Machine-level Programming III: Procedures

'20H2

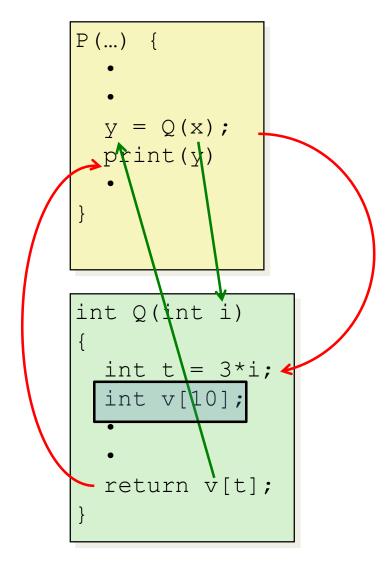
송인식

Outline

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

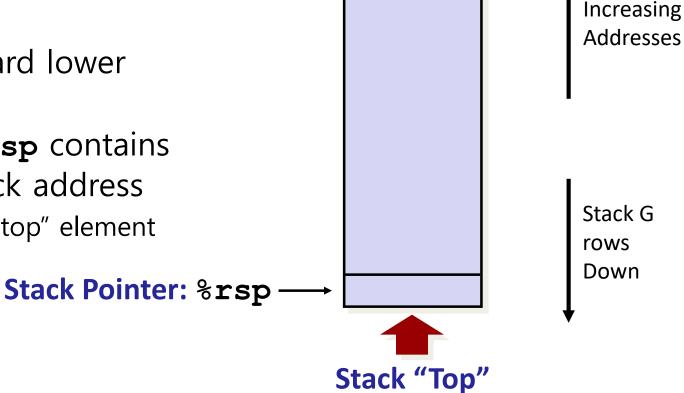
Mechanisms in Procedures

- Passing control
 - To beginning of procedure code
 - Back to return point
- Passing data
 - Procedure arguments
 - Return value
- Memory management
 - Allocate during procedure execution
 - Deallocate upon return
- Mechanisms all implemented with machine instructions
- x86-64 implementation of a procedure uses only those mechanisms required



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 "Bottom"

x86-64 Stack: Push

Stack "Bottom"

pushq Src

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

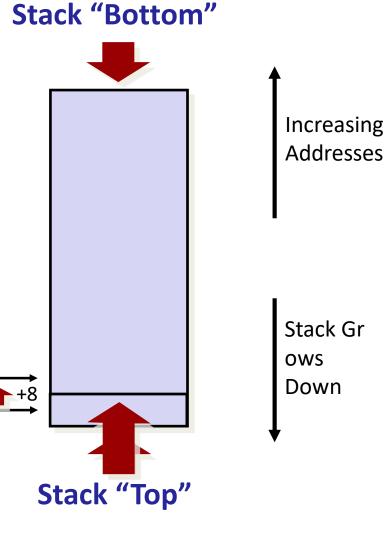
Increasing Stack Gr **OWS** Down Stack "Top"

Stack Pointer: %rsp

x86-64 Stack: Pop

popq Dest

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



Stack Pointer: %rsp

Outline

- Procedures
 - 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;
}
```

```
      0000000000000400540
      <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

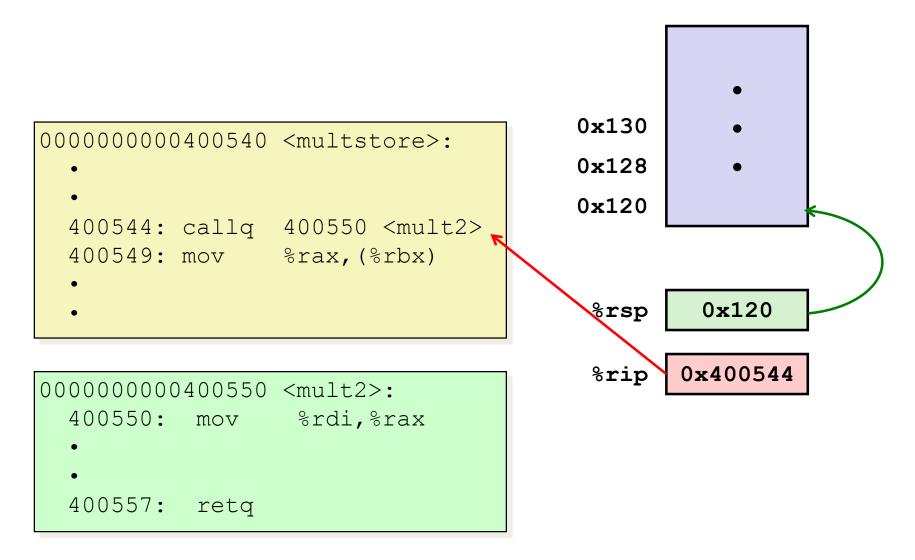
      40054d: retq
      # Return
```

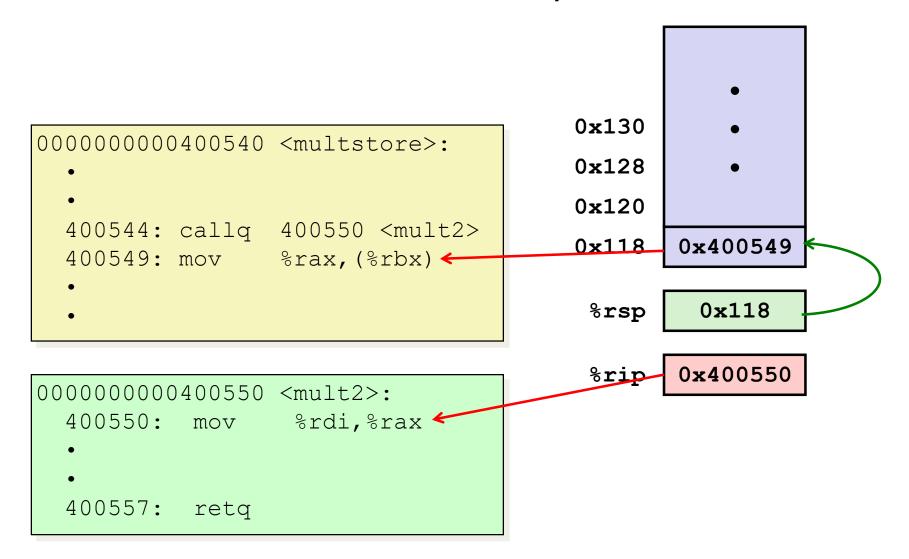
```
long mult2
  (long a, long b)
{
  long s = a * b;
  return s;
}
```

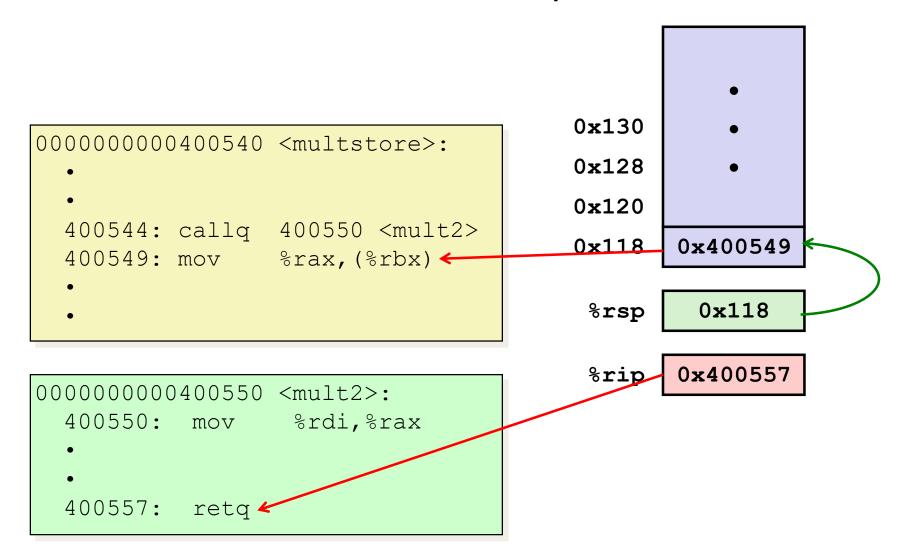
```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
   400550: mov %rdi,%rax # a
   400553: imul %rsi,%rax # a * b
   400557: retq # Return
```

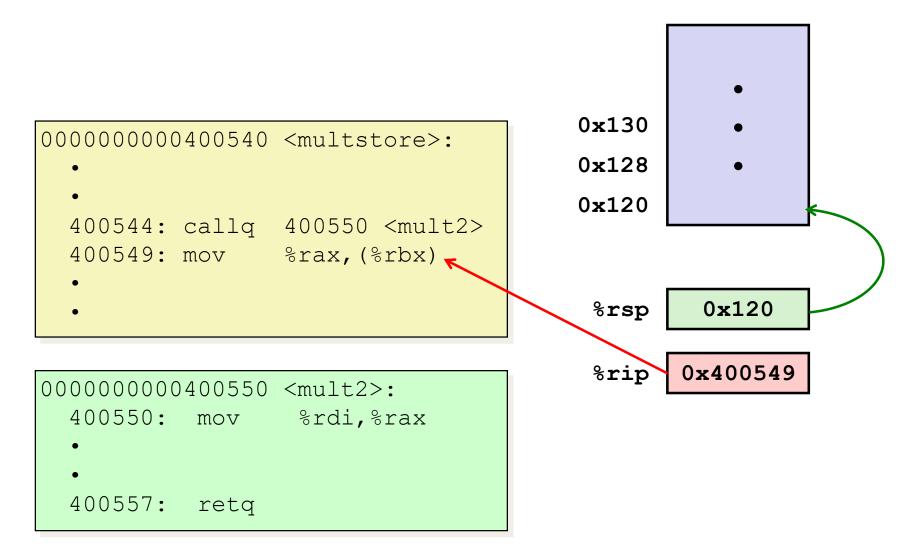
Procedure Control Flow

- 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









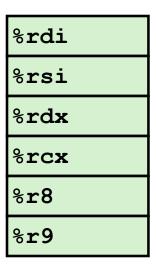
Outline

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

Procedure Data Flow

Registers

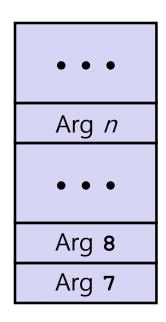
• First 6 arguments



Return value



Stack



 Only allocate stack space when needed

Data Flow Examples

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

```
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: retq # Return
```

Outline

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

Stack-Based Languages

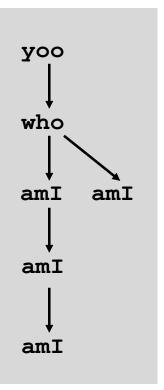
- Languages that support recursion
 - e.g., C, Pascal, Java
 - Code must be "Reentrant"
 - Multiple simultaneous instantiations of single procedure
 - Need some place to store state of each instantiation
 - Arguments
 - Local variables
 - Return pointer
- Stack discipline
 - State for given procedure 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

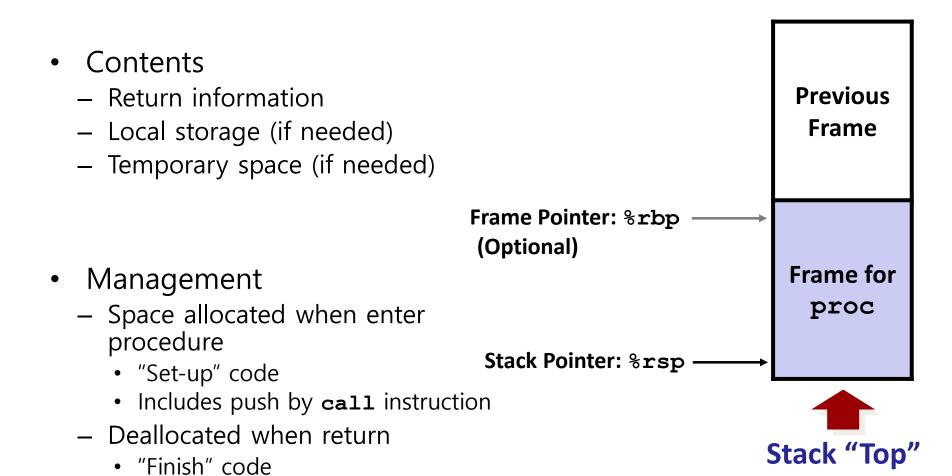
```
who (...)
{
    amI();
    amI();
    amI();
}
```

Procedure amI () is recursive

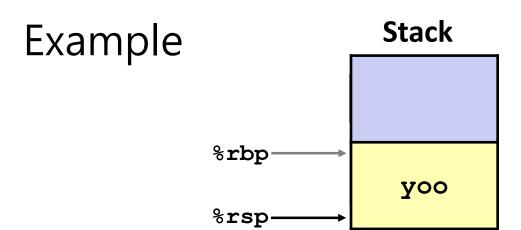
Example Call Chain

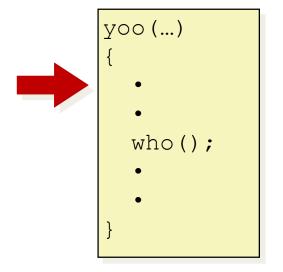


Stack Frames

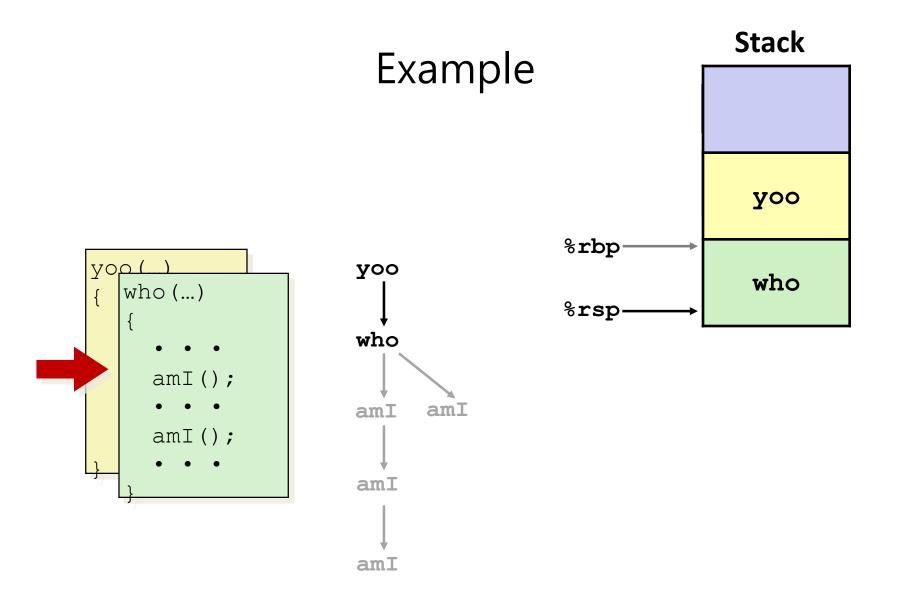


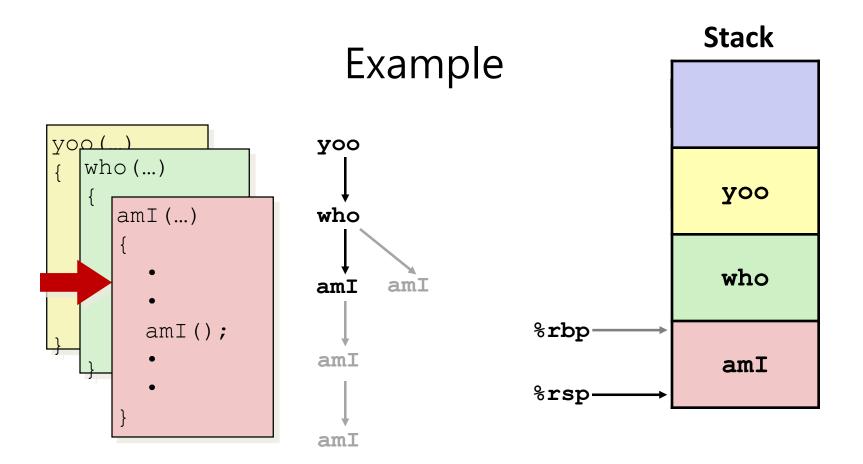
Includes pop by ret instruction

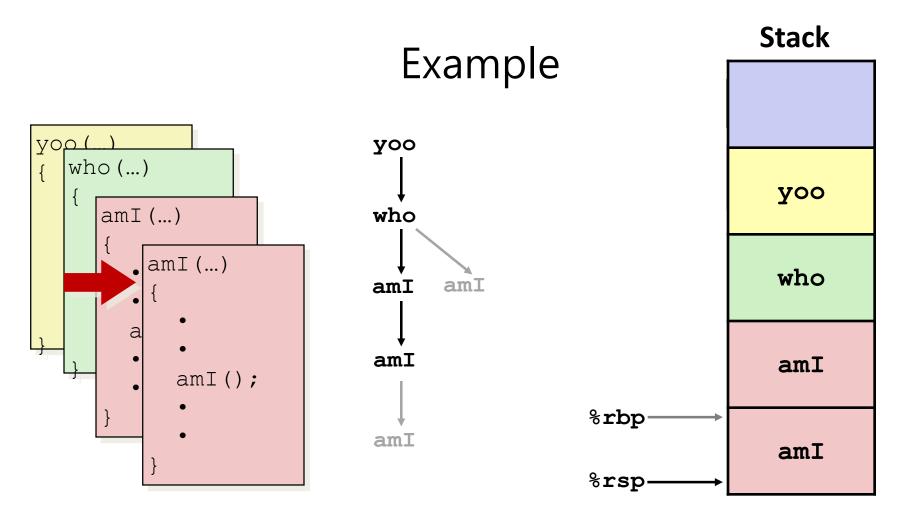


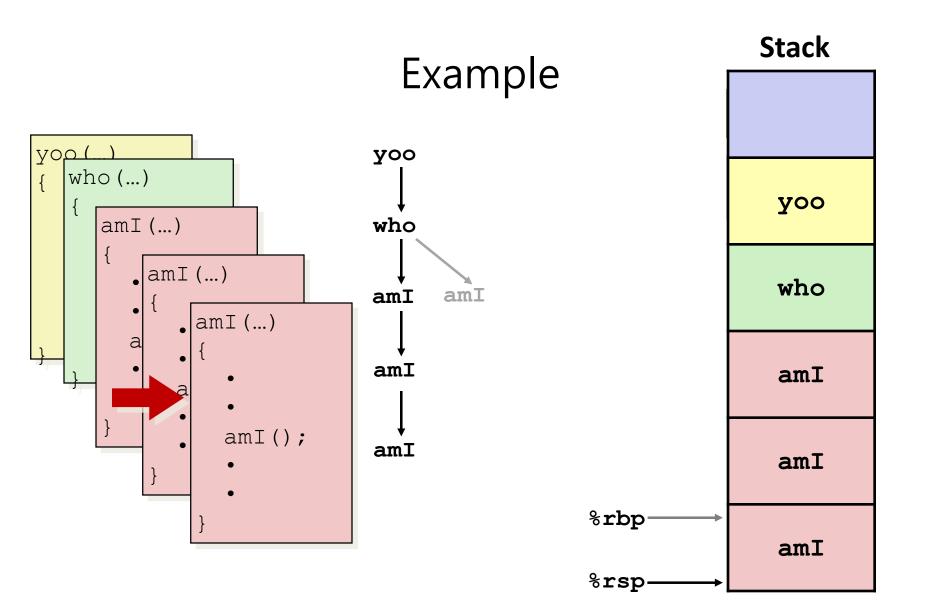


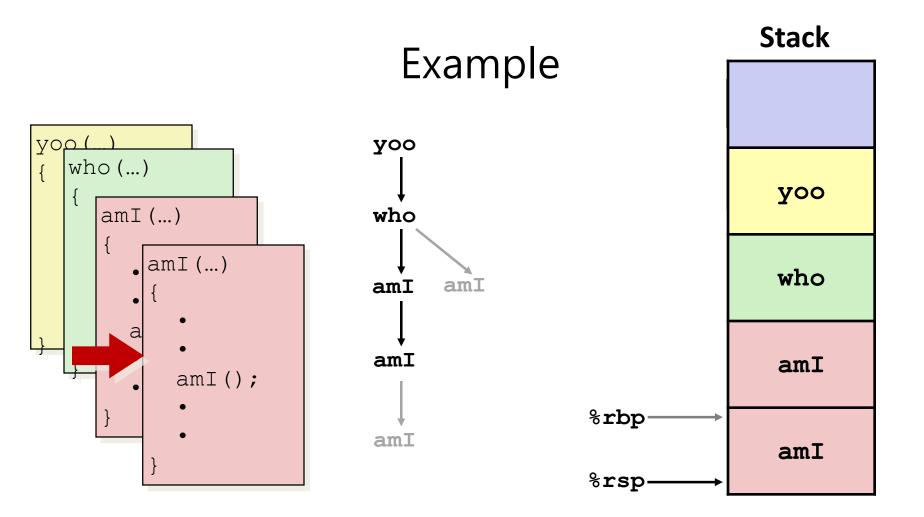


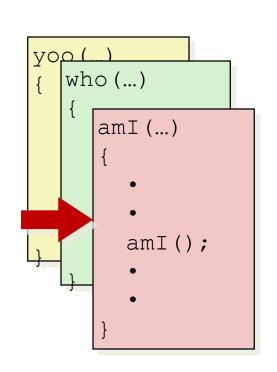


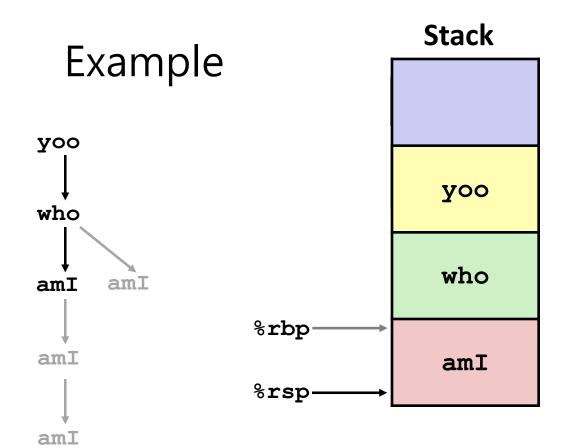


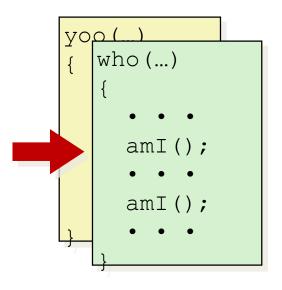


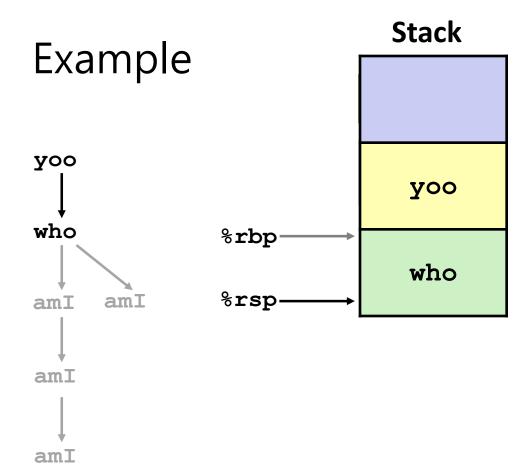


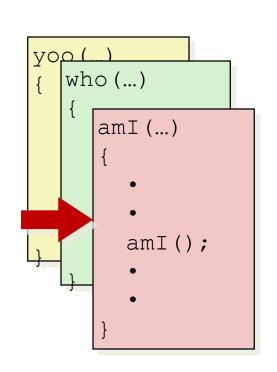


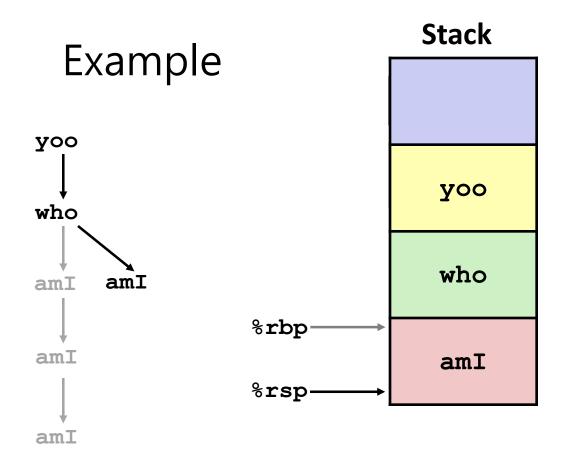


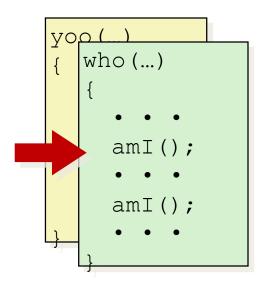


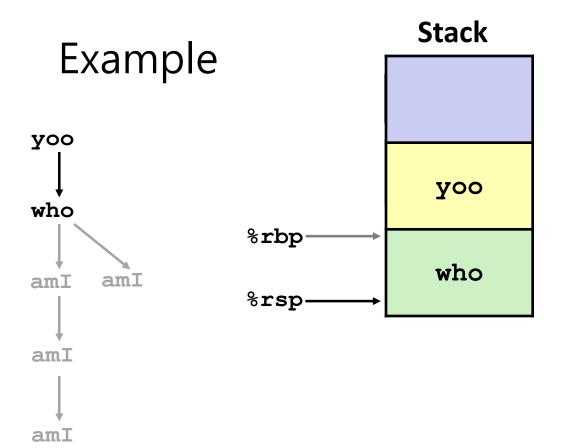


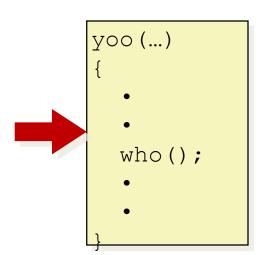


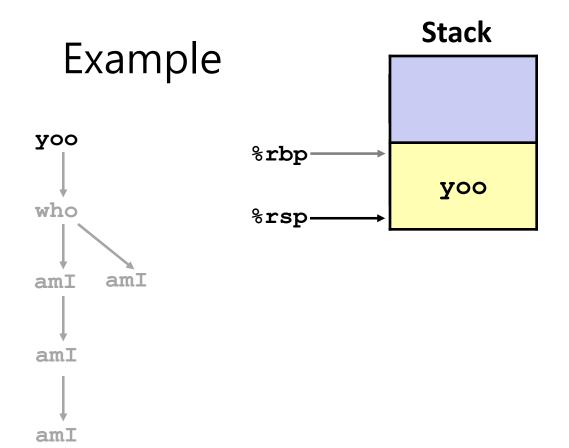












x86-64/Linux Stack Frame



- "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

Caller **Frame Arguments** 7+ **Return Addr** Frame pointer Old %rbp %rbp (Optional) Saved Registers Local **Variables Argument** Build Stack pointer (Optional) Machine-level Programming III: Procedures

Example: incr

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

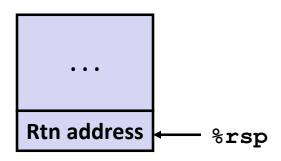
```
incr:
  movq (%rdi), %rax
  addq %rax, %rsi
  movq %rsi, (%rdi)
  ret
```

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

Example: Calling incr #1

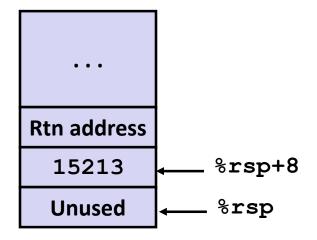
```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

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

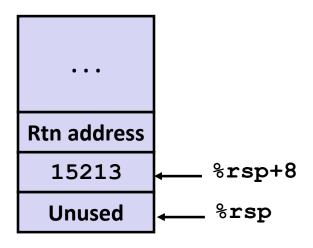


Example: Calling incr #2

```
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



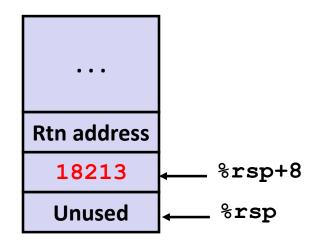
Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	3000

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



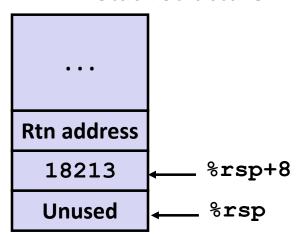
Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	3000

Example: Calling incr #4

Stack Structure

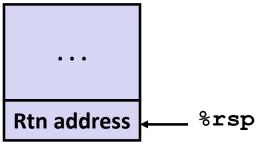
```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

```
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

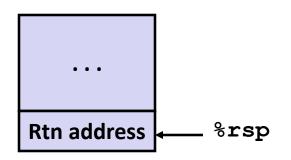


Example: Calling incr #5

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

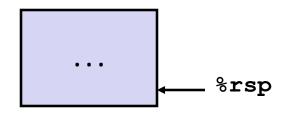
```
call_incr:
    subq $16, %rsp
    movq $15213, 8(%rsp)
    movl $3000, %esi
    leaq 8(%rsp), %rdi
    call incr
    addq 8(%rsp), %rax
    addq $16, %rsp
    ret
```

Updated Stack Structure



Register	Use(s)
%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

• • •

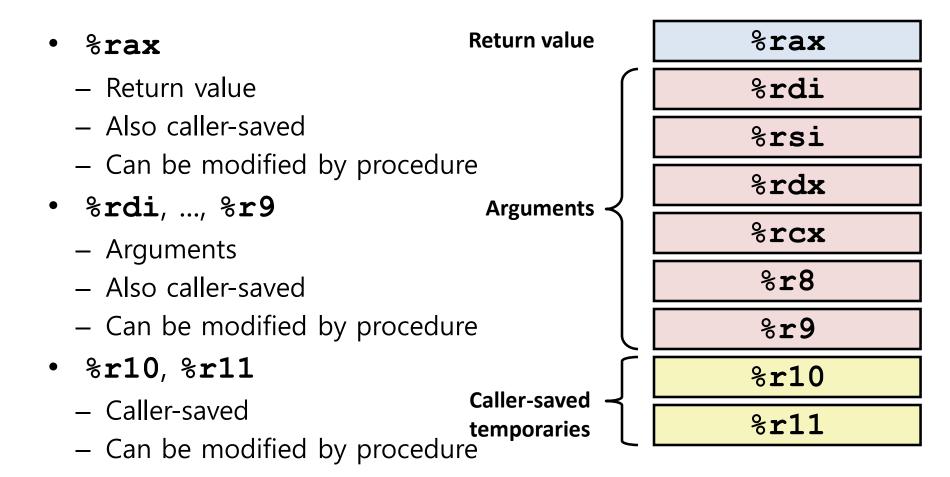
ret
```

- 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

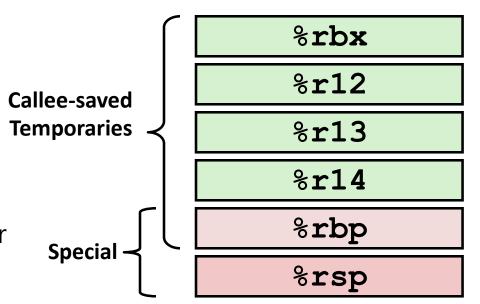


x86-64 Linux Register Usage #2

- %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

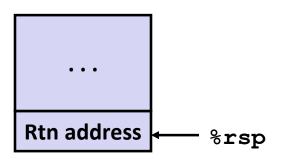


Callee-Saved Example #1

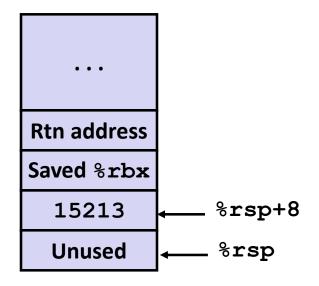
```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

```
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

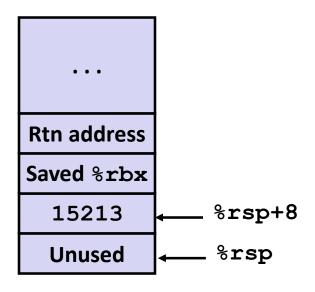


Callee-Saved Example #2

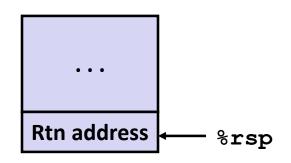
long call_incr2(long x) { long v1 = 15213; long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000); return x+v2; }

```
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



Outline

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

Recursive Function

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

Recursive Function Terminal Case

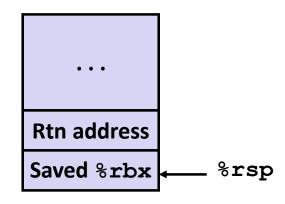
Register	Use(s)	Туре
%rdi	x	Argument
%rax	Return value	Return value

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

Recursive Function Register Save

Register	Use(s)	Туре
%rdi	x	Argument

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



Recursive Function Call Setup

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

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

Recursive Function Call

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

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

Recursive Function Result

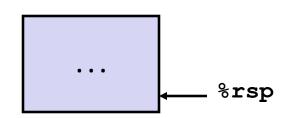
```
pcount r:
 movl
        $0, %eax
 testq %rdi, %rdi
        .L6
 jе
 pushq %rbx
 movq %rdi, %rbx
 andl $1, %ebx
 shrq %rdi # (by 1)
 call
        pcount r
 addq %rbx, %rax
 popq %rbx
.L6:
 rep; ret
```

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

Recursive Function Completion

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

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

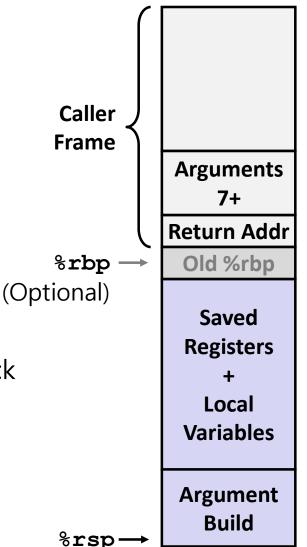


Observations About Recursion

- Handled Without Special Consideration
 - Stack frames mean that each function call has private storage
 - Saved registers & local variables
 - Saved return pointer
 - Register saving conventions prevent one function call from corrupting another's data
 - Unless the C code explicitly does so (e.g., buffer overflow in later lecture)
 - 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



Questions?