

The Hardware/Software Interface

CSE351 Winter 2013

Procedures and Stacks I

Procedures and Call Stacks

- How do I pass arguments to a procedure?
- How do I get a return value from a procedure?
- Where do I put local variables?
- When a function returns, how does it know where to return to?

- To answer these questions, we need a *call stack* ...

Roadmap

C:

```
car *c = malloc(sizeof(car));
c->miles = 100;
c->gals = 17;
float mpg = get_mpg(c);
free(c);
```

Java:

```
Car c = new Car();
c.setMiles(100);
c.setGals(17);
float mpg =
  c.getMPG();
```

Assembly language:

```
get_mpg:
  pushq  %rbp
  movq   %rsp, %rbp
  ...
  popq   %rbp
  ret
```

Machine code:

```
0111010000011000
100011010000010000000010
1000100111000010
110000011111101000011111
```

Computer system:

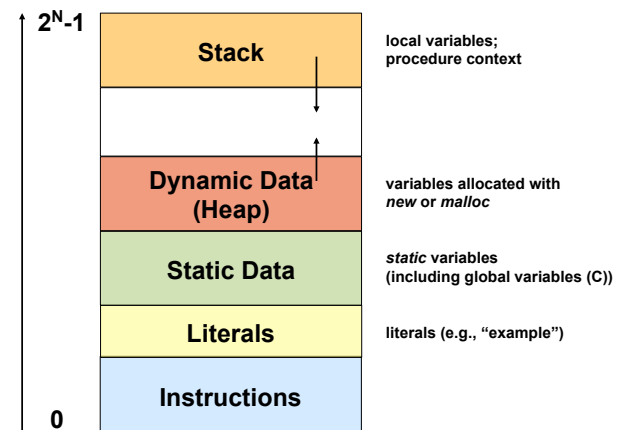


OS:

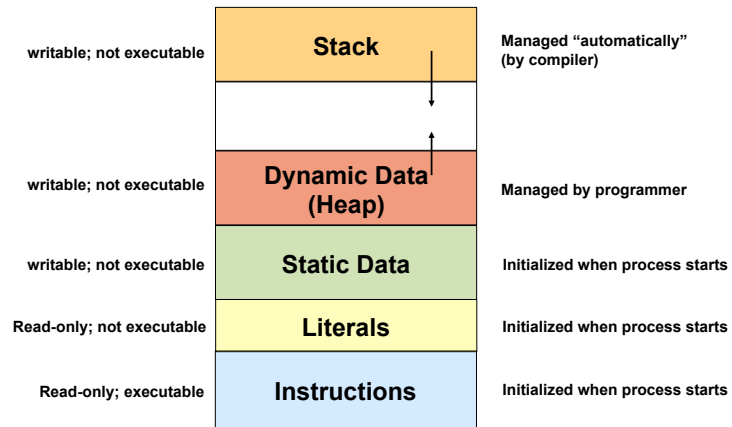


Data & addressing
 Integers & floats
 Machine code & C
 x86 assembly
 programming
Procedures & stacks
 Arrays & structs
 Memory & caches
 Processes
 Virtual memory
 Memory allocation
 Java vs. C

Memory Layout



Memory Layout



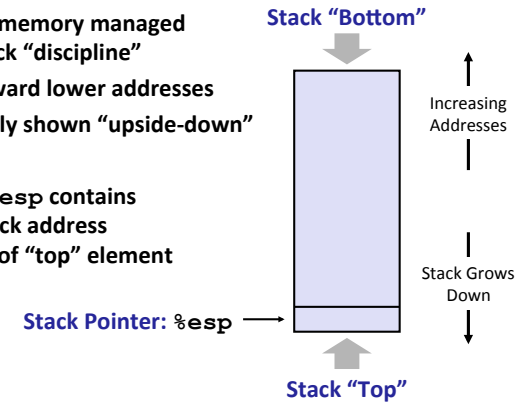
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IA32 Call Stack

- Region of memory managed with a stack "discipline"
- Grows toward lower addresses
- Customarily shown "upside-down"
- Register `%esp` contains lowest stack address = address of "top" element



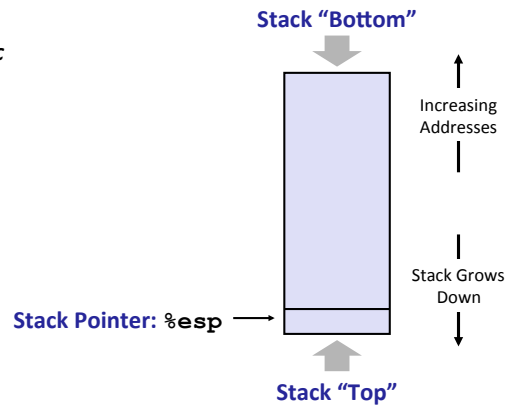
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IA32 Call Stack: Push

- `pushl Src`



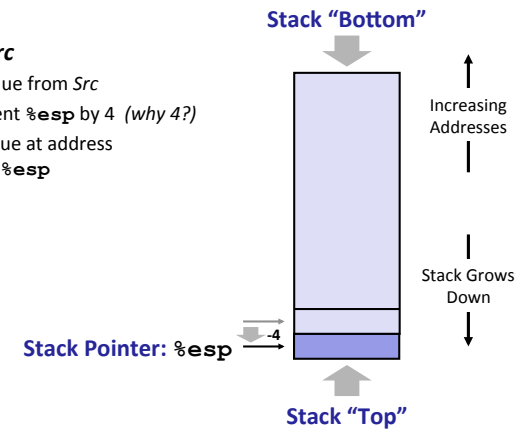
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IA32 Call Stack: Push

- `pushl Src`
 - Fetch value from `Src`
 - Decrement `%esp` by 4 (*why 4?*)
 - Store value at address given by `%esp`



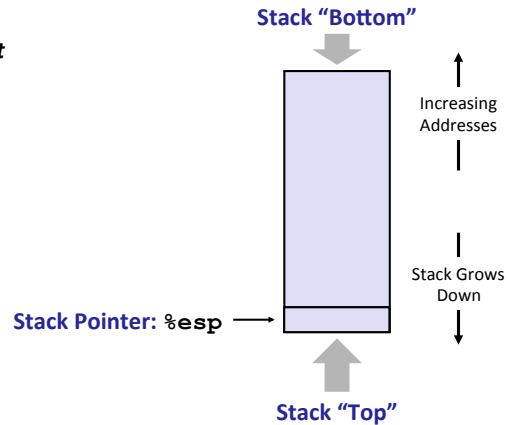
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IA32 Call Stack: Pop

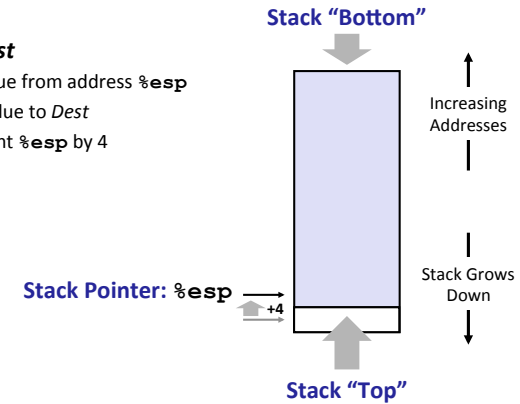
- `popl Dest`



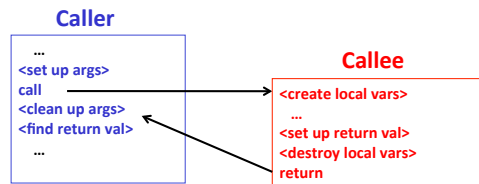
IA32 Call Stack: Pop

- `popl Dest`

- Load value from address `%esp`
- Write value to `Dest`
- Increment `%esp` by 4

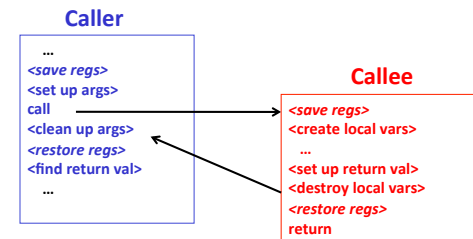


Procedure Call Overview



- **Callee** must know where to find args
- **Callee** must know where to find "return address"
- **Caller** must know where to find return val
- **Caller** and **Callee** run on same CPU → use the same registers
 - **Caller** might need to save registers that **Callee** might use
 - **Callee** might need to save registers that **Caller** has used

Procedure Call Overview



- The convention of where to leave/find things is called the **procedure call linkage**
 - Details vary between systems
 - We will see the convention for **IA32/Linux** in detail
 - What could happen if our program didn't follow these conventions?

Procedure Control Flow

- Use stack to support procedure call and return
- **Procedure call:** `call label`
 - Push return address on stack
 - Jump to `label`

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 instruction after `call`
 - Example from disassembly:

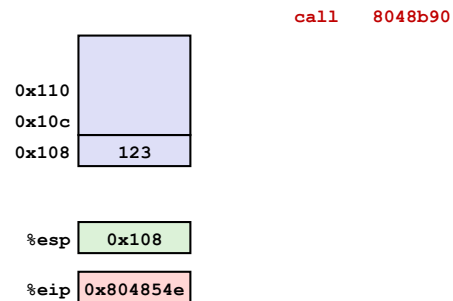
```
804854e: e8 3d 06 00 00  call  8048b90 <main>
8048553: 50                pushl %eax
```

- Return address = `0x8048553`

- **Procedure return:** `ret`
 - Pop return address from stack
 - Jump to address

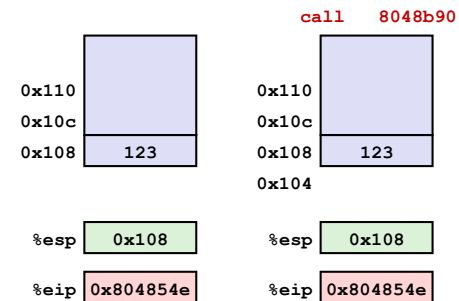
Procedure Call Example

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```



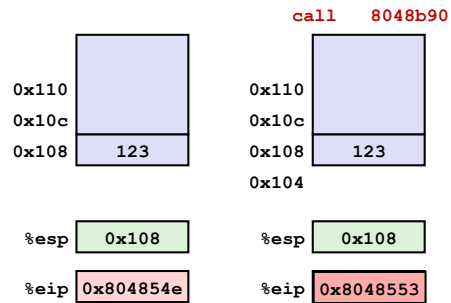
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Procedure Call Example

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%eip: program counter

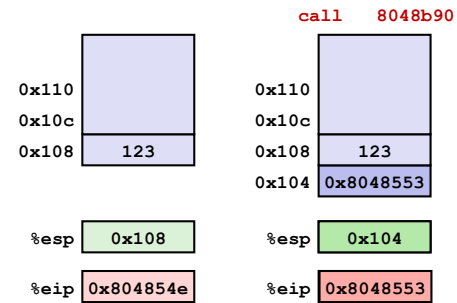
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Procedure Call Example

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



%eip: program counter

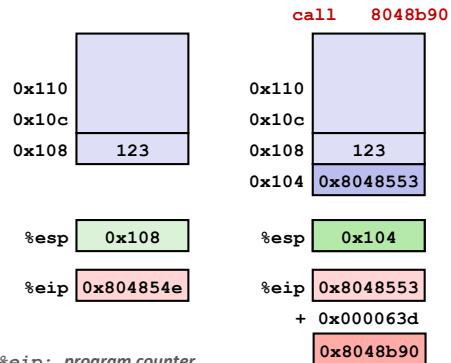
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Procedure Call Example

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



%eip: program counter

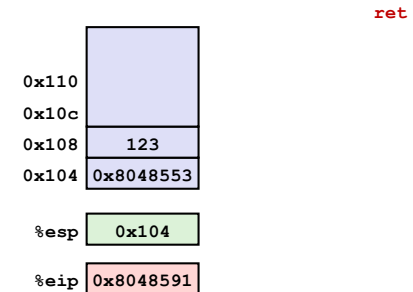
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Procedure Return Example

```
8048591: c3          ret
```



%eip: program counter

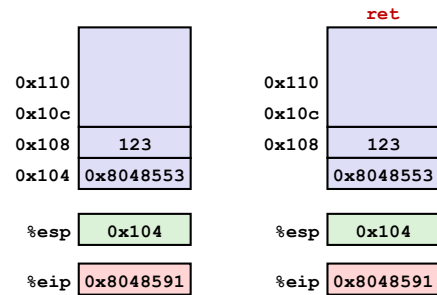
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Procedure Return Example

```
8048591:  c3          ret
```



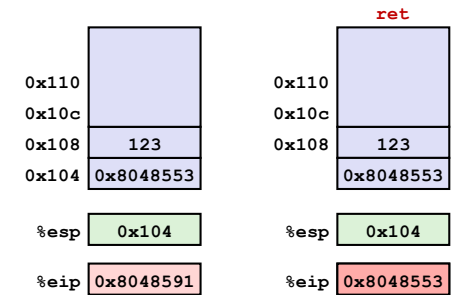
`%eip`: program counter
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Procedure Return Example

```
8048591:  c3          ret
```



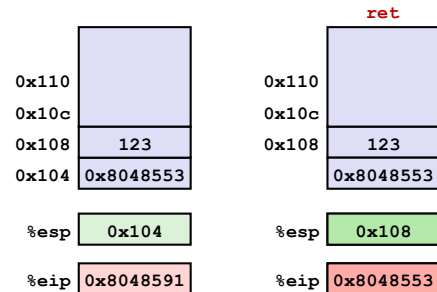
`%eip`: program counter
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Procedure Return Example

```
8048591:  c3          ret
```



`%eip`: program counter
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Stack-Based Languages

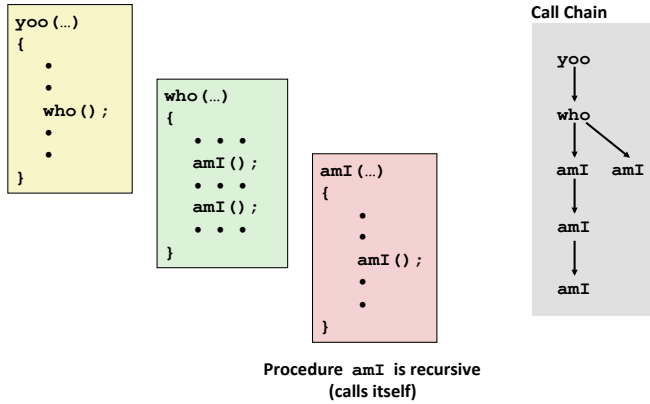
- Languages that support recursion
 - e.g., C, Pascal, Java
 - Code must be *re-entrant*
 - Multiple simultaneous instantiations of single procedure
 - Need some place to store state of each instantiation
 - Arguments
 - Local variables
 - Return pointer
- Stack discipline
 - State for a given procedure needed for a limited time
 - Starting from when it is called to when it returns
 - Callee always returns before caller does
- Stack allocated in *frames*
 - State for a single procedure instantiation

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Call Chain Example



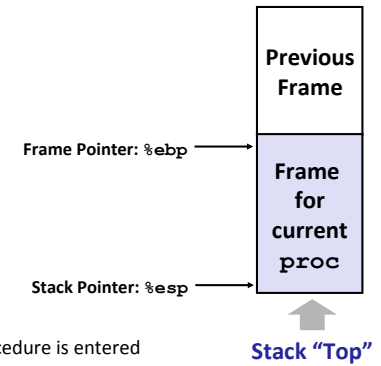
Stack Frames

■ Contents

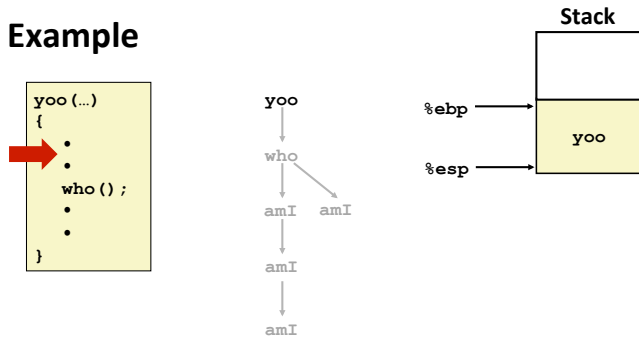
- Local variables
- Function arguments
- Return information
- Temporary space

■ Management

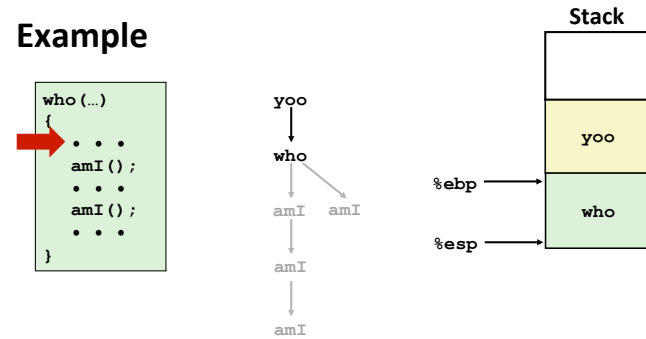
- Space allocated when procedure is entered
 - “Set-up” code
- Space deallocated upon return
 - “Finish” code



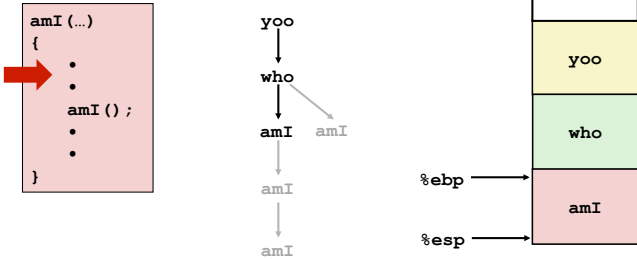
Example



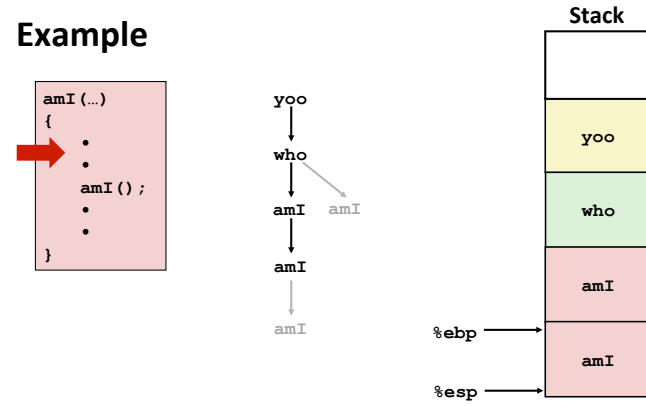
Example



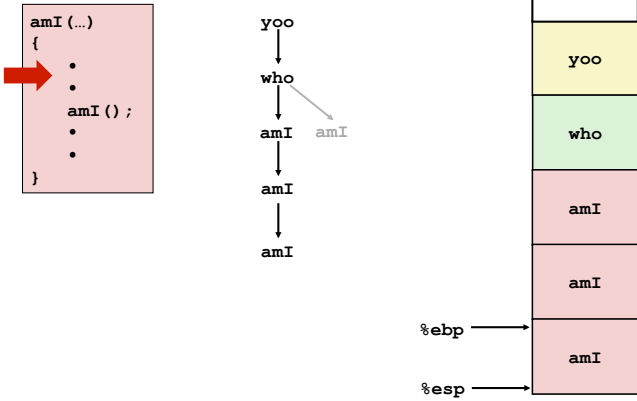
Example



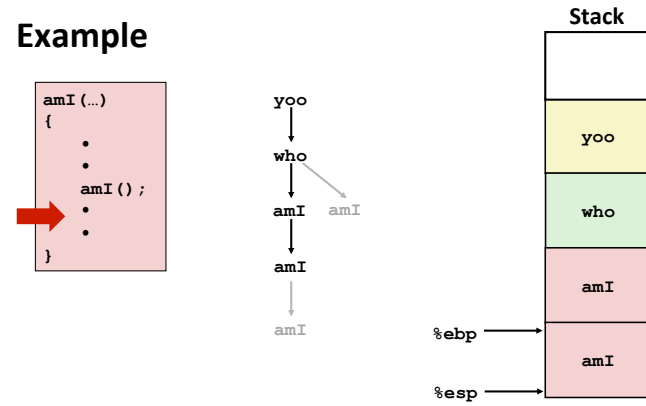
Example



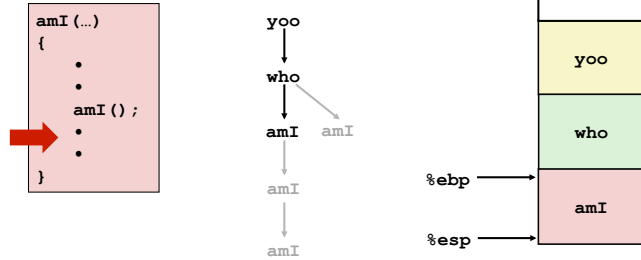
Example



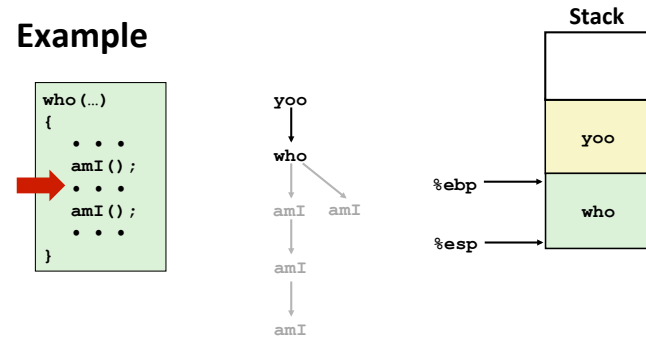
Example



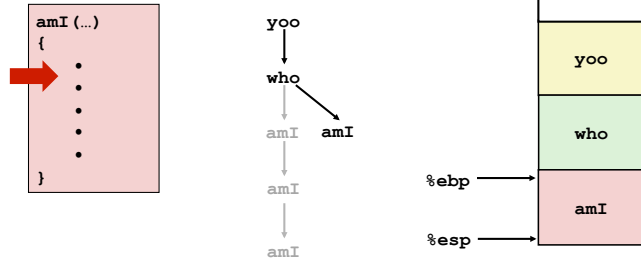
Example



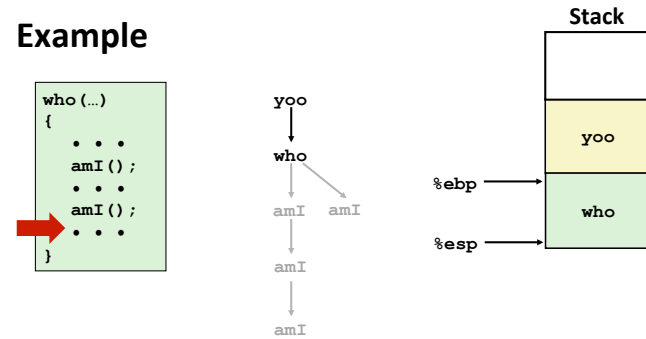
Example



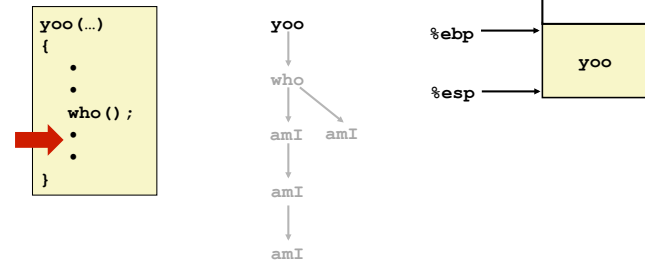
Example



Example



Example



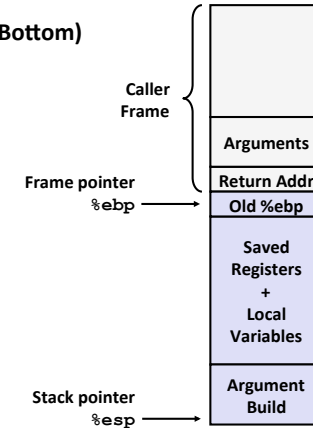
IA32/Linux Stack Frame

■ Current Stack Frame (“Top” to Bottom)

- “Argument build” area (parameters for function about to be called)
- Local variables (if can’t be kept in registers)
- Saved register context (when reusing registers)
- Old frame pointer (for caller)

■ Caller’s Stack Frame

- Return address
 - Pushed by `call` instruction
- Arguments for this call



Revisiting swap

```
int zip1 = 15213;
int zip2 = 98195;

void call_swap()
{
    swap(&zip1, &zip2);
}
```

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

Revisiting swap

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    *yp = t0;
}
```

Calling swap from call_swap

```
call_swap:
    . . .
    pushl $zip2 # Global Var
    pushl $zip1 # Global Var
    call swap
    . . .
```

Revisiting swap

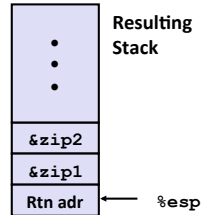
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call_swap:
    . . .
    pushl $zip2 # Global Var
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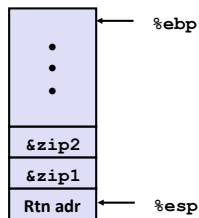
```
swap:
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp,%ebp
    pushl %ebx
    } Set Up

    movl 12(%ebp),%ecx
    movl 8(%ebp),%edx
    movl (%ecx),%eax
    movl (%edx),%ebx
    movl %eax,(%edx)
    movl %ebx,(%ecx)
    } Body

    movl -4(%ebp),%ebx
    movl %ebp,%esp
    popl %ebp
    ret
    } Finish
```

swap Setup #1

Entering Stack

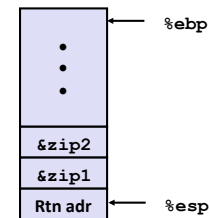


Resulting Stack?

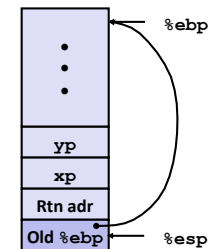
```
swap:
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp,%ebp
    pushl %ebx
```

swap Setup #1

Entering Stack



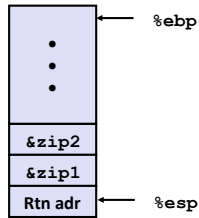
Resulting Stack



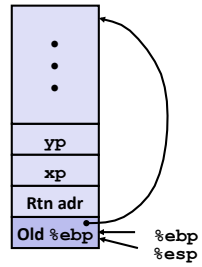
```
swap:
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp,%ebp
    pushl %ebx
```

swap Setup #2

Entering Stack



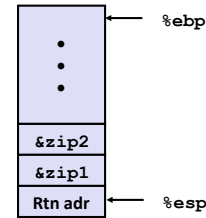
Resulting Stack



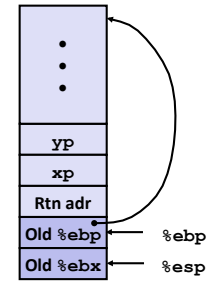
```
swap:
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp,%ebp
    pushl %ebx
```

swap Setup #3

Entering Stack



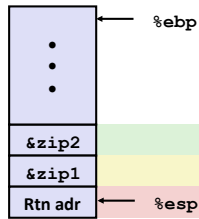
Resulting Stack



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

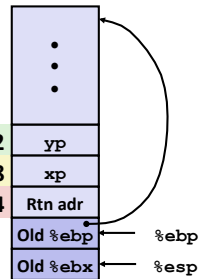
swap Body

Entering Stack



Resulting Stack

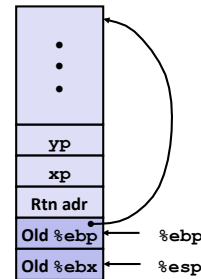
Offset relative to new %ebp



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

swap Finish #1

swap's Stack

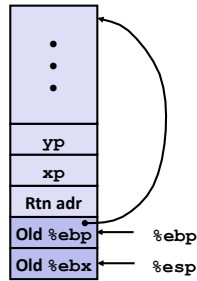


Resulting Stack?

```
movl -4(%ebp),%ebx
movl %ebp,%esp
popl %ebp
ret
```

swap Finish #1

swap' s Stack



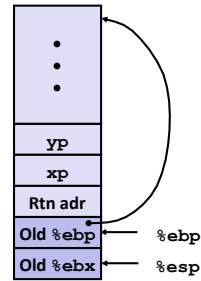
```
movl -4(%ebp), %ebx
movl %ebp, %esp
popl %ebp
ret
```

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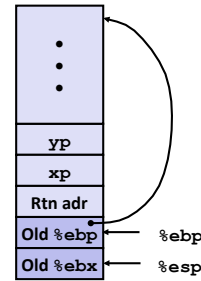
Resulting Stack



Observation: Saved and restored register %ebx

swap Finish #2

swap' s Stack



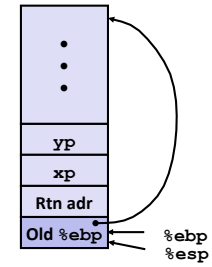
```
movl -4(%ebp), %ebx
movl %ebp, %esp
popl %ebp
ret
```

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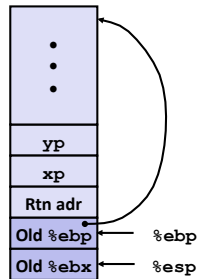
50

Resulting Stack



swap Finish #3

swap' s Stack



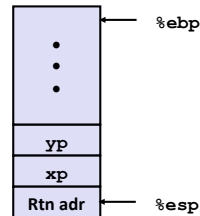
```
movl -4(%ebp), %ebx
movl %ebp, %esp
popl %ebp
ret
```

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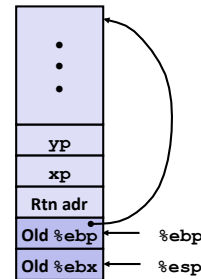
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Resulting Stack



swap Finish #4

swap' s Stack



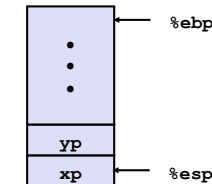
```
movl -4(%ebp), %ebx
movl %ebp, %esp
popl %ebp
ret
```

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Resulting Stack



Disassembled swap

```

080483a4 <swap>:
80483a4: 55      push   %ebp
80483a5: 89 e5   mov    %esp,%ebp
80483a7: 53      push   %ebx
80483a8: 8b 55 08 mov    0x8(%ebp),%edx
80483ab: 8b 4d 0c mov    0xc(%ebp),%ecx
80483ae: 8b 1a   mov    (%edx),%ebx
80483b0: 8b 01   mov    (%ecx),%eax
80483b2: 89 02   mov    %eax,(%edx)
80483b4: 89 19   mov    %ebx,(%ecx)
80483b6: 5b     pop    %ebx
80483b7: c9     leave %ebx
80483b8: c3     ret

```

`mov %ebp,%esp`
`pop %ebp`

Calling Code

```

8048409: e8 96 ff ff ff call 80483a4 <swap>
804840e: 8b 45 f8   mov 0xffffffff(%ebp),%eax

```

$0x0804840e + 0xffffffff96 = 0x080483a4$

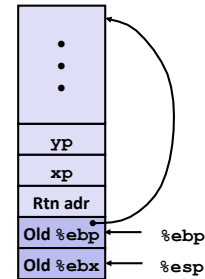
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swap Finish #4

swap' s Stack



```

movl -4(%ebp),%ebx
movl %ebp,%esp
popl %ebp
ret

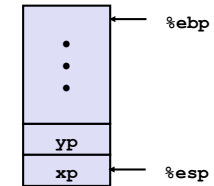
```

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Resulting Stack



Observation

- Saved & restored register `%ebx`
- Didn't do so for `%eax`, `%ecx`, or `%edx`

Register Saving Conventions

When procedure `yoo` calls `who`:

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

Can a register be used for temporary storage?

<pre> yoo: . . . movl \$12345, %edx call who addl %edx, %eax . . . ret </pre>	<pre> who: . . . movl 8(%ebp), %edx addl \$98195, %edx . . . ret </pre>
---	---

- Contents of register `%edx` overwritten by `who`

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Register Saving Conventions

When procedure `yoo` calls `who`:

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

Can a register be used for temporary storage?

Conventions

- "*Caller Save*"
 - Caller saves temporary values in its frame before calling
- "*Callee Save*"
 - Callee saves temporary values in its frame before using

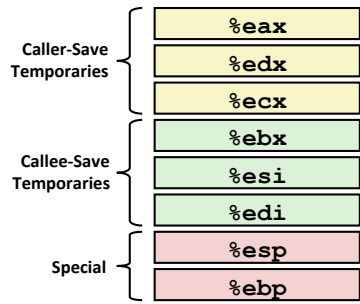
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IA32/Linux Register Usage

- **%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



Example: Pointers to Local Variables

Recursive Procedure

```
void s_helper
(int x, int *accum)
{
    if (x <= 1)
        return;
    else {
        int z = *accum * x;
        *accum = z;
        s_helper (x-1, accum);
    }
}
```

Top-Level Call

```
int sfact(int x)
{
    int val = 1;
    s_helper(x, &val);
    return val;
}
```

- Pass pointer to update location

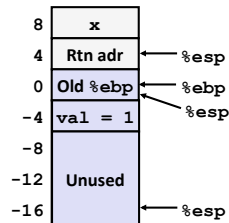
Creating & Initializing Pointer

```
int sfact(int x)
{
    int val = 1;
    s_helper(x, &val);
    return val;
}
```

- Variable **val** must be stored on stack
 - Because: Need to create pointer to it
- Compute pointer as **-4 (%ebp)**
- Push on stack as second argument

Initial part of sfact

```
_sfact:
    pushl %ebp      # Save %ebp
    movl %esp,%ebp  # Set %ebp
    subl $16,%esp   # Add 16 bytes
    movl 8(%ebp),%edx # edx = x
    movl $1,-4(%ebp) # val = 1
```



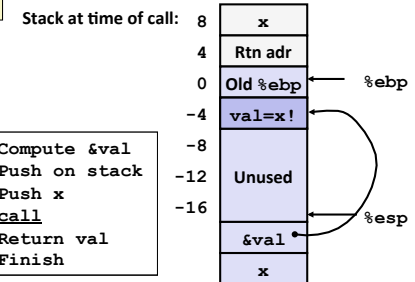
Passing Pointer

```
int sfact(int x)
{
    int val = 1;
    s_helper(x, &val);
    return val;
}
```

- Variable **val** must be stored on stack
 - Because: Need to create pointer to it
- Compute pointer as **-4 (%ebp)**
- Push on stack as second argument

Calling s_helper from sfact

```
leal -4(%ebp),%eax # Compute &val
pushl %eax         # Push on stack
pushl %edx         # Push x
call s_helper      # call
movl -4(%ebp),%eax # Return val
...               # Finish
```



IA 32 Procedure Summary

■ Important points:

- IA32 procedures are a *combination of instructions and conventions*
 - Conventions prevent functions from disrupting each other
- Stack is the right data structure for procedure call / return
 - If P calls Q, then Q returns before P

■ 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 returned in **%eax**

