

CS 105
 "Tour of the Black Holes of Computing"

Machine-Level Programming III:
 Procedures

Topics

- x86-64 stack discipline
- Register-saving conventions
- Creating pointers to local variables

Mechanisms in Procedures

Passing control

- To beginning of procedure code
- Back to calling point

Passing data

- Procedure arguments
- Return value

Memory management

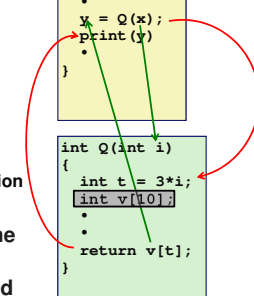
- Allocate variables during procedure execution
- Deallocate upon return

Mechanisms all implemented with machine instructions

x86-64 procedures use only what's needed

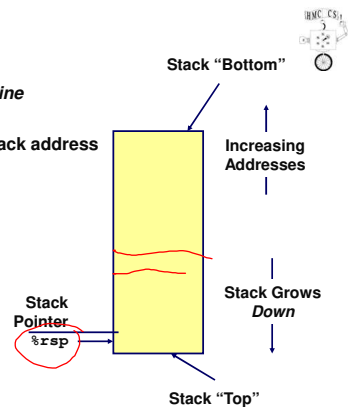
```
P (...) {
    .
    .
    .
    y = Q(x);
    print(y);
}
```

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



x86-64 Stack

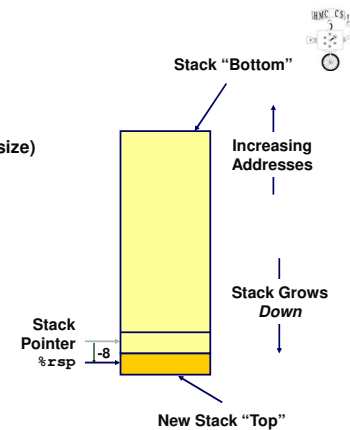
- Region of memory managed with *stack discipline*
- Grows toward *lower* addresses
- Register `%rsp` indicates numerically *lowest* stack address
 - Always holds address of "top" element
 - Always changes by multiples of 8



x86-64 Stack Pushing

Pushing: `pushq Src`

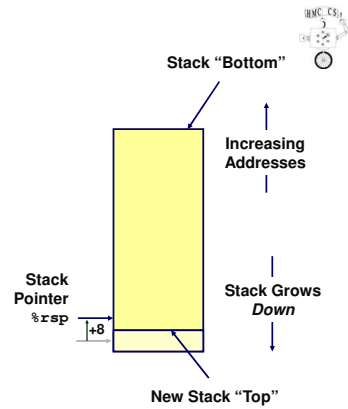
- Fetch operand at `Src`
- Decrement `%rsp` by 8 (regardless of operand size)
- Then write operand at address given by `%rsp`



x86-64 Stack Popping

Popping: `popq Dest`

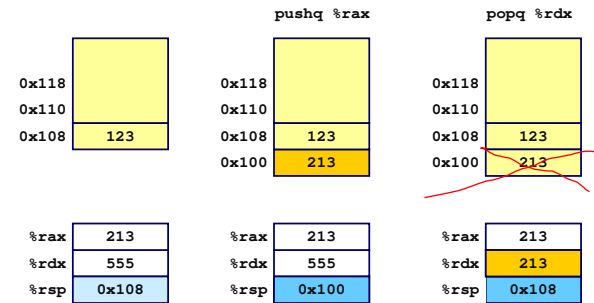
- Read memory data at address given by `%rsp`
- Increment `%rsp` by 8
- Write to `Dest`



- 5 -

CS 105

Stack Operation Examples



- 6 -

CS 105

Procedure Control Flow

- Use stack to support procedure call and return

Procedure call: `call` or `callq`

`call label` **Push return address onto stack**; jump to `label`

Return address value

- Address of instruction *just beyond* `call`

Procedure return: `ret` or `retq` (or `rep; ret`)

- Pop address (of instruction after corresponding `call`) from stack
- Jump to that address

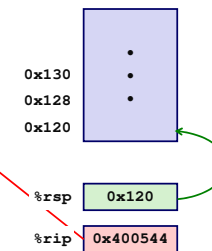
- 7 -

CS 105

Control-Flow Example #1

```
000000000400540 <multstore>:
.
.
400544: callq 400550 <mult2>
400549: mov  %rax, (%rbx)
.
.
```

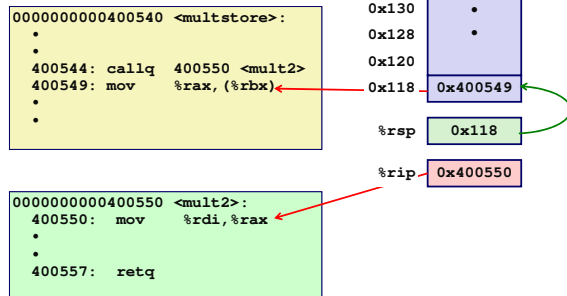
```
000000000400550 <mult2>:
400550: mov  %rdi, %rax
.
.
400557: retq
```



- 8 -

CS 105

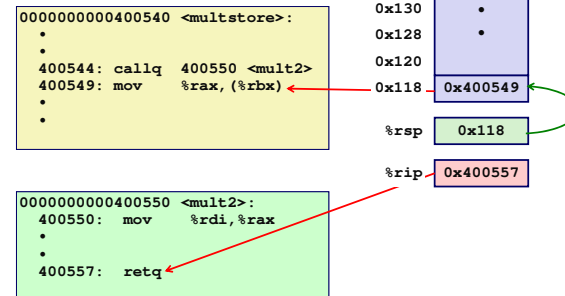
Control-Flow Example #2



- 9 -

CS 105

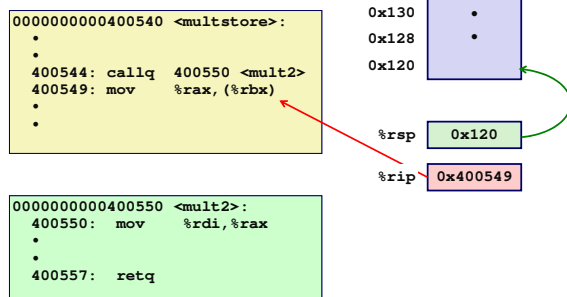
Control-Flow Example #3



- 10 -

CS 105

Control-Flow Example #4

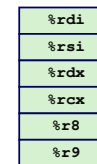


- 11 -

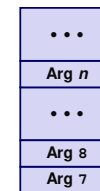
CS 105

Procedure Data Flow

Registers
First 6 arguments



Stack



Return value



Only allocate stack space
when needed

- 12 -

CS 105

Diane's Silk Dress Cost \$89

Registers

%rdi
%rsi
%rdx
%rcx
%r8
%r9



Data-Flow Example

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

```
000000000400540 <multstore>:
# x in %rdi, y in %rsi, dest in %rdx
...
400541: mov    %rdx,%rbx    # Save dest
400544: callq 400550 <mult2> # mult2(x,y)
# t in %rax
400549: mov    %rax,(%rbx)  # Save at dest
...
```

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

```
000000000400550 <mult2>:
# a in %rdi, b in %rsi
400550: mov    %rdi,%rax # a
400553: imul  %rsi,%rax # a * b
# s in %rax
400557: retq   # Return
```

Stack-Based Languages

Languages That Support Recursion

- E.g., C, Pascal, Java, Python, Racket, Haskell, ...
- 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

Code Structure

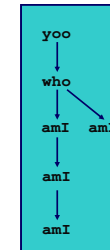
```
yoo (...)
{
    .
    .
    who ();
    .
}
```

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

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

■ Procedure amI is recursive

Call Chain



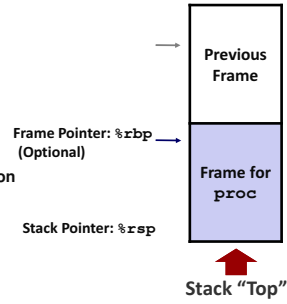
Stack Frames

Contents

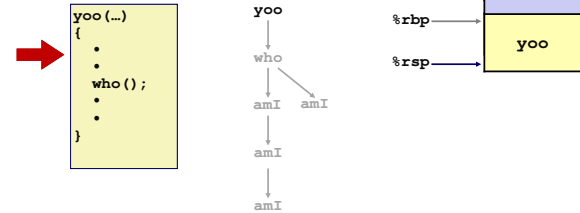
- Return information
- Local storage (if needed)
- Temporary space (if needed)

Management

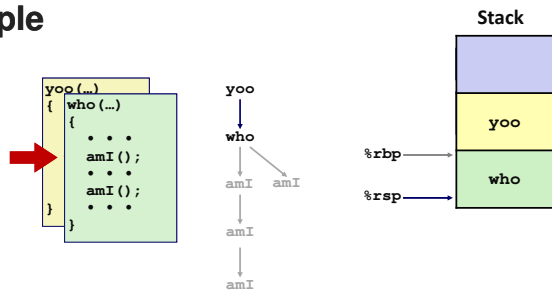
- Space allocated when procedure entered
 - “Set-up” code
 - Frame includes push done by `call` instruction
- Deallocated upon return
 - “Finish” code
 - Includes pop done by `ret` instruction



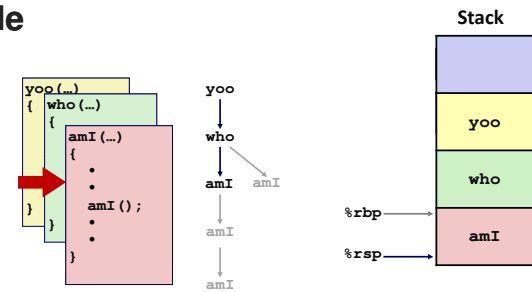
Example



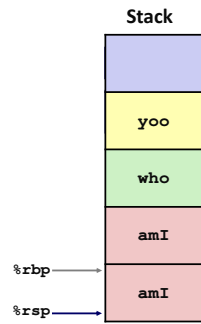
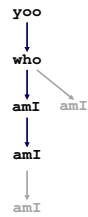
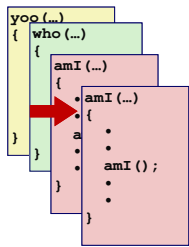
Example



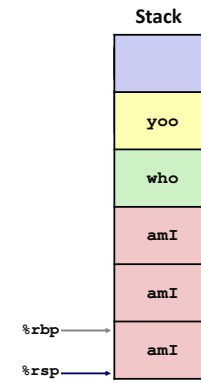
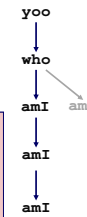
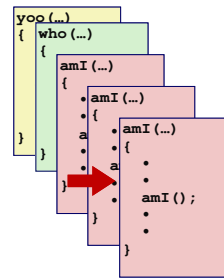
Example



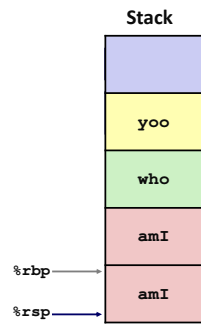
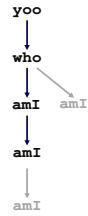
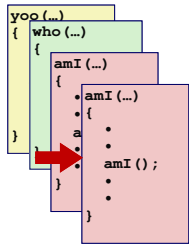
Example



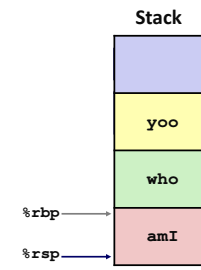
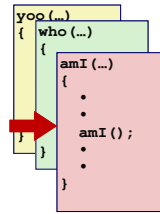
Example



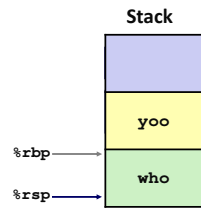
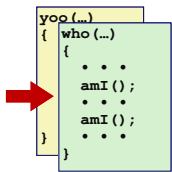
Example



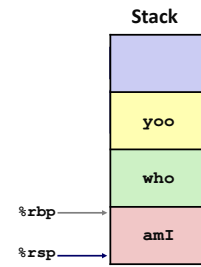
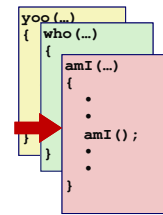
Example



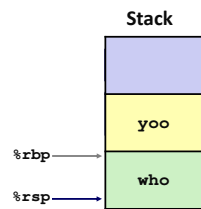
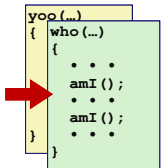
Example



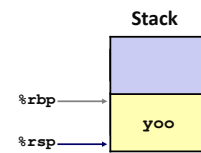
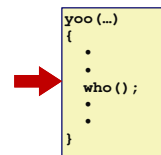
Example



Example



Example



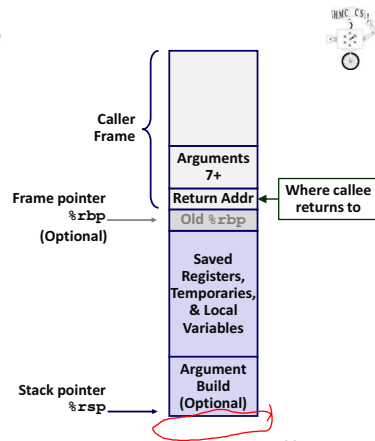
x86-64/Linux Stack Frame

Current Stack Frame ("Top" to Bottom)

- "Argument build:"
Parameters for function about to be called
- 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 7+ for this call



- 29 -

CS 105

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)
<code>%rdi</code>	Argument <code>p</code>
<code>%rsi</code>	Argument <code>val, y</code>
<code>%rax</code>	<code>x</code> , Return value

- 30 -

CS 105

Example: Calling `incr` #1

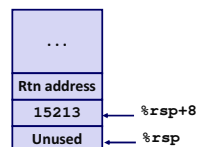
```
long call_incr()
{
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1 + v2;
}
```

```
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
```

Initial Stack Structure



Resulting Stack Structure



- 31 -

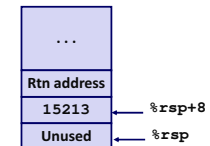
CS 105

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

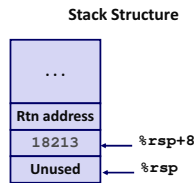
- 32 -

CS 105

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
```

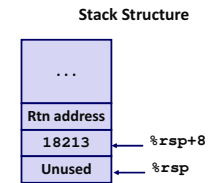


Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	3000

Example: Calling `incr` #4

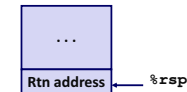
```
long call_incr()
{
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1 + v2;
}
```

```
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

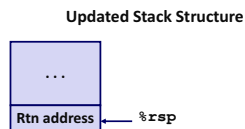
Updated Stack Structure



Example: Calling `incr` #5

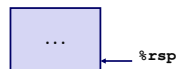
```
long call_incr()
{
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1 + v2;
}
```

```
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
```



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 `x` 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!
- 36 - • Need some coordination

Register Saving Conventions



When procedure `yoo` calls `who`:

- `yoo` is the *caller*
- `who` is the *callee*

Can register `x` 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

- 37 -

CS 105

x86-64 Linux Register Usage #1



`%rax`

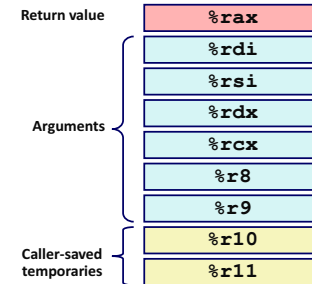
- Return value
- Caller-saved
- Can be modified by procedure

`%rdi, ..., %r9`

- Arguments (Diane’s silk dress)
- Caller-saved
- Can be modified by procedure

`%r10, %r11`

- Caller-saved
- Can be modified by procedure



Remember Diane!



- 38 -

CS 105

x86-64 Linux Register Usage #2



`%rbx, %r12, %r13, %r14`

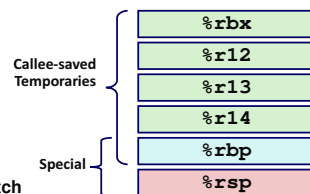
- Callee-saved
- Callee must save & restore

`%rbp`

- Callee-saved
- Callee must save & restore
- May be used as frame pointer or as scratch
- Can mix & match

`%rsp`

- Special form of callee save
- Restored to original value upon exit from procedure



- 39 -

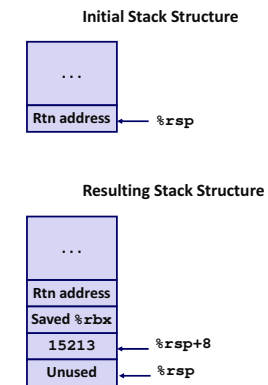
CS 105

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
```



- 40 -

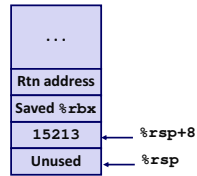
CS 105

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



- 41 -

CS 105

Recursive Function

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

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

- 42 -

CS 105

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

- 43 -

CS 105

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



- 44 -

CS 105

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

- 45 -

CS 105

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	

- 46 -

CS 105

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	

- 47 -

CS 105

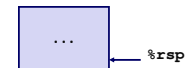
Recursive Function Completion



```
/* 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



- 48 -

CS 105

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 future 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

