

# IF2130 – Organisasi dan Arsitektur Komputer

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Machine-Level Programming: Procedure

# Today

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- ▶ **Switch statements**
- ▶ **IA 32 Procedures**
  - ▶ Stack Structure
  - ▶ Calling Conventions
  - ▶ Illustrations of Recursion & Pointers



```

long switch_eg
(long x, long y, long z)
{
    long w = 1;
    switch(x) {
    case 1:
        w = y*z;
        break;
    case 2:
        w = y/z;
        /* Fall Through */
    case 3:
        w += z;
        break;
    case 5:
    case 6:
        w -= z;
        break;
    default:
        w = 2;
    }
    return w;
}

```

# Switch Statement Example

- ▶ Multiple case labels
  - ▶ Here: 5 & 6
- ▶ Fall through cases
  - ▶ Here: 2
- ▶ Missing cases
  - ▶ Here: 4

# Jump Table Structure

## Switch Form

```
switch(x) {  
  case val_0:  
    Block 0  
  case val_1:  
    Block 1  
    . . .  
  case val_n-1:  
    Block n-1  
}
```

## Jump Table

jtab:	Targ0
	Targ1
	Targ2
	•
	•
	•
	Targn-1

## Jump Targets

Targ0:

Code Block  
0

Targ1:

Code Block  
1

Targ2:

Code Block  
2

•  
•  
•

Targn-1:

Code Block  
n-1

## Approximate Translation

```
target = JTab[x];  
goto *target;
```



# Switch Statement Example (IA32)

```
long switch_eg(long x, long y, long z)
{
    long w = 1;
    switch(x) {
        . . .
    }
    return w;
}
```

What range of values takes default?

Setup:

```
switch_eg:
    pushl    %ebp                # Setup
    movl     %esp, %ebp         # Setup
    movl     8(%ebp), %eax       # %eax = x
    cmpl     $6, %eax           # Compare x:6
    ja       .L2                # If unsigned > goto default
    jmp      *.L7(, %eax, 4)      # Goto *JTab[x]
```

Note that **w** not  
initialized here


# Switch Statement Example (IA32)

```
long switch_eg(long x, long y, long z)
{
    long w = 1;
    switch(x) {
        . . .
    }
    return w;
}
```

## Jump table

.section	.rodata
.align 4	
.L7:	
.long	.L2 # x = 0
.long	.L3 # x = 1
.long	.L4 # x = 2
.long	.L5 # x = 3
.long	.L2 # x = 4
.long	.L6 # x = 5
.long	.L6 # x = 6

## Setup:

```
switch_eg:
    pushl    %ebp                # Setup
    movl     %esp, %ebp         # Setup
    movl     8(%ebp), %eax       # eax = x
    cmpl     $6, %eax           # Compare x:6
    ja       .L2                 # If unsigned > goto default
    Indirect  jump → jmp     *.L7(, %eax, 4) # Goto *JTab[x]
```

# Assembly Setup Explanation

## ▶ Table Structure

- ▶ Each target requires 4 bytes
- ▶ Base address at `.L7`

## ▶ Jumping

- ▶ **Direct:** `jmp .L2`
- ▶ Jump target is denoted by label `.L2`
- ▶ **Indirect:** `jmp *.L7(, %eax, 4)`
- ▶ Start of jump table: `.L7`
- ▶ Must scale by factor of 4 (labels have 32-bits = 4 Bytes on IA32)
- ▶ Fetch target from effective Address `.L7 +  $\text{eax} * 4$`
- ▶ Only for  $0 \leq x \leq 6$

## Jump table

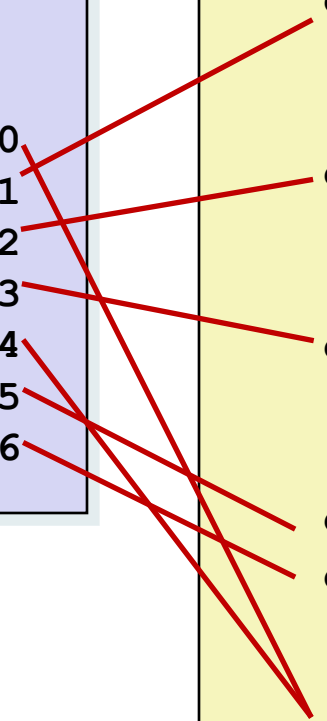
```
.section .rodata
.align 4
.L7:
.long .L2 # x = 0
.long .L3 # x = 1
.long .L4 # x = 2
.long .L5 # x = 3
.long .L2 # x = 4
.long .L6 # x = 5
.long .L6 # x = 6
```

# Jump Table

## Jump table

```
.section .rodata
.align 4
.L7:
.long .L2 # x = 0
.long .L3 # x = 1
.long .L4 # x = 2
.long .L5 # x = 3
.long .L2 # x = 4
.long .L6 # x = 5
.long .L6 # x = 6
```

```
switch(x) {
case 1:      // .L3
    w = y*z;
    break;
case 2:      // .L4
    w = y/z;
    /* Fall Through */
case 3:      // .L5
    w += z;
    break;
case 5:
case 6:      // .L6
    w -= z;
    break;
default:    // .L2
    w = 2;
}
```





# Handling Fall-Through

```
long w = 1;  
    . . .  
switch(x) {  
    . . .  
case 2:  
    w = y/z;  
    /* Fall Through */  
case 3:  
    w += z;  
    break;  
    . . .  
}
```

case 3:  
 w = 1;  
 goto merge;

case 2: w = y/z;
merge: w += z;



# Code Blocks (Partial)

```
switch(x) {  
  case 1:      // .L3  
    w = y*z;  
    break;  
  . . .  
  case 3:      // .L5  
    w += z;  
    break;  
  . . .  
  default:    // .L2  
    w = 2;  
}
```

```
.L2:      # Default  
  movl $2, %eax # w = 2  
  jmp  .L8      # Goto done  
  
.L5:      # x == 3  
  movl $1, %eax # w = 1  
  jmp  .L9      # Goto merge  
  
.L3:      # x == 1  
  movl 16(%ebp), %eax # z  
  imull 12(%ebp), %eax # w = y*z  
  jmp  .L8      # Goto done
```



# Code Blocks (Rest)

```
switch(x) {  
    . . .  
    case 2:  // .L4  
        w = y/z;  
        /* Fall Through */  
merge:     // .L9  
        w += z;  
        break;  
    case 5:  
    case 6:  // .L6  
        w -= z;  
        break;  
}
```

```
.L4:      # x == 2  
    movl  12(%ebp), %edx  
    movl  %edx, %eax  
    sarl  $31, %edx  
    idivl 16(%ebp)  # w = y/z  
  
.L9:      # merge:  
    addl  16(%ebp), %eax # w += z  
    jmp   .L8          # goto done  
  
.L6:      # x == 5, 6  
    movl  $1, %eax      # w = 1  
    subl  16(%ebp), %eax # w = 1-z
```

# x86-64 Switch Implementation

- ▶ Same general idea, adapted to 64-bit code
- ▶ Table entries 64 bits (pointers)
- ▶ Cases use revised code

```
switch(x) {  
  case 1:      // .L3  
    w = y*z;  
    break;  
  . . .  
}
```

```
.L3:  
  movq    %rdx, %rax  
  imulq   %rsi, %rax  
  ret
```

## Jump Table

```
.section .rodata  
.align 8  
.L7:  
  .quad 8 byte .L2      # x = 0  
  .quad .L3      # x = 1  
  .quad .L4      # x = 2  
  .quad .L5      # x = 3  
  .quad .L2      # x = 4  
  .quad .L6      # x = 5  
  .quad .L6      # x = 6
```

# IA32 Object Code

---

## ► Setup

- Label `.L2` becomes address `0x8048422`
- Label `.L7` becomes address `0x8048660`

## Assembly Code

```
switch_eg:
    . . .
    ja      .L2          # If unsigned > goto default
    jmp     *.L7(, %eax, 4) # Goto *JTab[x]
```

## Disassembled Object Code

```
08048410 <switch_eg>:                                     80481b + 07 = 8048422
    . . .
8048419: 77 07                ja      8048422 <switch_eg+0x12>
804841b: ff 24 85 60 86 04 08  jmp     *0x8048660(, %eax, 4)
```

# IA32 Object Code (cont.)

---

## ▶ Jump Table

- ▶ Doesn't show up in disassembled code
- ▶ Can inspect using GDB
- ▶ `gdb switch`
- ▶ `(gdb) x/7xw 0x8048660`
  - ▶ Examine 7 hexadecimal format “words” (4-bytes each)
  - ▶ Use command “`help x`” to get format documentation

<code>0x8048660:</code>	<code>0x08048422</code>	<code>0x08048432</code>	<code>0x0804843b</code>	<code>0x08048429</code>
<code>0x8048670:</code>	<code>0x08048422</code>	<code>0x0804844b</code>	<code>0x0804844b</code>	



# IA32 Object Code (cont.)

---

## ► Deciphering Jump Table

**0x8048660:**      **0x08048422**      **0x08048432**      **0x0804843b**      **0x08048429**  
**0x8048670:**      **0x08048422**      **0x0804844b**      **0x0804844b**

Address	Value	x
0x8048660	0x08048422	0
0x8048664	0x08048432	1
0x8048668	0x0804843b	2
0x804866c	0x08048429	3
0x8048670	0x08048422	4
0x8048674	0x0804844b	5
0x8048678	0x0804844b	6

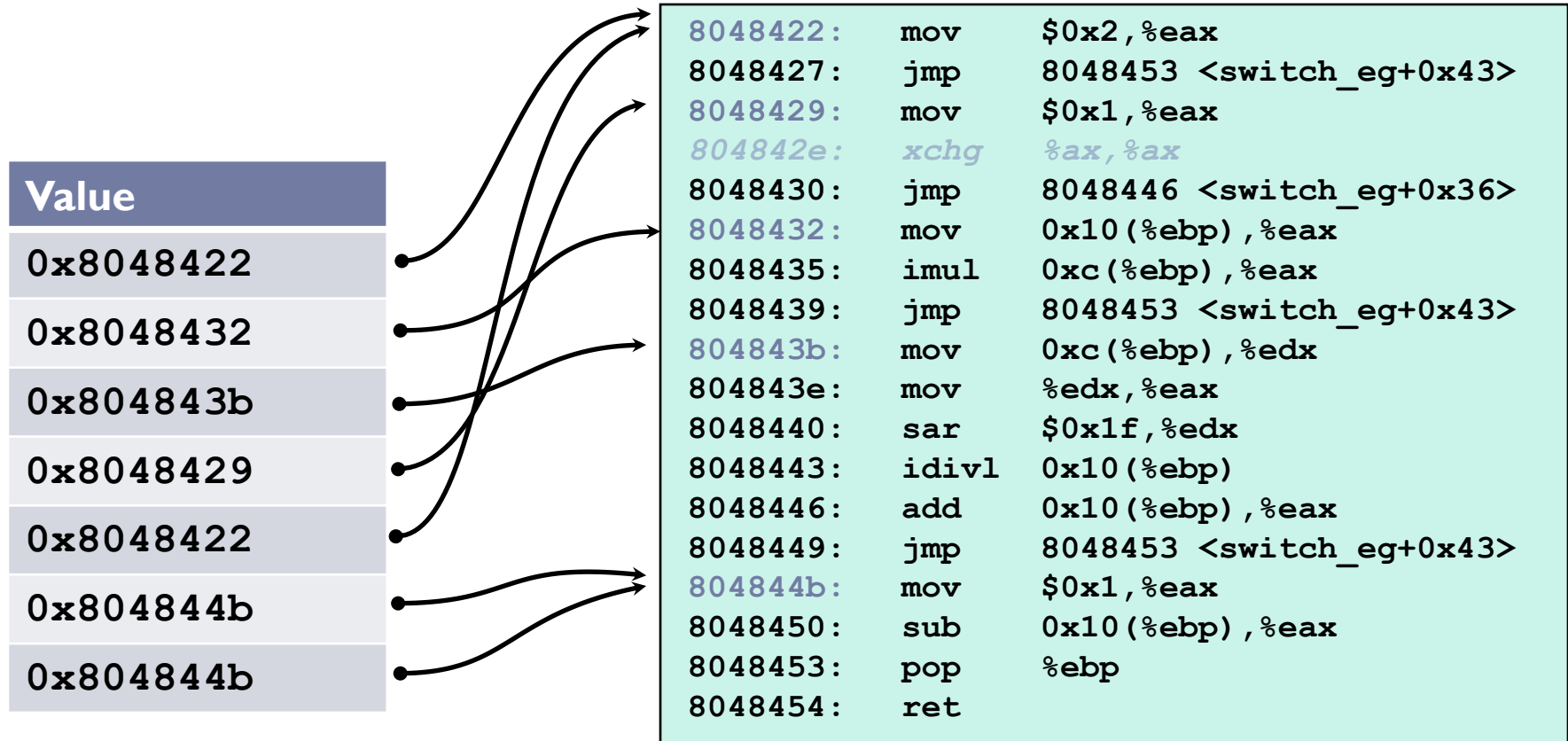


# Disassembled Targets

8048422:	b8 02 00 00 00	mov	\$0x2,%eax
8048427:	eb 2a	jmp	8048453 <switch_eg+0x43>
8048429:	b8 01 00 00 00	mov	\$0x1,%eax
804842e:	66 90	<i>xchg</i>	<i>%ax,%ax # noop</i>
8048430:	eb 14	jmp	8048446 <switch_eg+0x36>
8048432:	8b 45 10	mov	0x10(%ebp),%eax
8048435:	0f af 45 0c	imul	0xc(%ebp),%eax
8048439:	eb 18	jmp	8048453 <switch_eg+0x43>
804843b:	8b 55 0c	mov	0xc(%ebp),%edx
804843e:	89 d0	mov	%edx,%eax
8048440:	c1 fa 1f	sar	\$0x1f,%edx
8048443:	f7 7d 10	idivl	0x10(%ebp)
8048446:	03 45 10	add	0x10(%ebp),%eax
8048449:	eb 08	jmp	8048453 <switch_eg+0x43>
804844b:	b8 01 00 00 00	mov	\$0x1,%eax
8048450:	2b 45 10	sub	0x10(%ebp),%eax
8048453:	5d	pop	%ebp
8048454:	c3	ret	



# Matching Disassembled Targets



# Summarizing

---

## ▶ C Control

- ▶ if-then-else
- ▶ do-while
- ▶ while, for
- ▶ switch

## ▶ Assembly Control

- ▶ Conditional jump
- ▶ Conditional move
- ▶ Indirect jump
- ▶ Compiler generates code sequence to implement more complex control

## ▶ Standard Techniques

- ▶ Loops converted to do-while form
- ▶ Large switch statements use jump tables
- ▶ Sparse switch statements may use decision trees

# Today

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- ▶ Switch statements
- ▶ **IA 32 Procedures**
  - ▶ Stack Structure
  - ▶ Calling Conventions
  - ▶ Illustrations of Recursion & Pointers

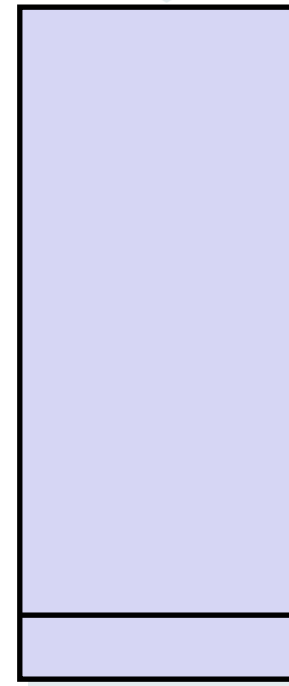


# IA32 Stack

- ▶ Region of memory managed with stack discipline
- ▶ Grows toward lower addresses
- ▶ Register `%esp` contains lowest stack address
  - ▶ address of “top” element

**Stack Pointer: `%esp`** →

**Stack “Bottom”**



Increasing  
Addresses

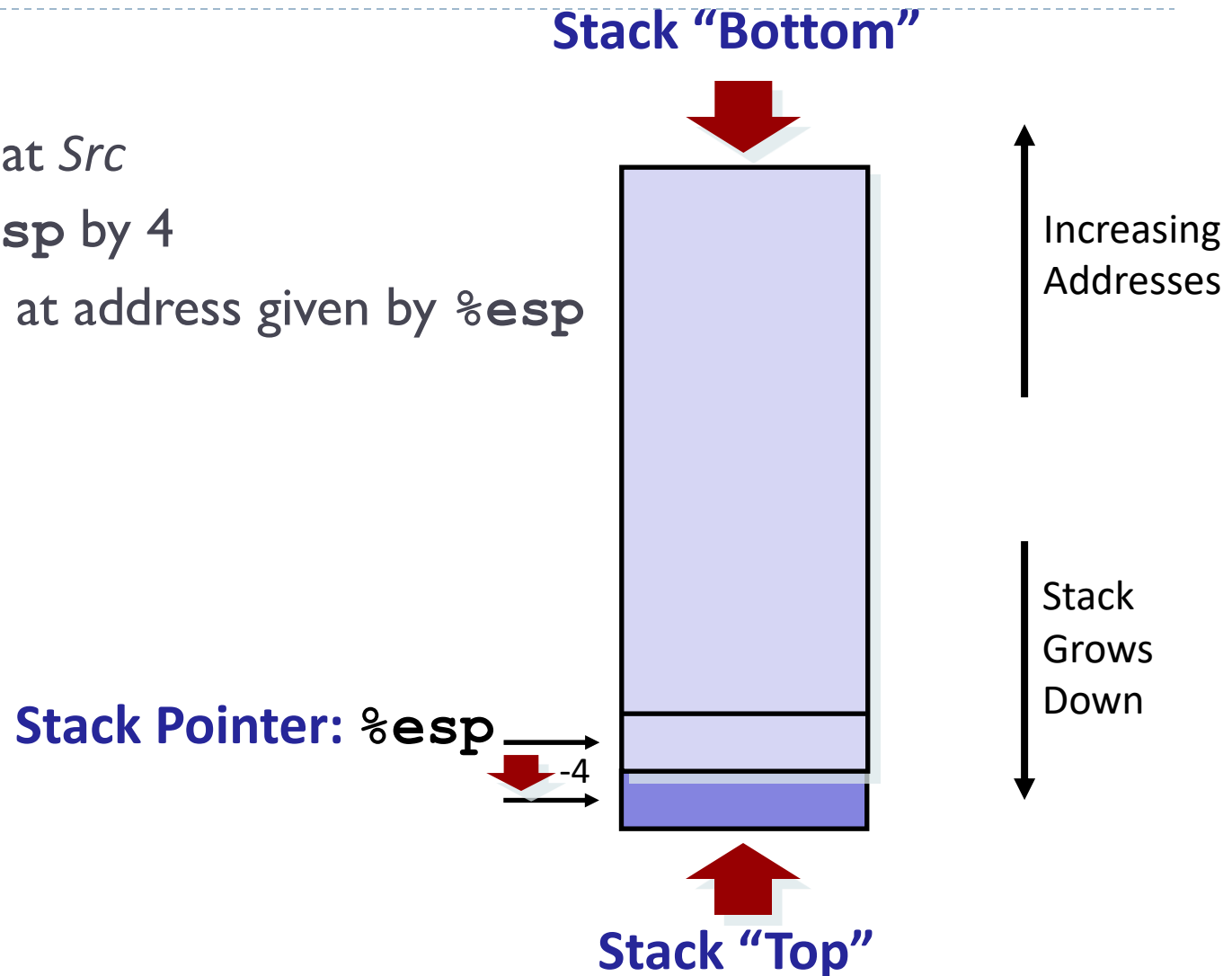
Stack  
Grows  
Down

**Stack “Top”**

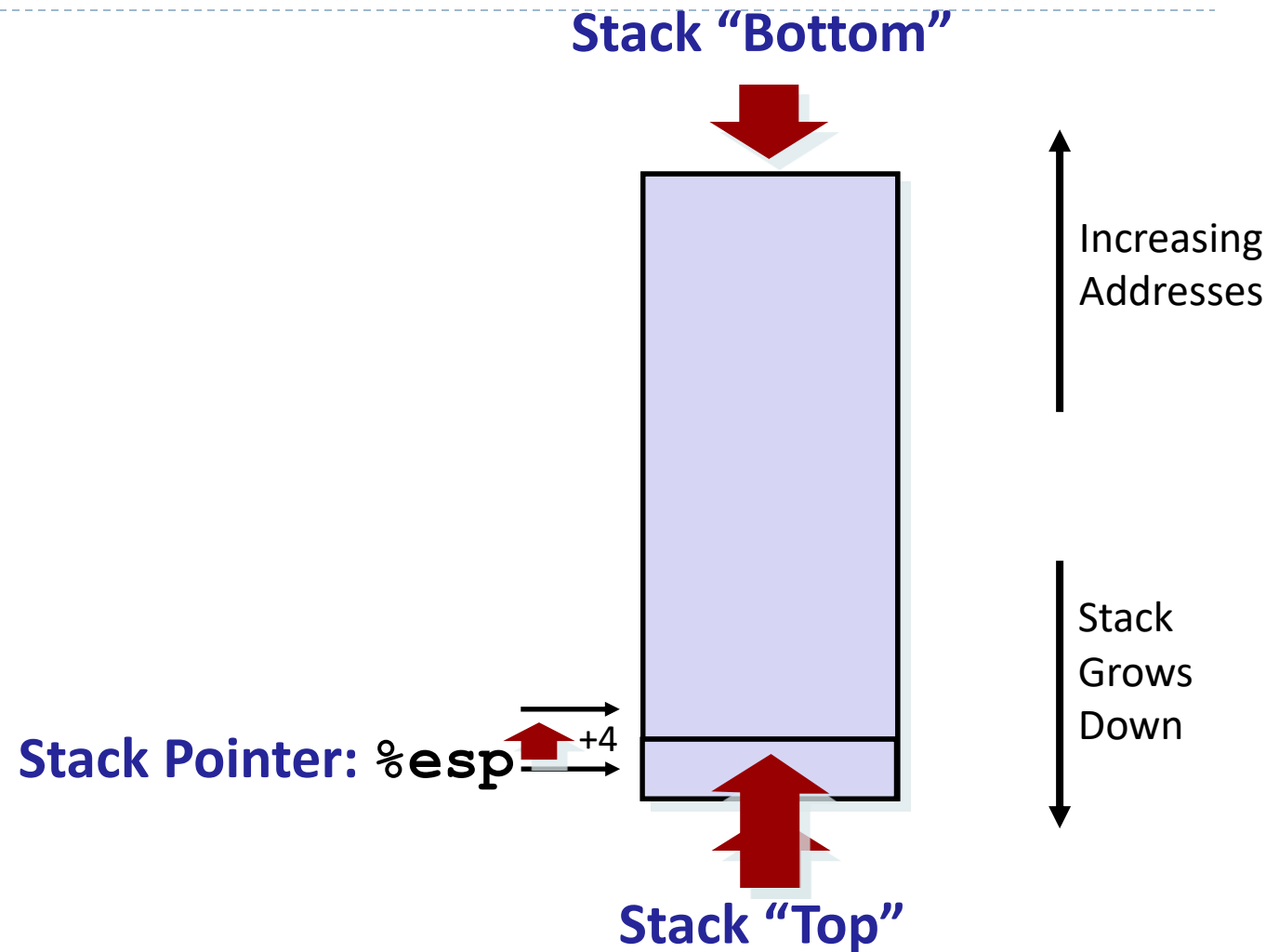
# IA32 Stack: Push

## ► **pushl *Src***

- Fetch operand at *Src*
- Decrement `%esp` by 4
- Write operand at address given by `%esp`



# IA32 Stack: Pop



# 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

804854e:	e8 3d 06 00 00	call	8048b90	<main>
8048553:	50	pushl	%eax	

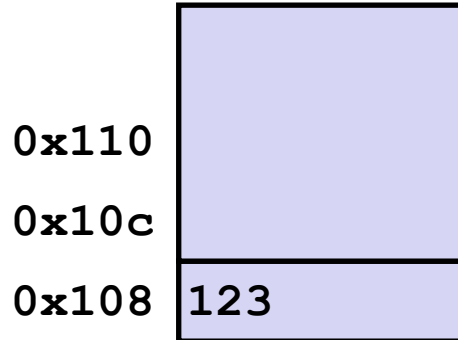
- ▶ Return address = 0x8048553
- ▶ **Procedure return:** `ret`
  - ▶ Pop address from stack
  - ▶ Jump to address



# Procedure Call Example

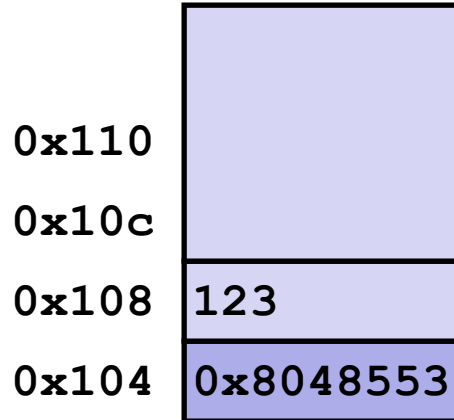
804854e:	e8 3d 06 00 00	call	8048b90 <main>
8048553:	50	pushl	%eax

**call 8048b90**



%esp 0x108

%eip 0x804854e



%esp 0x104

%eip 0x8048b90

stack tumbuhnya ke bawah

top stack

heap ke atas,  
stack ke bawah

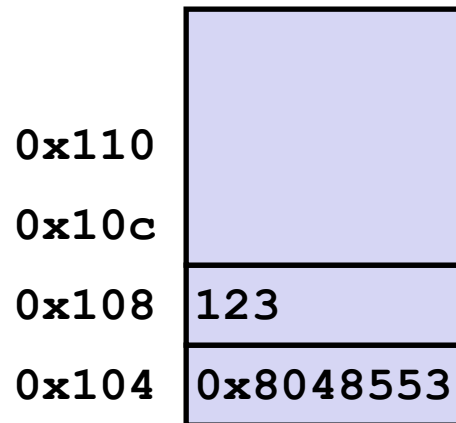
▶ **%eip**: program counter



# Procedure Return Example

8048591:      c3                      ret

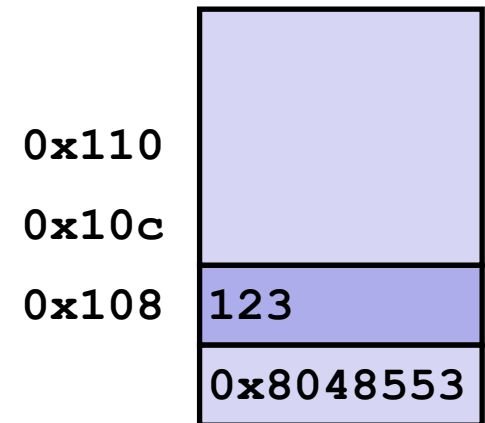
maknanya return



%esp 0x104

%eip 0x8048591

ret



%esp 0x108

%eip 0x8048553

▶ *%eip: program counter*

# 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

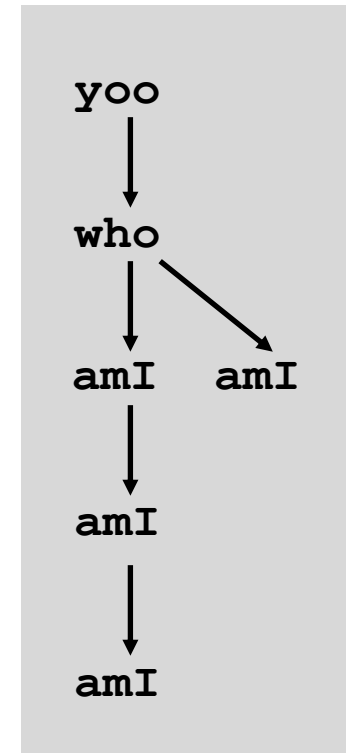
```
yoo (...)  
{  
  .  
  .  
  who ();  
  .  
  .  
}
```

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

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

**Procedure amI () is recursive**

## Example Call Chain

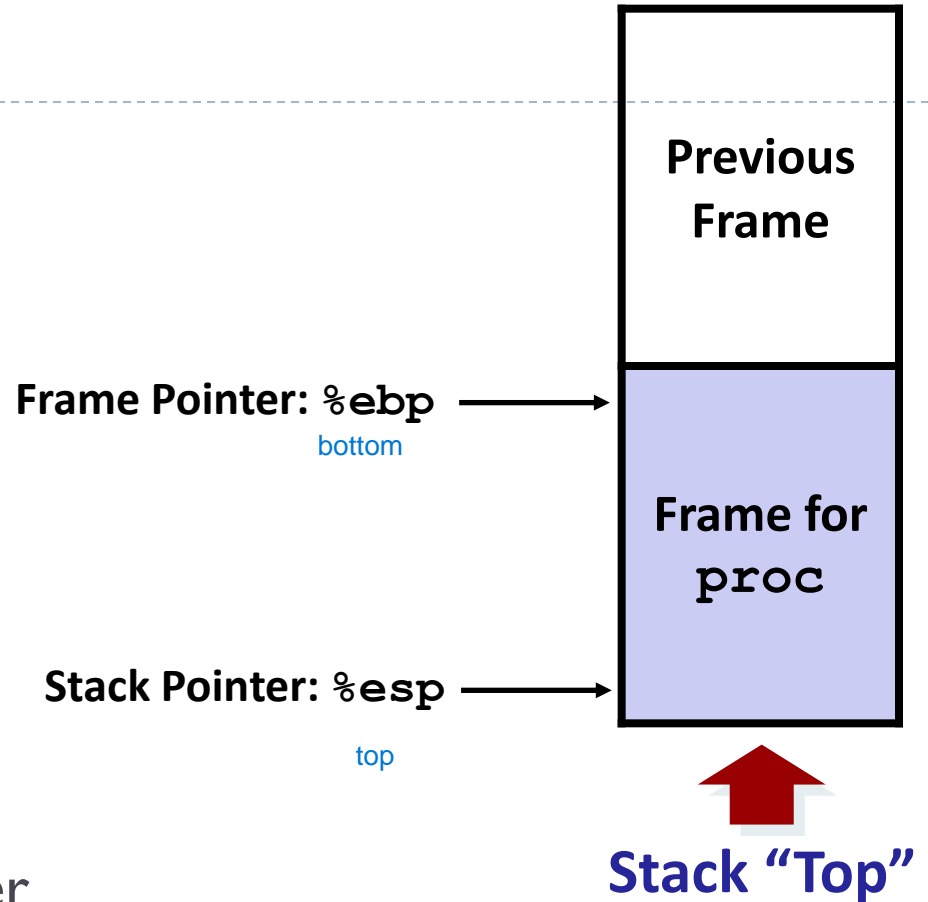


# Stack Frames

---

## ▶ Contents

- ▶ Local variables
- ▶ Return information
- ▶ Temporary space




## ▶ Management

- ▶ Space allocated when enter procedure
  - ▶ “Set-up” code
- ▶ Deallocated when return
  - ▶ “Finish” code

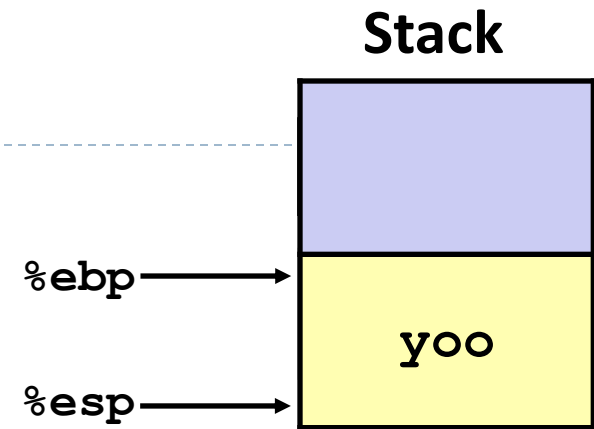


# Example

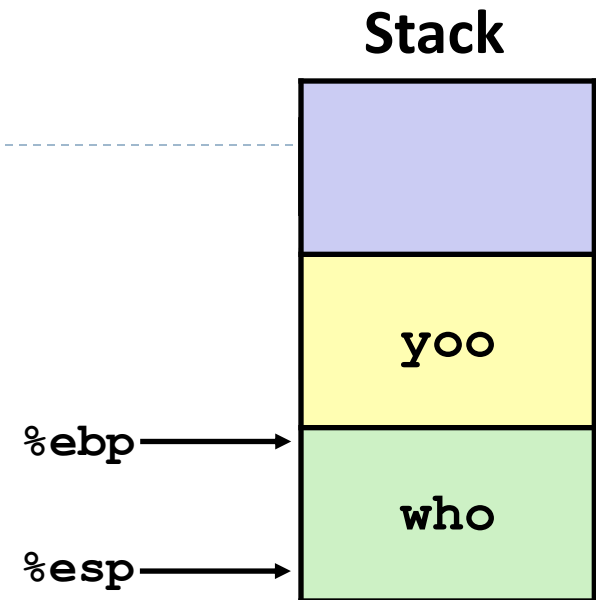
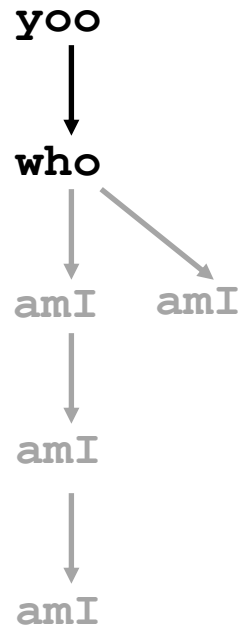
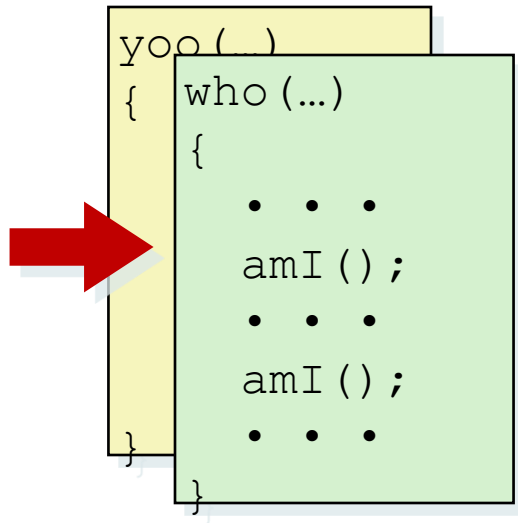


```
yoo (...)  
{  
  .  
  .  
  who ();  
  .  
  .  
}
```

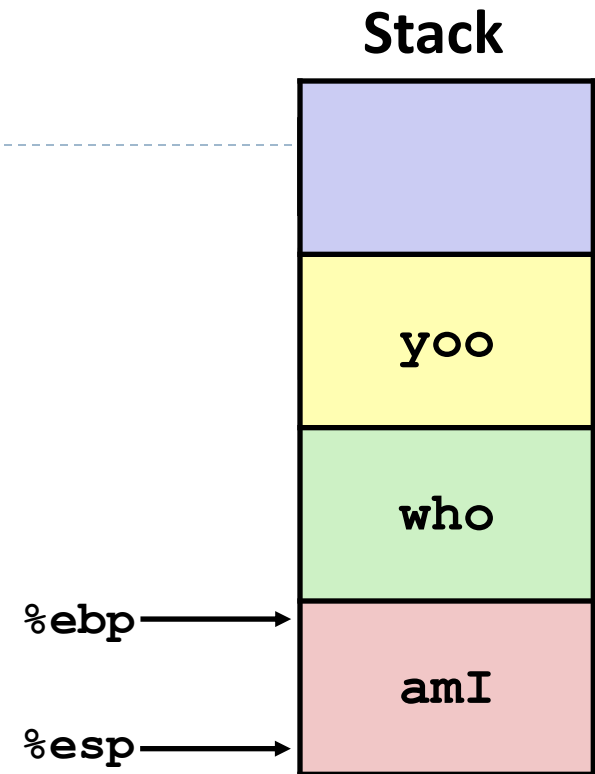
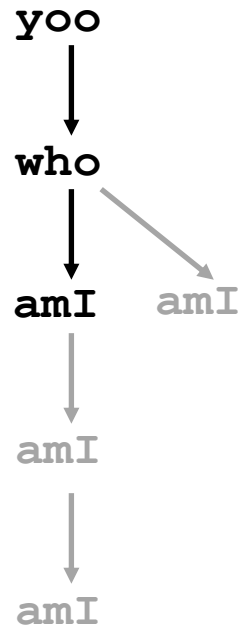
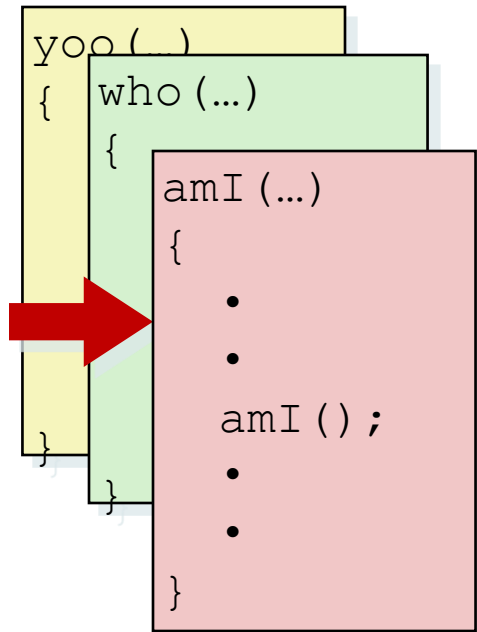
```
yoo  
  ↓  
who  
  ↓  ↘  
amI  amI  
  ↓  
amI  
  ↓  
amI
```



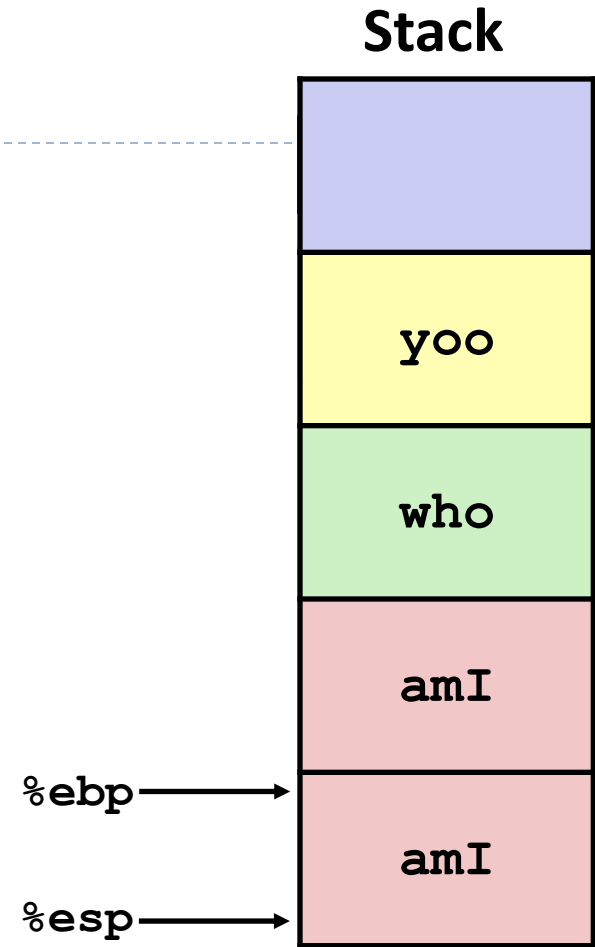
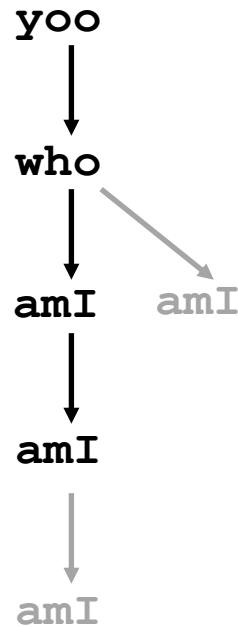
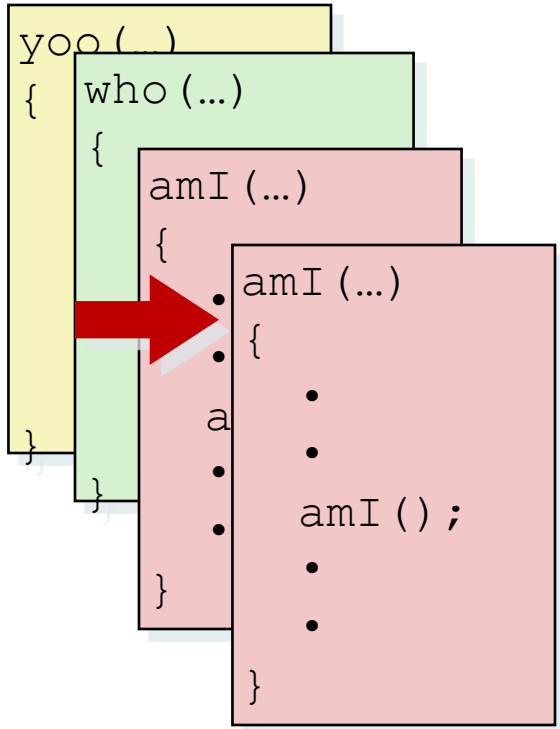
# Example



# Example

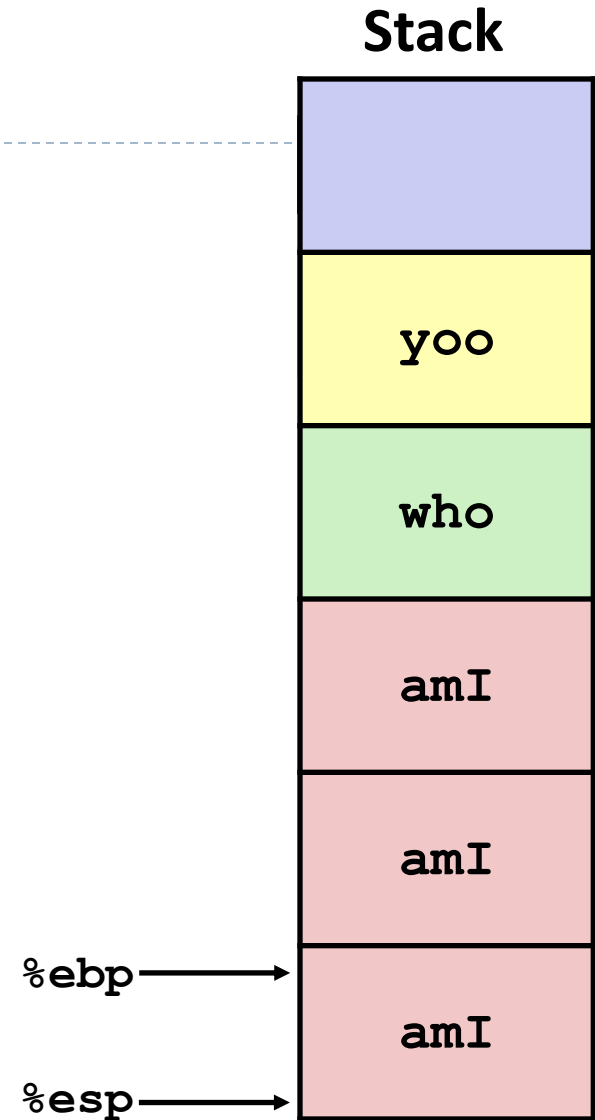
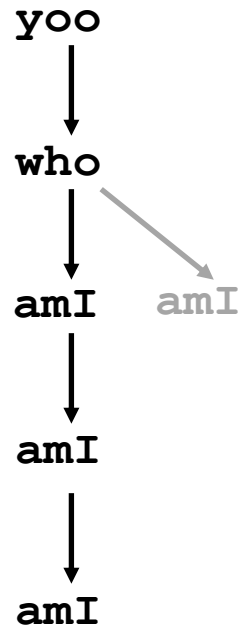
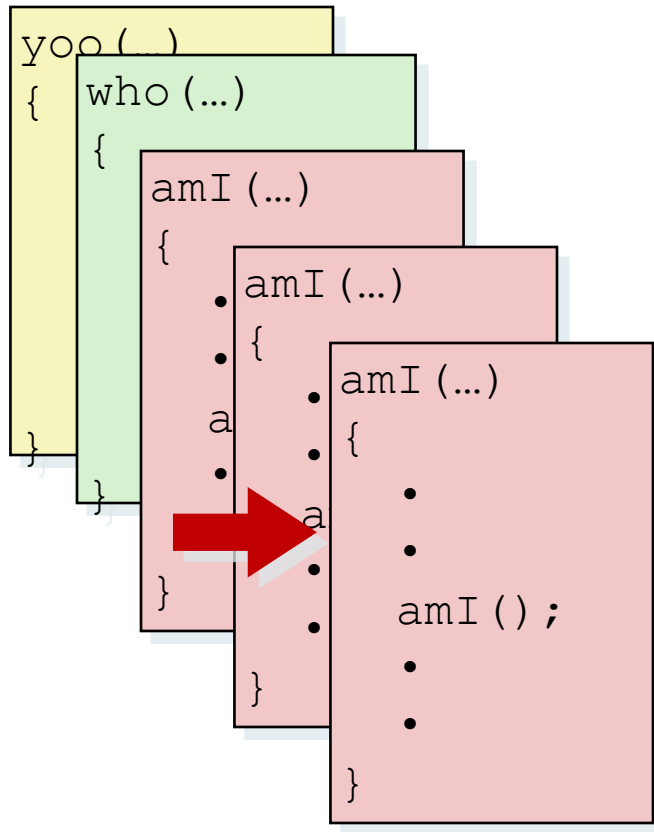


# Example

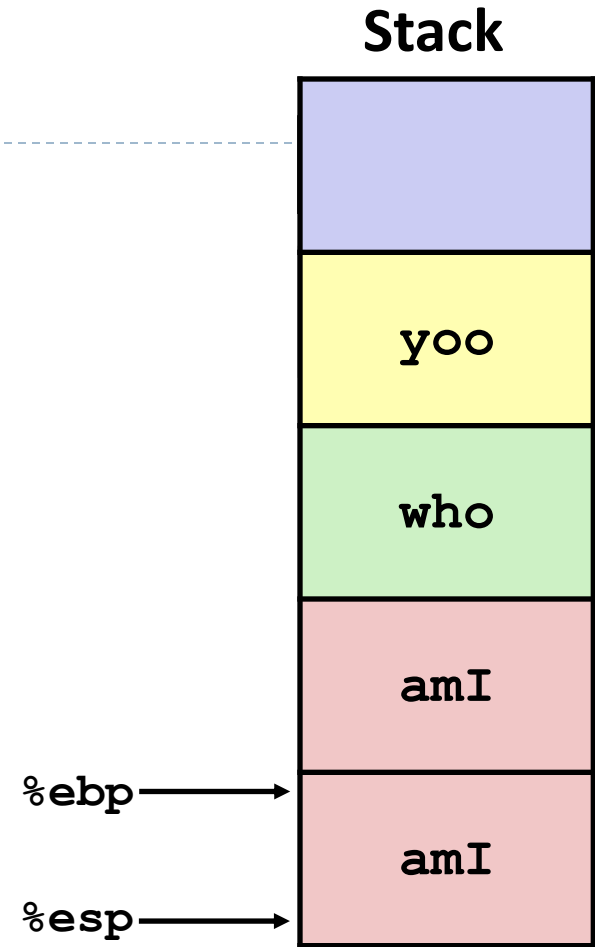
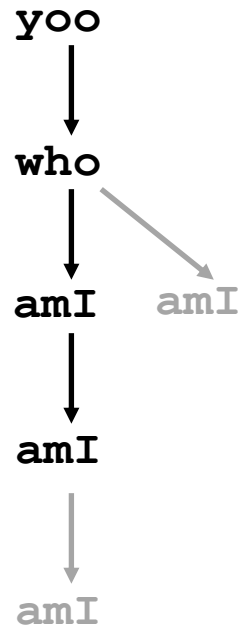
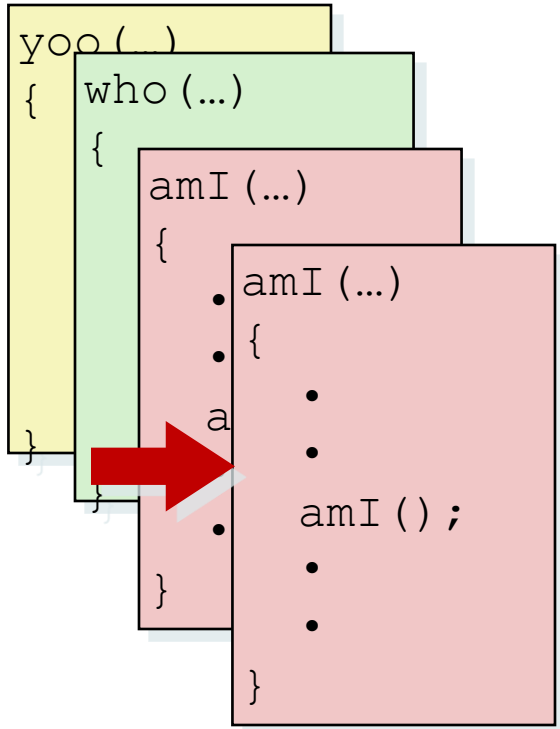




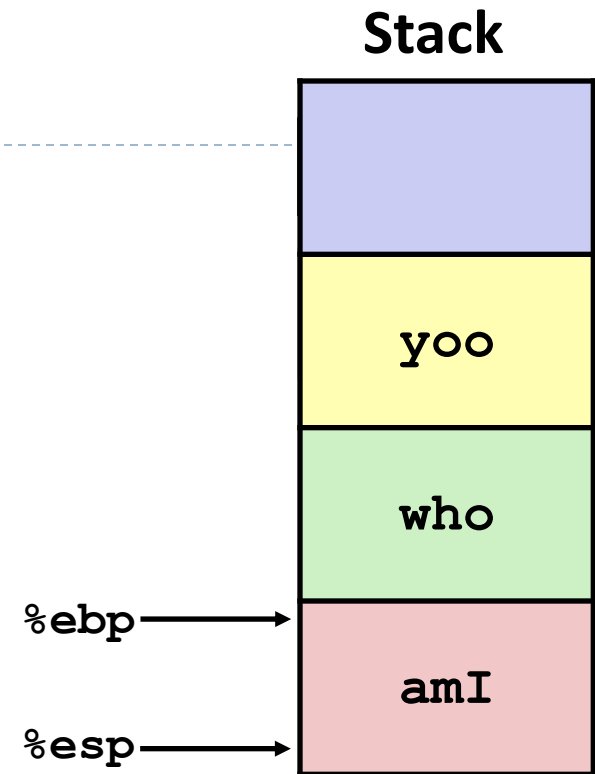
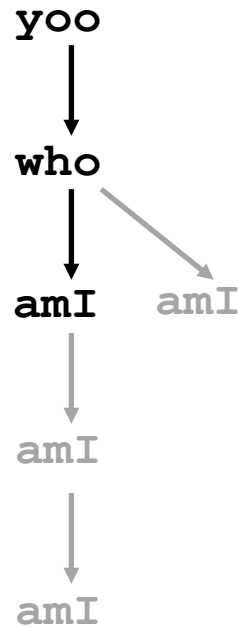
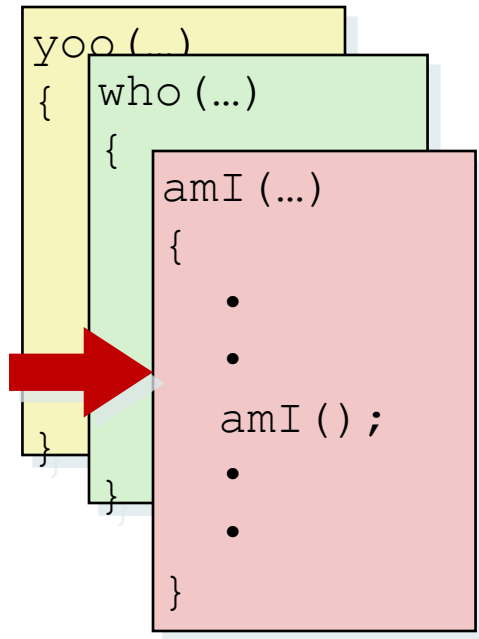
# Example



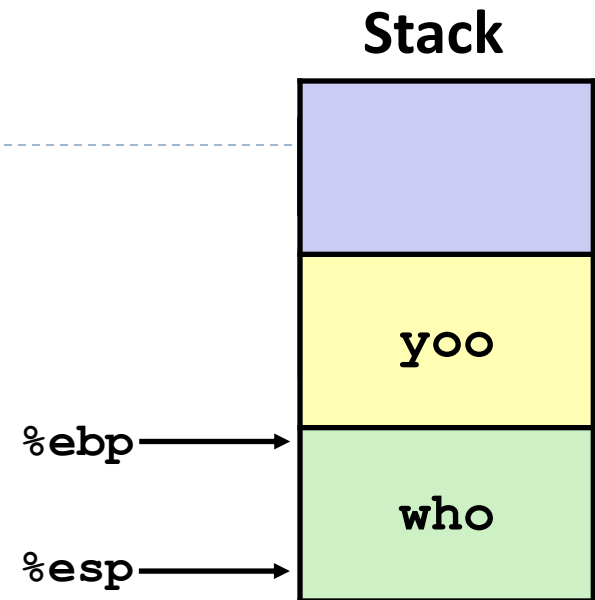
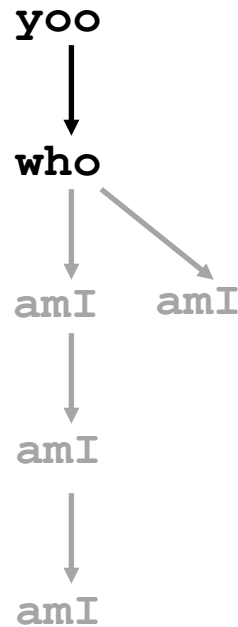
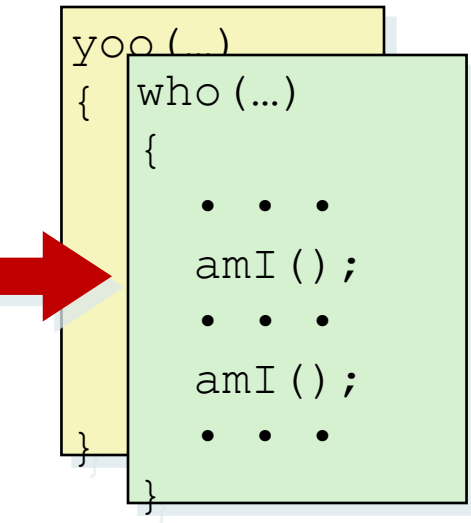
# Example



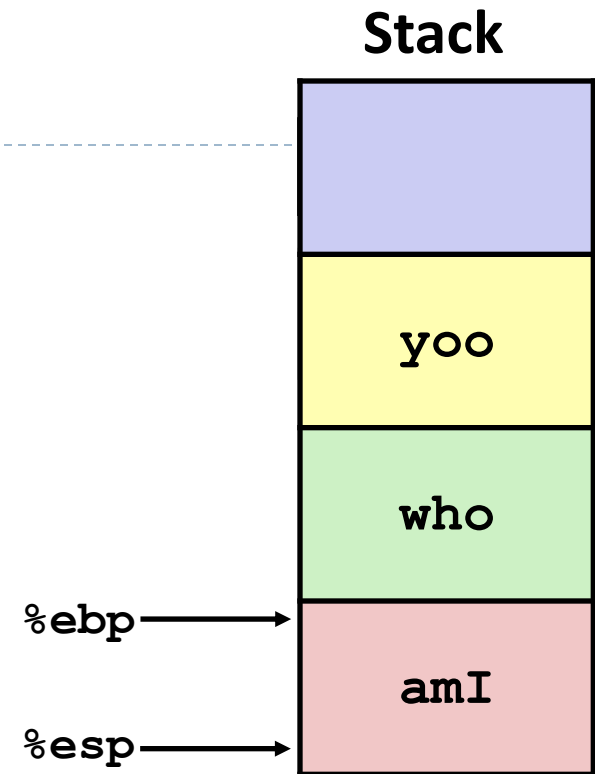
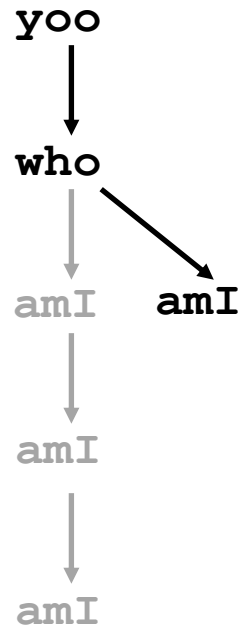
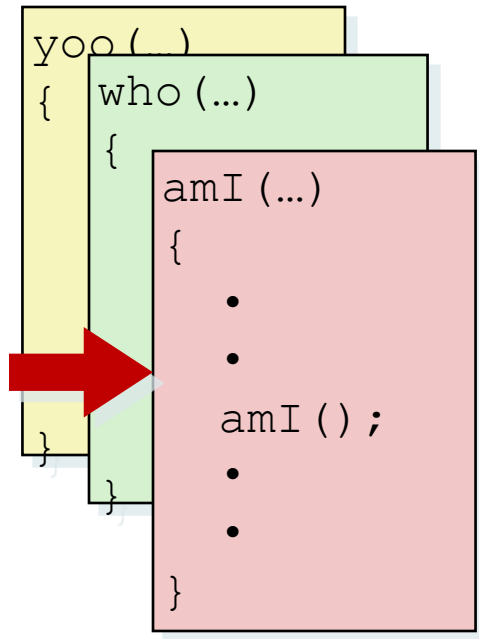
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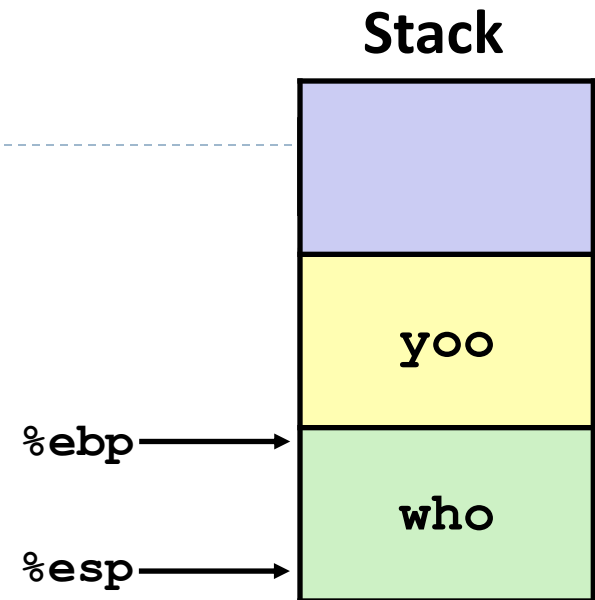
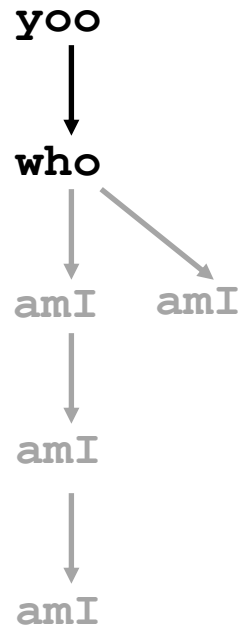
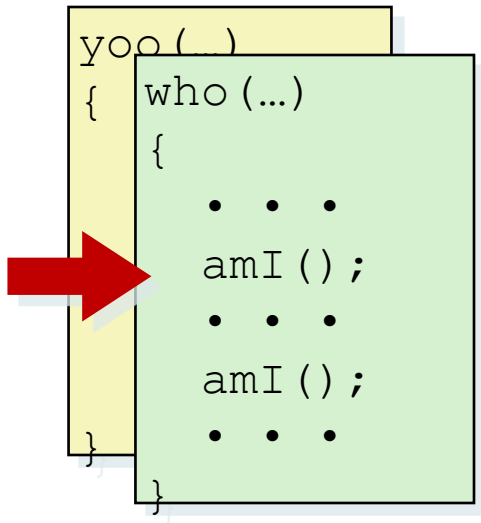
# Example



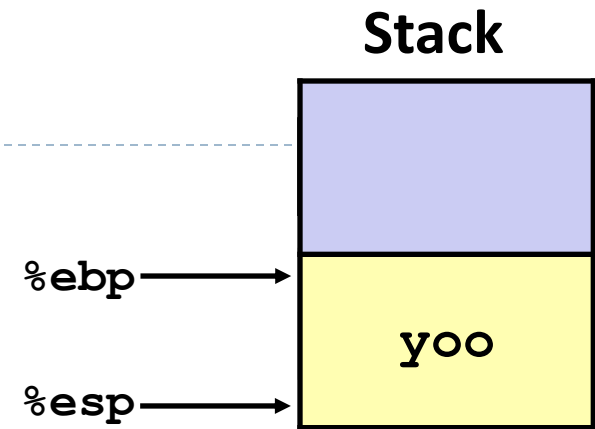
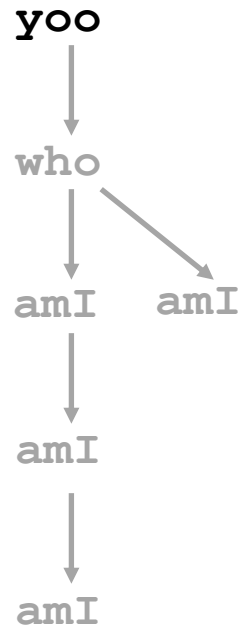
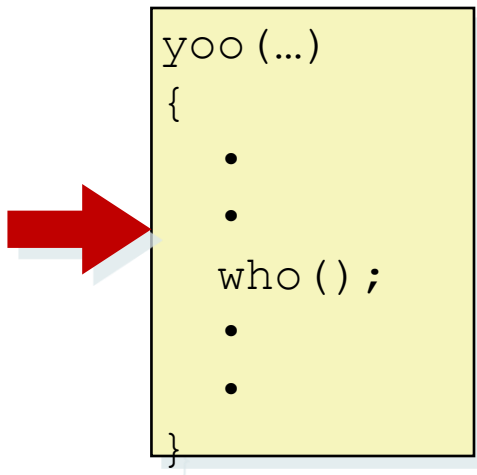
# Example



# Example



# Example



# IA32/Linux Stack Frame

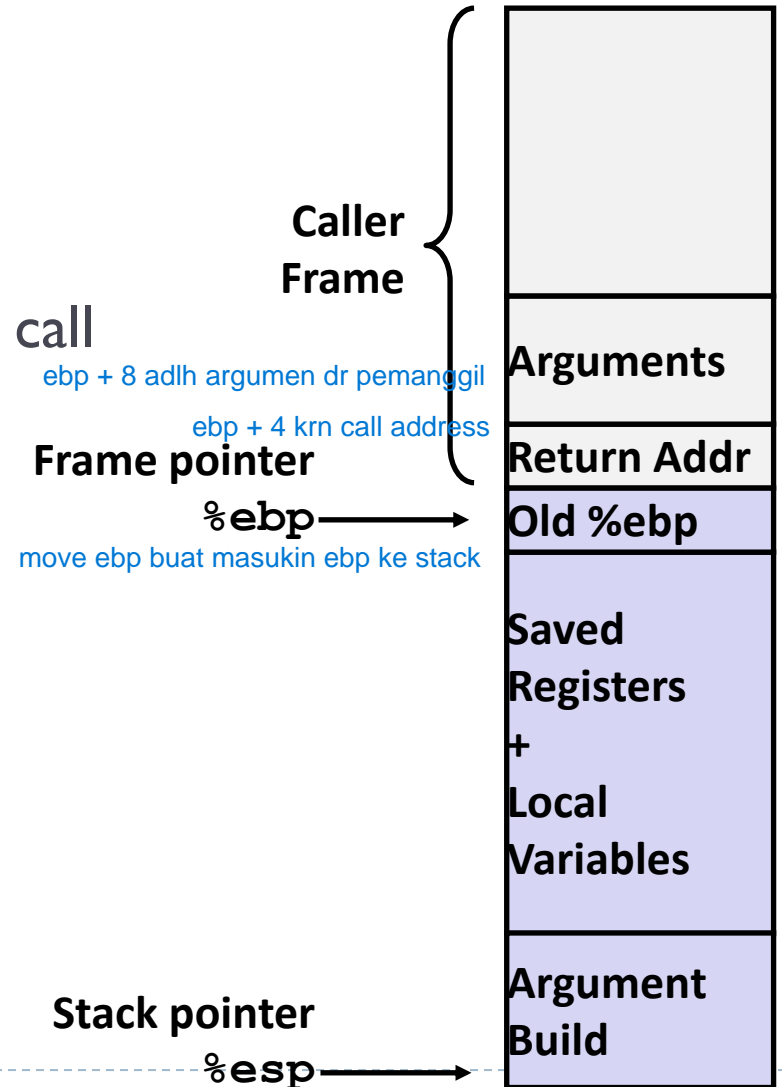
- ▶ Current Stack Frame (“Top” to Bottom)

- ▶ “Argument build:”  
Parameters for function about to call
- ▶ Local variables  
If can’t keep in registers
- ▶ Saved register context
- ▶ Old frame pointer

- ▶ Caller Stack Frame

- ▶ Return address
  - ▶ Pushed by **call** instruction

- ▶ ▶ Arguments for this call



*fungsi bakal nambah di bawahnya ini*



# Revisiting swap

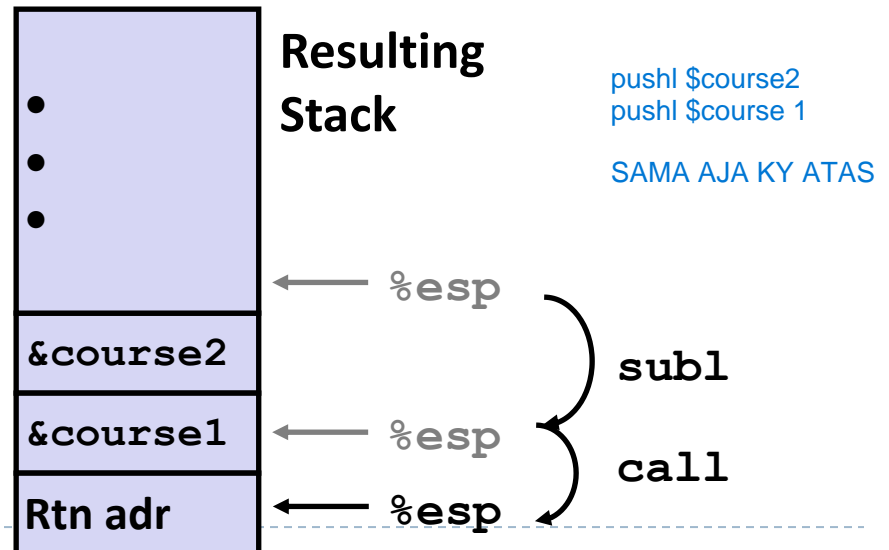
```
int course1 = 15213;
int course2 = 18243;

void call_swap() {
    swap(&course1, &course2);
}
```

```
void swap(int *xp, int *yp)
{
    int t0 = *xp;
    int t1 = *yp;
    *xp = t1;
    *yp = t0;
}
```

## Calling swap from call\_swap

```
call_swap:
    . . .
    subl    $8, %esp           stack diturunkan 8 byte
    movl    $course2, 4(%esp)  stack pointer + 4
    movl    $course1, (%esp)   stack pointer
    call    swap
    . . .
```



# Revisiting **swap**

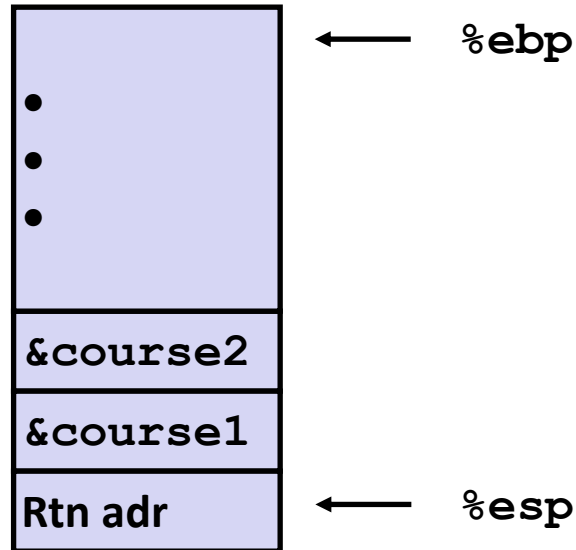
```
void swap(int *xp, int *yp)
{
    int t0 = *xp;
    int t1 = *yp;
    *xp = t1;
    *yp = t0;
}
```

**swap:**

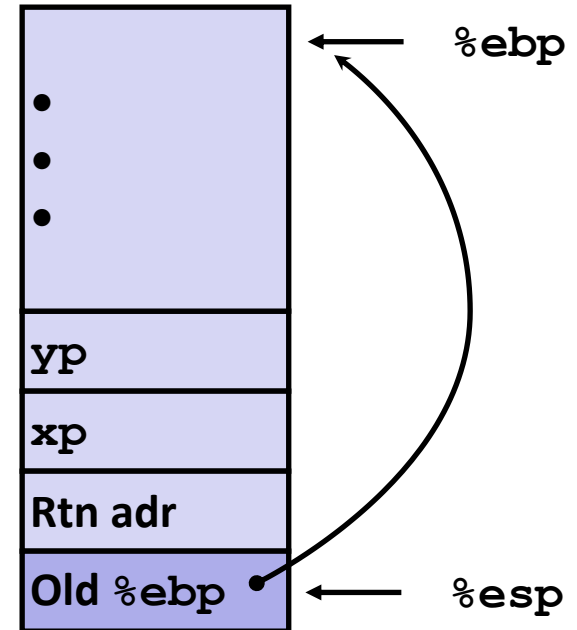
<code>pushl %ebp</code>	}	Set Up
<code>movl %esp, %ebp</code>		
<code>pushl %ebx</code>		
<code>movl 8(%ebp), %edx</code>	}	Body
<code>movl 12(%ebp), %ecx</code>		
<code>movl (%edx), %ebx</code>		
<code>movl (%ecx), %eax</code>		
<code>movl %eax, (%edx)</code>		
<code>movl %ebx, (%ecx)</code>		
<code>popl %ebx</code>	}	Finish
<code>popl %ebp</code>		
<code>ret</code>		

# swap Setup #1

## Entering Stack



## Resulting Stack



swap:

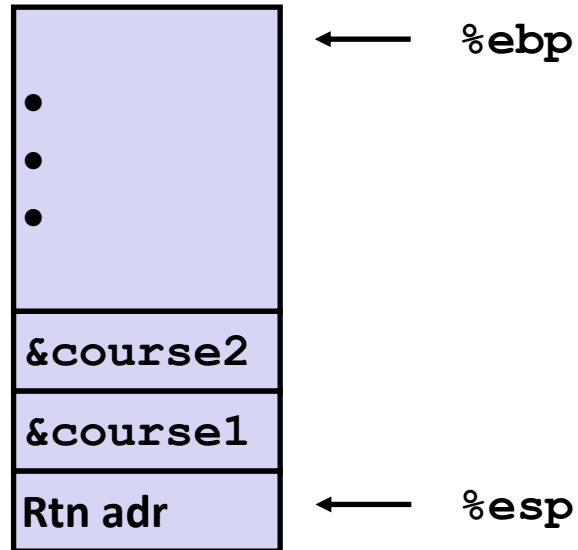
`pushl %ebp`    nilai ebp awal dicopy ke stack (old %ebp)

`movl %esp, %ebp`

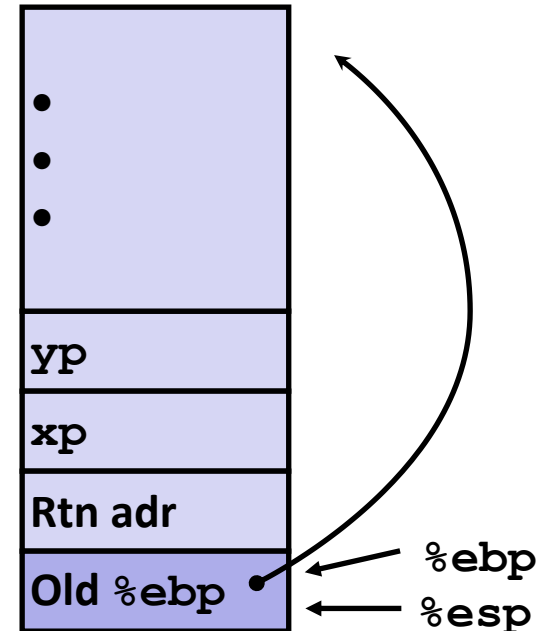
`pushl %ebx`

# swap Setup #2

## Entering Stack



## Resulting Stack



swap:

```
pushl %ebp
```

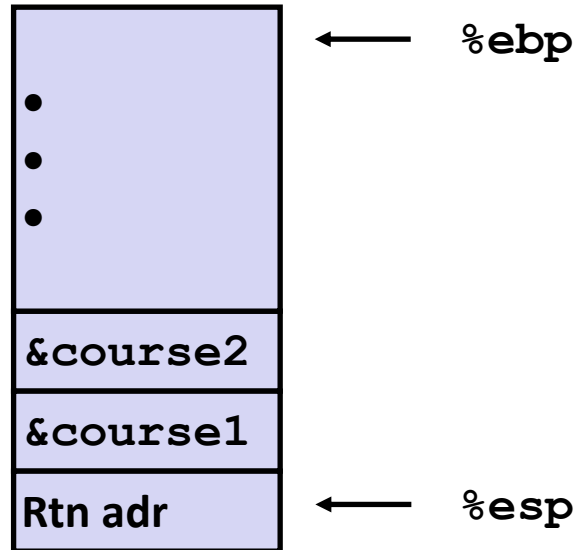
```
movl %esp, %ebp
```

ebp turun ke bawah

```
pushl %ebx
```

# swap Setup #3

## Entering Stack

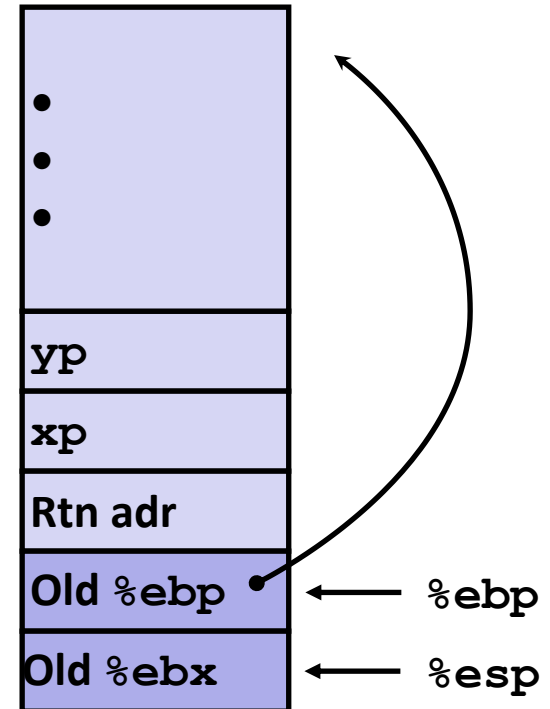


**swap:**

```
pushl %ebp
movl %esp, %ebp
pushl %ebx
```

nambah ebx di bawah ebp

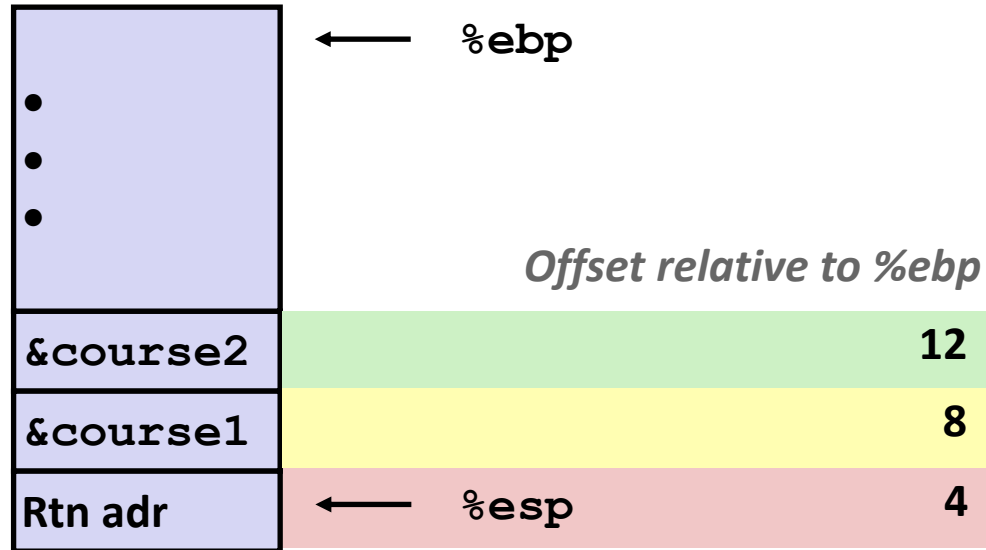
## Resulting Stack



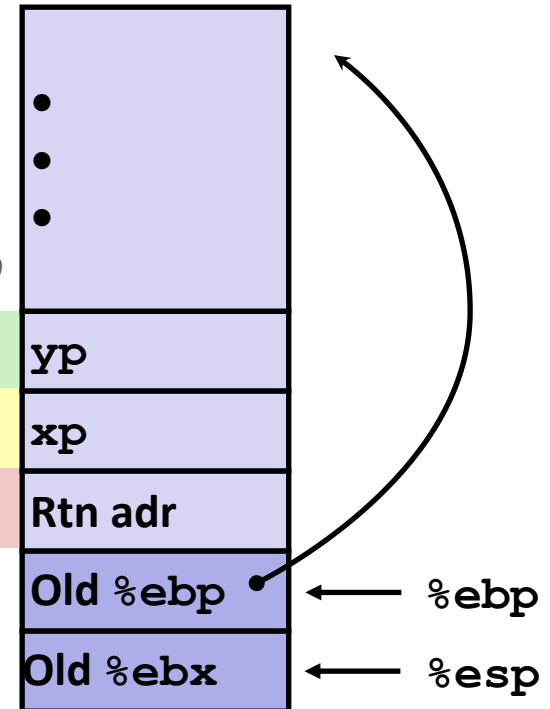
nilai ebp gapernah berubah di setiap fungsi  
makanya bisa direfer ke return address, yp, xp

# swap Body

## Entering Stack



## Resulting Stack

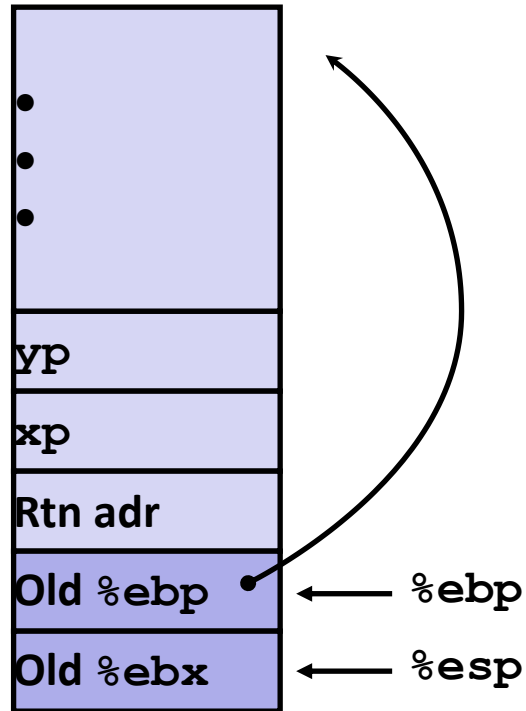


```
movl 8(%ebp),%edx    # get xp
movl 12(%ebp),%ecx   # get yp
. . .
```

address dicopy ke edx dan ecx

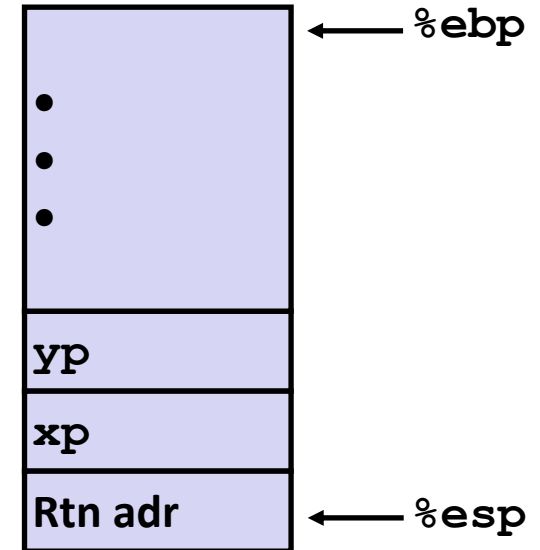
# swap Finish

## Stack Before Finish



```
popl    %ebx
popl    %ebp
```

## Resulting Stack



## ■ Observation

ebx punya nya pemanggil

- Saved and restored register **%ebx**
- Not so for **%eax, %ecx, %edx**

eax, ecx, edx punya nya yg dipanggil

eax = return value (pasti berubah)

ecx-edx tuh gabole dipake buat naruh nilai karena bakal ilang-intinya eax, ecx, edx gabole buat store value

# Disassembled swap

08048384 <swap>:

8048384:	55	push	%ebp
8048385:	89 e5	mov	%esp, %ebp
8048387:	53	push	%ebx
8048388:	8b 55 08	mov	0x8(%ebp), %edx
804838b:	8b 4d 0c	mov	0xc(%ebp), %ecx
804838e:	8b 1a	mov	(%edx), %ebx
8048390:	8b 01	mov	(%ecx), %eax
8048392:	89 02	mov	%eax, (%edx)
8048394:	89 19	mov	%ebx, (%ecx)
8048396:	5b	pop	%ebx
8048397:	5d	pop	%ebp
8048398:	c3	ret	

## Calling Code

80483b4:	movl	\$0x8049658, 0x4(%esp)	# Copy &course2	
80483bc:	movl	\$0x8049654, (%esp)	# Copy &course1	
80483c3:	call	8048384 <swap>	# Call swap	
80483c8:	leave	compiler menyisipkan 1 construct bernama leave saat program mau keluar tp sbnrnya leave ga melakukan apa"		# Prepare to return
▶ 80483c9:	ret			# Return



# Today

---

- ▶ Switch statements
- ▶ **IA 32 Procedures**
  - ▶ Stack Structure
  - ▶ Calling Conventions
  - ▶ Illustrations of Recursion & Pointers



# Register Saving Conventions

- ▶ When procedure **yoo** calls **who**:
  - ▶ **yoo** is the *caller*
  - ▶ **who** is the *callee*
- ▶ Can register be used for temporary storage?

**yoo:**

• • •

`movl $15213, %edx`

`call who`

`addl %edx, %eax`

• • •

`ret`

gabole asumsi nilai 15213 ada di edx  
karena edx punya yg dipanggil  
edx gabole diotak atik sm who

**who:**

• • •

`movl 8(%ebp), %edx`

`addl $18243, %edx`

• • •

`ret`

- ▶ This could be trouble → something should be done!
  - ▶ Need some coordination

# Register Saving Conventions

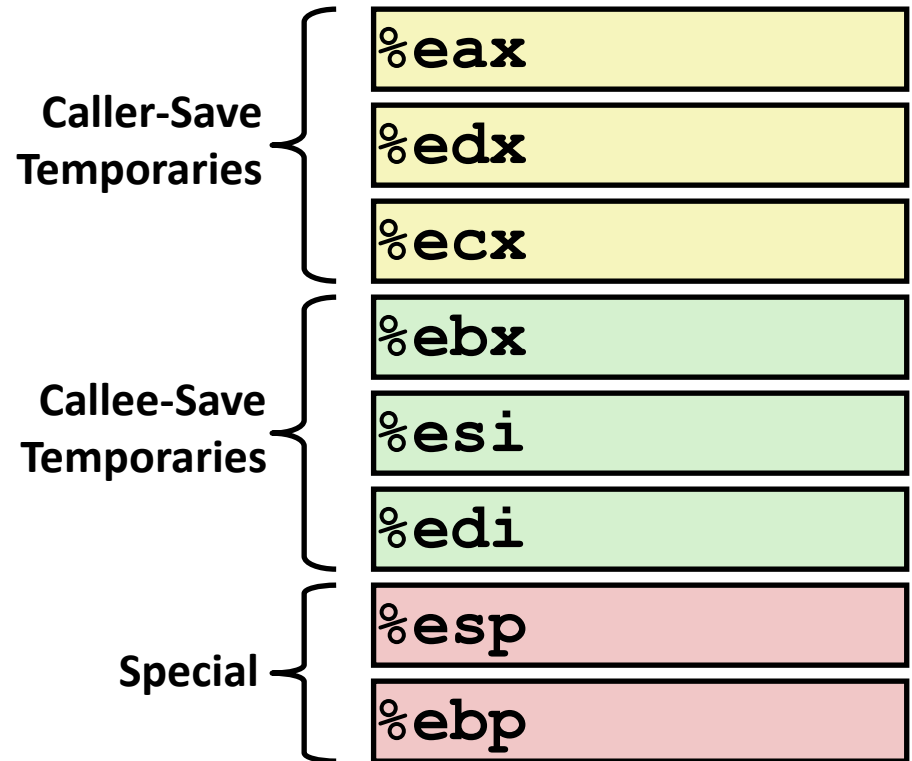
---

- ▶ When procedure **yoo** calls **who**:
  - ▶ **yoo** is the *caller*
  - ▶ **who** is the *callee*
- ▶ Can register be used for temporary storage?
- ▶ Conventions
  - ▶ ***“Caller Save”***
    - ▶ Caller saves temporary values in its frame before the call
  - ▶ ***“Callee Save”***
    - ▶ Callee saves temporary values in its frame before using



# IA32/Linux+Windows Register Usage

- ▶ **%eax, %edx, %ecx**
  - ▶ Caller saves prior to call if values are used later
- ▶ **%eax**
  - ▶ also used to return integer value
- ▶ **%ebx, %esi, %edi**
  - ▶ Callee saves if wants to use them
- ▶ **%esp, %ebp**
  - ▶ special form of callee save
  - ▶ Restored to original values upon exit from procedure



# Today

---

- ▶ Switch statements
- ▶ **IA 32 Procedures**
  - ▶ Stack Structure
  - ▶ Calling Conventions
  - ▶ Illustrations of Recursion & Pointers



# Recursive Function

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

cek bit terakhir 0 atau 1      shift right, kalo nemu 1 berarti count nya ditambah 1

menghitung jml bit 1 dalam suatu x

## ► Registers

- **%eax, %edx** used without first saving
- **%ebx** used, but saved at beginning & restored at end

esp diturunin 4 buat  
simpan nilai eax

```
pcount_r:
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp, %ebp
    pushl %ebx
    subl $4, %esp
    movl 8(%ebp), %ebx
    movl $0, %eax
    testl %ebx, %ebx
    je .L3      jump ke L3 kalo dia 0,
                kalo ga 0 dia rekursif
    movl %ebx, %eax
    shrl %eax
    movl %eax, (%esp)
    call pcount_r
    movl %ebx, %edx
    andl $1, %edx
    leal (%edx, %eax), %eax
.L3: gabolet langsung keluar tp hrs dinaikin 4 dulu baru keluar
    addl $4, %esp
    popl %ebx
    popl %ebp
    ret
```

# Recursive Call #1

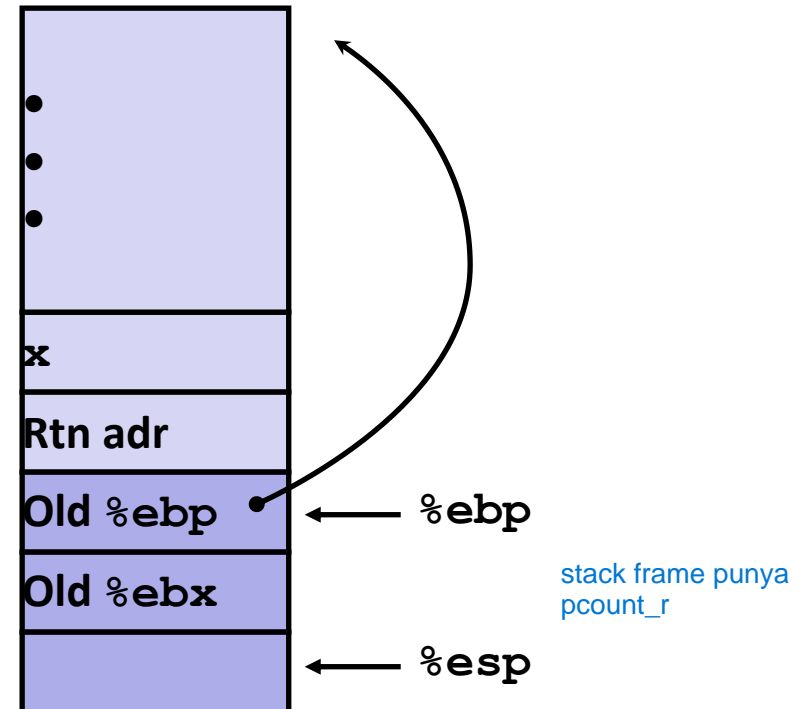
```
/* Recursive popcount */
int pcount_r(unsigned x) {
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    else return
        (x & 1) + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}
```

## ▶ Actions

- ▶ Save old value of **%ebx** on stack
- ▶ Allocate space for argument to recursive call
- ▶ Store **x** in **%ebx**



```
pcount_r:
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp, %ebp
    pushl %ebx
    subl $4, %esp
    movl    8(%ebp), %ebx
    . . .
```



# Recursive Call #2

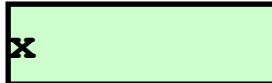
```
/* Recursive popcount */  
int pcount_r(unsigned x) {  
    if (x == 0)  
        return 0;  
    else return  
        (x & 1) + pcount_r(x >> 1);  
}
```

```
    . . .  
    movl    $0, %eax  
    testl   %ebx, %ebx  
    je      .L3  
    . . .  
.L3:  
    . . .  
    ret
```

## ► Actions

- If  $x == 0$ , return
  - with **%eax** set to 0

**%ebx** **x**





# Recursive Call #3

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

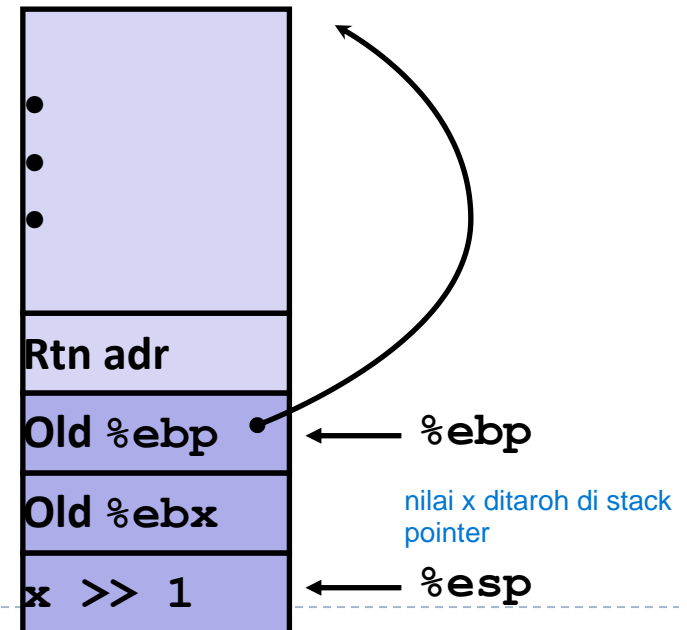
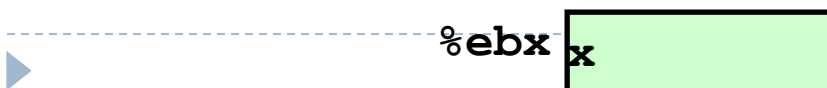
## ► Actions

- Store  $x \gg 1$  on stack
- Make recursive call

## ► Effect

- `%eax` set to function result
- `%ebx` still has value of  $x$

```
• • •
movl  %ebx, %eax
shrl  %eax
movl  %eax, (%esp)
call  pcount_r
• • •
```

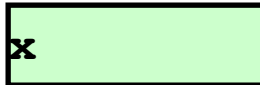


# Recursive Call #4

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

```
• • •
movl    %ebx, %edx
andl    $1, %edx
leal    (%edx,%eax), %eax
• • •
```

- ▶ Assume
  - ▶ **%eax** holds value from recursive call
  - ▶ **%ebx** holds x
- ▶ Actions
  - ▶ Compute (x & 1) + computed value *poke leal*
- ▶ Effect
  - ▶ **%eax** set to function result

**%ebx** 

# Recursive Call #5

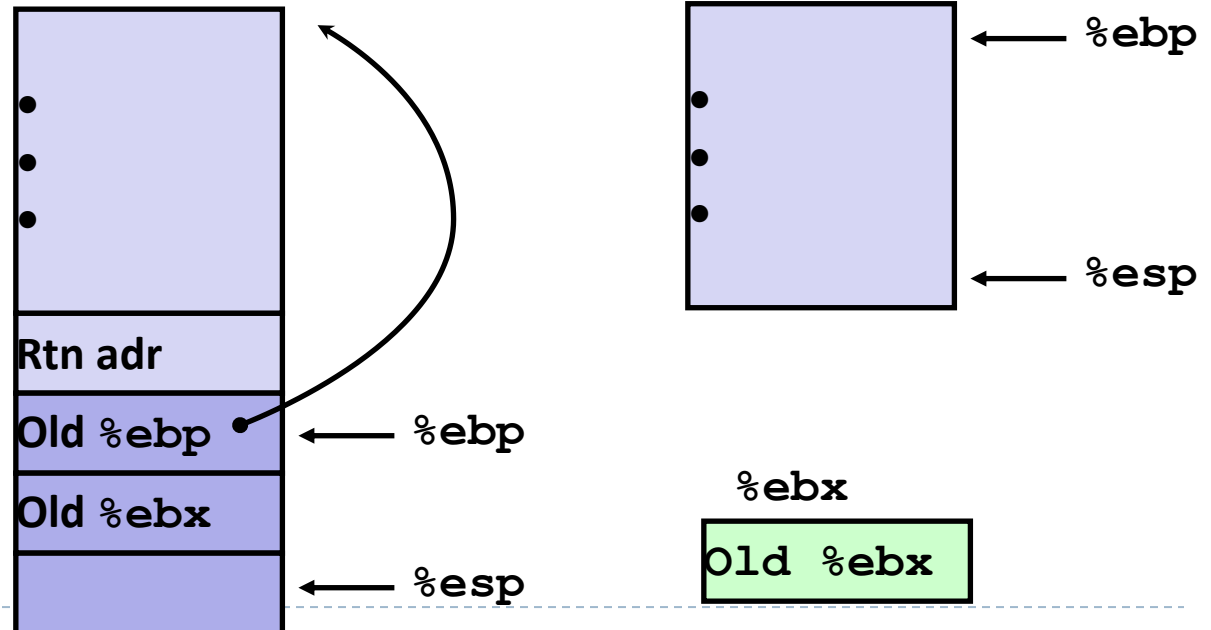
```
/* Recursive popcount */
int pcount_r(unsigned x) {
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    else return
        (x & 1) + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}
```

L3:

```
• • •
addl$4, %esp
popl%ebx
popl%ebp
ret
```

## ▶ Actions

- ▶ Restore values of %ebx and %ebp
- ▶ Restore %esp



# 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

manggil stack terlalu dalam jadi stack overflow  
manggil heap yg kapasitasnya terlalu gede jadi heap overflow

## ▶ Also works for mutual recursion

- ▶ P calls Q; Q calls P



# Pointer Code

---

## Generating Pointer

```
/* Compute x + 3 */  
int add3(int x) {  
    int localx = x;  
    incrk(&localx, 3);  
    return localx;  
}
```

## Referencing Pointer

```
/* Increment value by k */  
void incrk(int *ip, int k) {  
    *ip += k;  
}
```

- ▶ **add3** creates pointer and passes it to **incrk**
-

# Creating and Initializing Local Variable

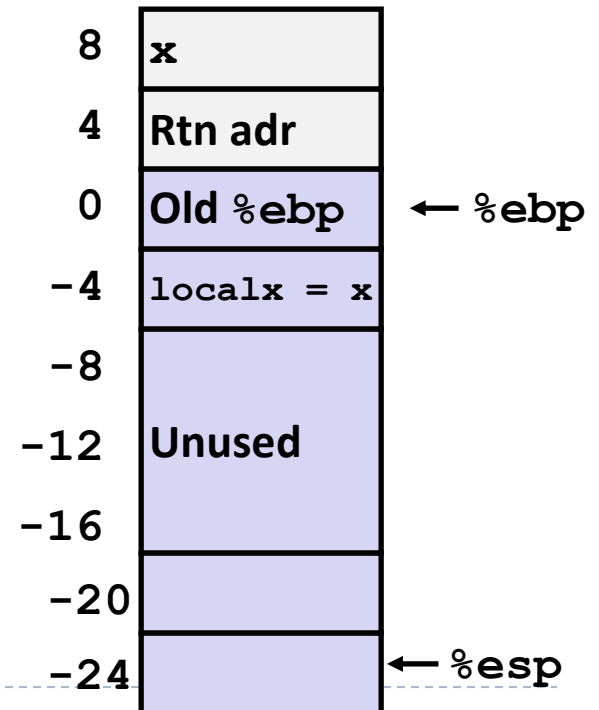
```
int add3(int x) {  
    int localx = x;  
    incrk(&localx, 3);  
    return localx;  
}
```

stack frame sering dialokasikan kelipatan 16 atau 32  
karena stack biasanya isinya 32 bit

## First part of add3

```
add3:  
    pushl %ebp  
    movl %esp, %ebp  
    subl $24, %esp    # Alloc. 24 bytes  
    movl 8(%ebp), %eax  
    movl %eax, -4(%ebp) # Set localx to x
```

- ▶ Variable localx must be stored on stack
  - ▶ Because: Need to create pointer to it
- ▶ Compute pointer as  $-4(\%ebp)$



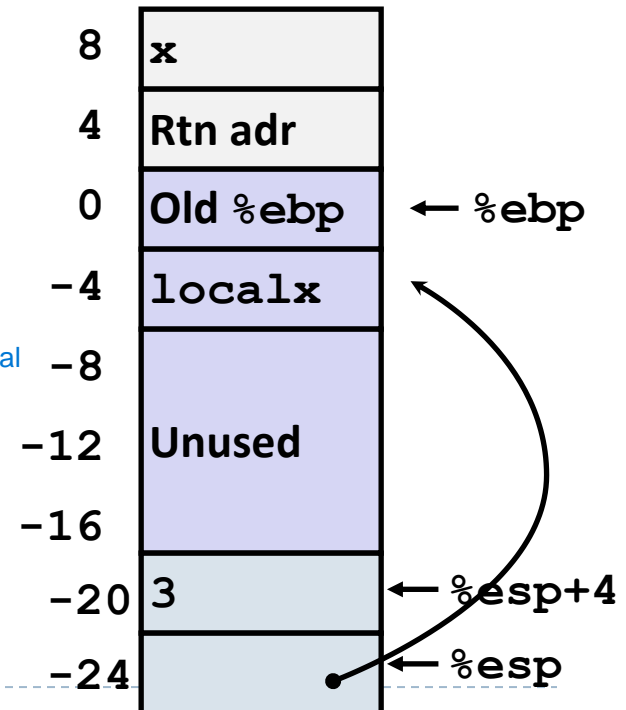
# Creating Pointer as Argument

```
int add3(int x) {  
    int localx = x;  
    incrk(&localx, 3);  
    return localx;  
}
```

- Use leal instruction to compute address of localx

## Middle part of add3

```
movl $3, 4(%esp)    # 2nd arg = 3  
leal -4(%ebp), %eax # &localx referensi ke variabel lokal  
biasanya pake ebp  
movl %eax, (%esp)   # 1st arg = &localx  
call incrk
```



# Retrieving local variable

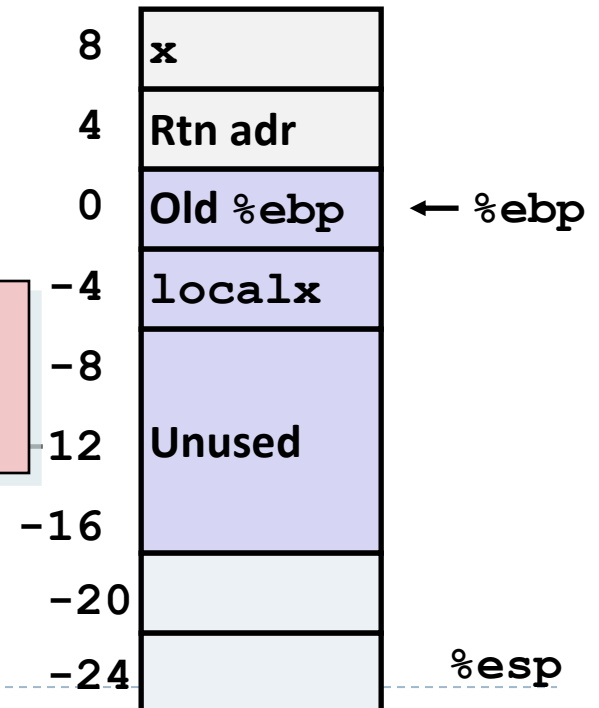
```
int add3(int x) {  
    int localx = x;  
    incrk(&localx, 3);  
    return localx;  
}
```

- Retrieve localx from stack as return value

## Final part of add3

apapun yg ada di eax bakal dibaca sbg nilai ebp

```
movl -4(%ebp), %eax # Return val= localx  
leave # tdk melakukan aksi apapun  
ret
```





# IA 32 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 **%eax**
- **Pointers are addresses of values**
  - On stack or global

