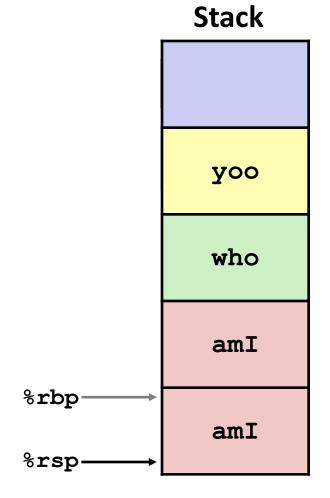


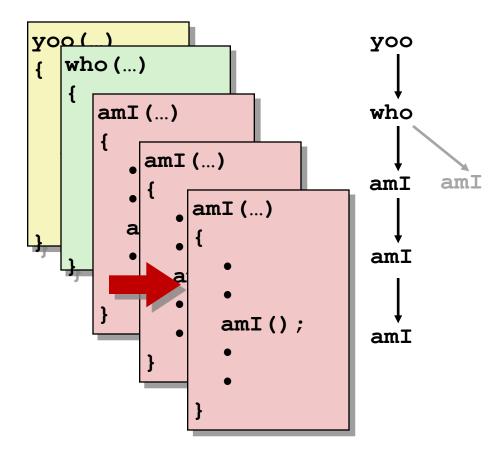


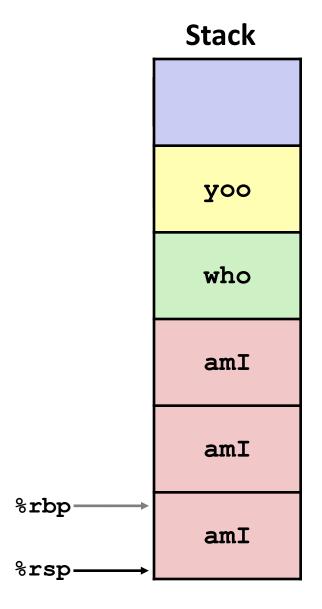


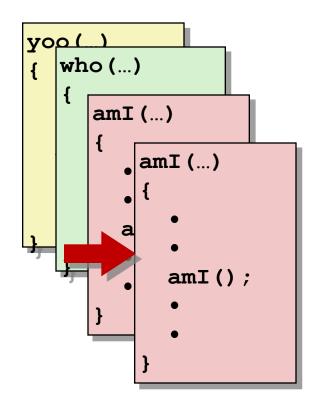


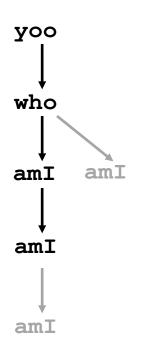


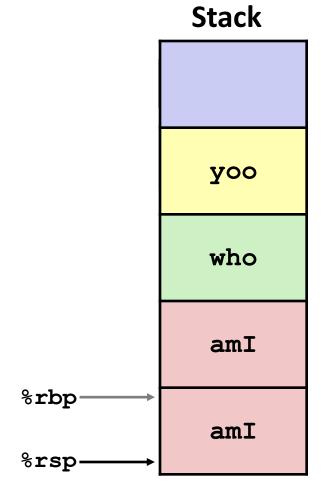


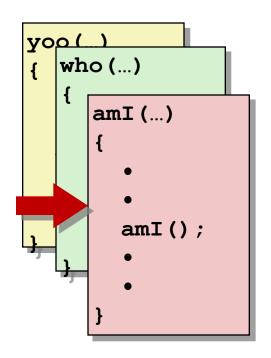




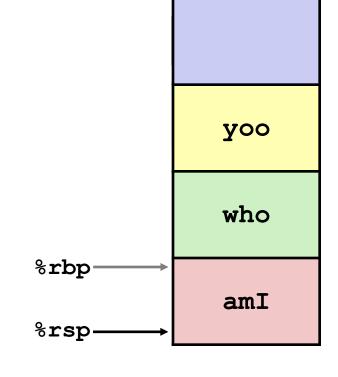




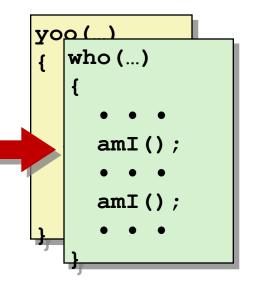


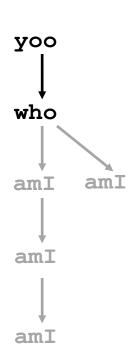


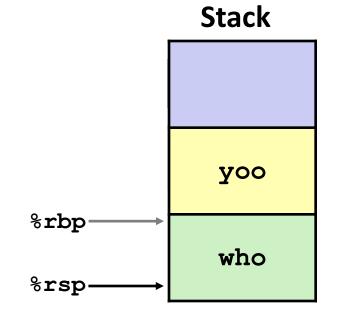


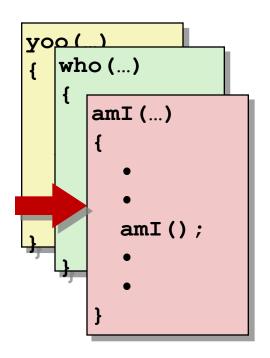


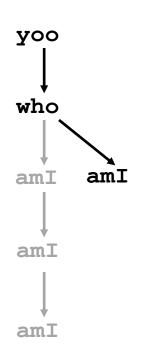
Stack

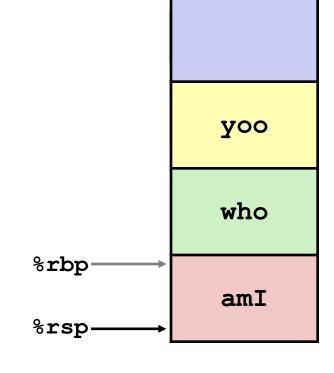




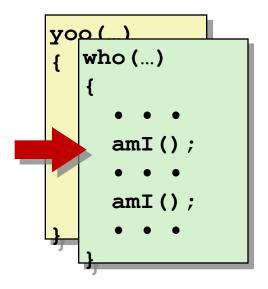


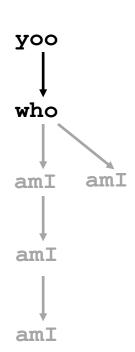


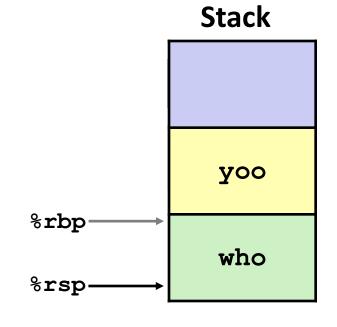


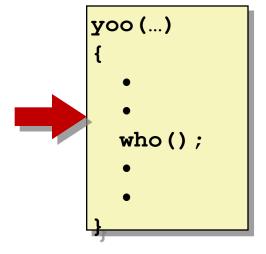


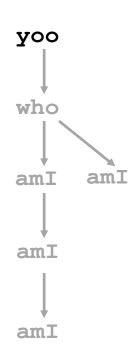
Stack

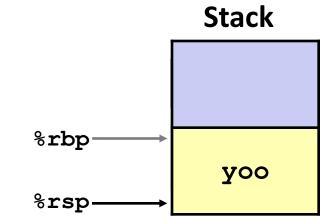






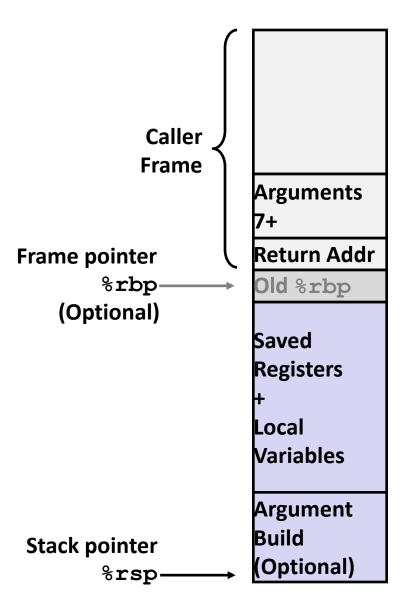






x86-64 Stack Frame

- 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

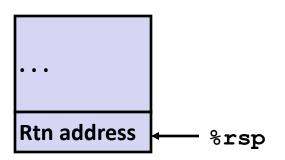
```
long incr(long *p, long val) {
    long x = *p;
    long y = x + val;
    *p = y;
    return x;
}
```

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

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

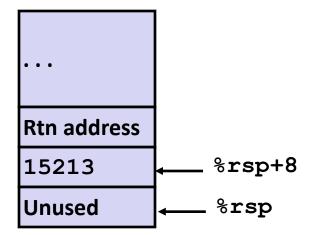
```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

Initial Stack Structure



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

Resulting Stack Structure



Procedure Data Flow

Registers

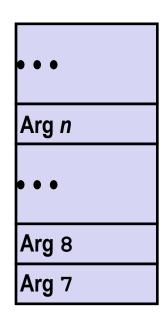
First 6 arguments



Return value



Stack



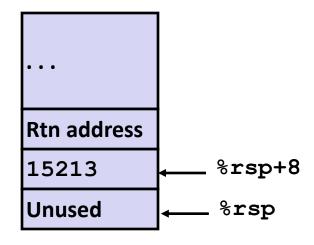
 Only allocate stack space when needed

Registers %rbx, %rbp and %r12-r15 are callee-save registers, meaning that they are saved across function calls.

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

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

Stack Structure

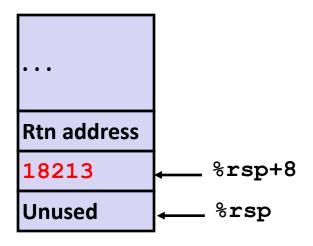


Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	3000

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

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

Stack Structure



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

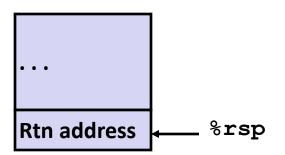
Stack Structure

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

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	

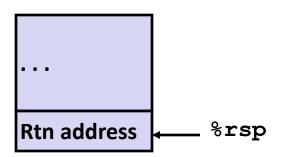
Register	Use(s)
%rax	Return value

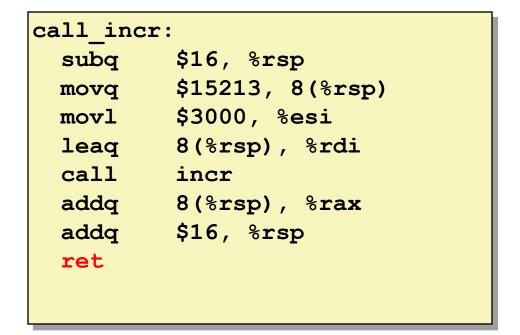
Updated Stack Structure



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

Updated Stack Structure





Register	Use(s)
%rax	Return value

Final Stack Structure

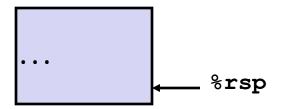
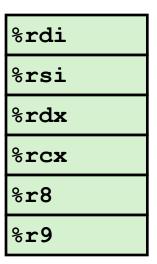


Figure 3.31 Example of procedure definition and call

Procedure Data Flow

Registers

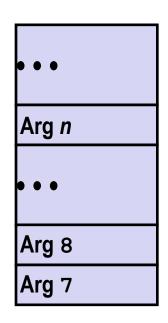
First 6 arguments



Return value



Stack



 Only allocate stack space when needed

Registers %rbx, %rbp and %r12-r15 are callee-save registers, meaning that they are saved across function calls.

- Set of registers act as a single resource shared by all procedures
- When a caller procedure calls another procedure (called callee), the callee does not overwrite some register values
- X86-64 adopts a uniform set of conventions for register usage that must be respected by all procedures
- When a procedure P calls procedure Q, Q must preserve the values of callee-saved registers.
 - This is so they have same values when Q returns to P as they did when Q was called.
 - Q preserves a register value by not changing it at all or by pushing the original value on the stack, altering it and then popping the old value from the stack before returning.
 - Pushing of register values has the effect of creating the portion of stack frame labeled "Saved registers"

- All other registers except for the stack pointer %rsp are classified as caller-saved registers
 - Can be modified by any function
 - The calling function P has to first save the data before it makes a call to another function Q

- 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

• • •

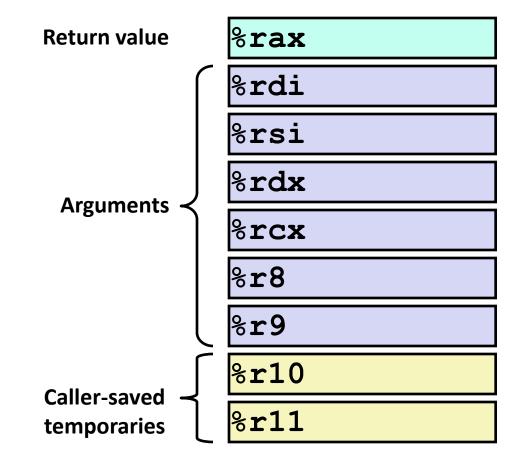
ret
```

- Contents of register %rdx overwritten by who
- This could be trouble need some coordination

- 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

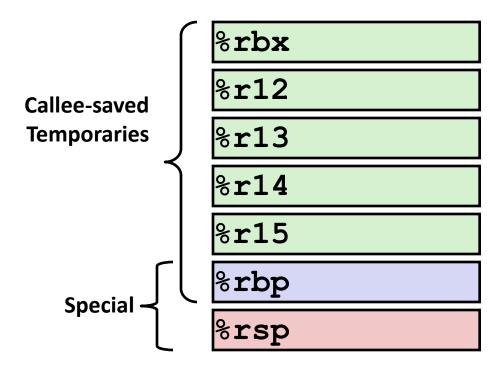
x86-64 Register Usage

- %rax
 - Return value
 - 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 Register Usage

- %rbx, %r12, %r13, %r14, %r15
 - Callee-saved
 - Callee must save & restore
- %rbp
 - Callee-saved
 - Callee must save & restore
 - May be used as frame pointer
- %rsp
 - Special form of callee save
 - Restored to original value upon exit from procedure



Callee-Saved Example #1

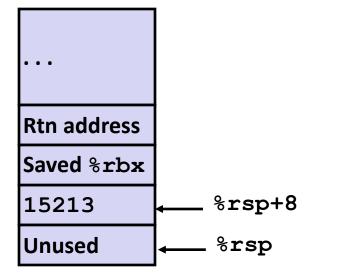
```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

Initial Stack Structure

```
...
Rtn address ←— %rsp
```

```
call incr2:
 pushq %rbx
 subq $16, %rsp
 movq %rdi, %rbx
 movq $15213, 8(%rsp)
 movl $3000, %esi
 leaq 8(%rsp), %rdi
 call incr
 addq %rbx, %rax
 addq $16, %rsp
 popq %rbx
 ret
```

Resulting Stack Structure

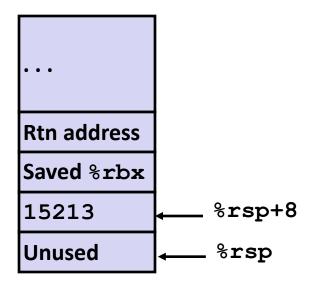


Callee-Saved Example #2

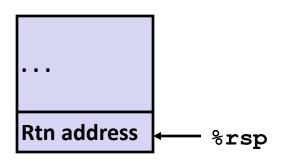
Resulting Stack Structure

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

```
call incr2:
 pushq %rbx
 subq $16, %rsp
 movq %rdi, %rbx
 movq $15213, 8(%rsp)
 movl $3000, %esi
 leaq 8(%rsp), %rdi
 call incr
 addq %rbx, %rax
 addq $16, %rsp
 popq %rbx
 ret
```



Pre-return Stack Structure



In summary

- **Call** instruction pushes the return address onto the stack and transfers control to a procedure.
- **Ret** instruction pops the return address off the stack and returns control to that location.

Recursive Function

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

Recursive Function Terminal Case

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

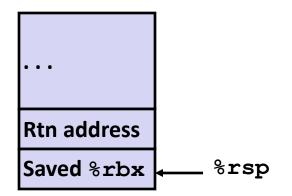
```
pcount r:
 movl $0, %eax
 testq %rdi, %rdi
 je .L6
 pushq %rbx
 movq %rdi, %rbx
 andl $1, %ebx
 shrq $1, %rdi
 call
        pcount r
 addq
        %rbx, %rax
        %rbx
 popq
.L6:
 rep; ret
```

Recursive Function Register Save

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

rep; ret

Register	Use(s)	Туре
%rdi	x	Argument



Recursive Function Call Setup

Register	Use(s)	Туре
%rdi	x >> 1	Rec. argument
%rbx	x & 1	Callee-saved

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

Recursive Function Call

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

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

Recursive Function Result

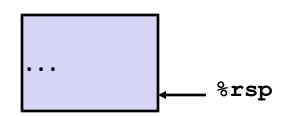
Register	Use(s)	Туре
%rbx	x & 1	Callee-saved
%rax	Return value	

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

Recursive Function Completion

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

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



Observations About Recursion

- Handled Without Special Consideration
 - Stack frames mean that each function call has private storage
 - Saved registers & local variables
 - Saved return pointer
 - Register saving conventions prevent one function call from corrupting another's data
 - 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