Procedures I

CSE 351 Autumn 2017

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Administrivia

- Homework 2 due tonight
- Lab 2 due next Friday (10/27)
  - Ideally want to finish well before the midterm
- Homework 3 released next week
  - On midterm material, but due after the midterm
- **Midterm** (10/30, 5-6:30pm, KNE 120)
  - Reference sheet + 1 *handwritten* cheat sheet
  - Find a study group! Look at past exams!
  - Average is typically around 70%
  - **Review session** (10/27) in EEB 105 from 5:30-7:30pm

x86-64 Stack

Last In, First Out (LIFO)

- Region of memory managed with stack "discipline"
  - Grows toward lower addresses
  - Customarily shown "upside-down"
- Register %rsp contains *lowest* stack address
  - %rsp = address of *top* element, the most-recently-pushed item that is not-yet-popped

Stack Pointer: %rsp

Stack "Bottom"
Stack "Top"
High Addresses
Increasing Addresses
Stack Grows Down
Low Addresses 0x00…00
⊕ "shrink"
⊖ "grow"

x86-64 Stack: Push

- pushq *src* (q: size specifier)
  - Fetch operand at *src*
    - *Src* can be reg, memory, immediate
  - ***Decrement*** %rsp by 8
  - Store value at address given by %rsp
- Example:
  - **pushq %rcx**
  - Adjust %rsp and store contents of %rcx on the stack

Stack Pointer: %rsp -8
new %rsp

① move %rsp down (subtract)
② store src at %rsp

Memory
Registers
%rcx
Stack "Bottom"
Stack "Top"
High Addresses
Increasing Addresses
Stack Grows Down
Low Addresses 0x00…00

x86-64 Stack: Pop

- popq *dst* (q: size specifier)
  - Load value at address given by %rsp
  - Store value at *dst* (must be register)
  - ***Increment*** %rsp by 8
- Example:
  - **popq %rcx**
  - Stores contents of top of stack into %rcx and adjust %rsp

Stack Pointer: %rsp +8
new %rsp

① read out data at %rsp
② move %rsp up (addition)

Memory
Registers
%rcx
Stack "Bottom"
Stack "Top"
High Addresses
Increasing Addresses
Stack Grows Down
Low Addresses 0x00…00

Those bits are still there; we're just not using them.

Procedures

- Stack Structure
- **Calling Conventions**
  - **Passing control**
  - Passing data
  - Managing local data
- Register Saving Conventions
- Illustration of Recursion

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 value*
- **Caller** and **Callee** run on same CPU, so use the same registers
  - How do we deal with register reuse?
- Unneeded steps can be skipped (*e.g.* no arguments)

Procedure Call Overview

- The *convention* of where to leave/find things is called the calling convention (or procedure call linkage)
  - Details vary between systems
  - We will see the convention for x86-64/Linux in detail
  - What could happen if our program didn't follow these conventions?

Code Examples

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

Compiler Explorer: https://godbolt.org/g/cKKDZn

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
  400540: push   %rbx           # Save %rbx
  400541: movq   %rdx,%rbx      # Save dest
  400544: call   400550 <mult2> # mult2(x,y)
  400549: movq   %rax,(%rbx)    # Save at dest
  40054c: pop    %rbx           # Restore %rbx
  40054d: ret                   # Return
```

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

```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
  400550:  movq   %rdi,%rax  # a
  400553:  imulq  %rsi,%rax  # a * b
  400557:  ret               # Return
```


Procedure Control Flow

- Use stack to support procedure call and return
- Procedure call: `call label`
  1) Push return address on stack (*why? which address?*)
  2) Jump to ***label***

Procedure Control Flow

- Use stack to support procedure call and return
- Procedure call: `call label`
  1) Push return address on stack (*why? which address?*)
  2) Jump to ***label***
- Return address:
  - Address of instruction immediately after **call** instruction
  - Example from disassembly:

```
400544: call   400550 <mult2>
400549: movq   %rax,(%rbx)
```

Return address = **0x400549**

next instruction happens to be a move, but could be anything

- Procedure return: `ret`
  1) Pop return address from stack
  2) Jump to address

Procedure Call Example (step 1)

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
  •
  •
  400544: call   400550 <mult2>
  400549: movq   %rax,(%rbx)
  •
  •
```

```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
  400550:  movq   %rdi,%rax
  •
  •
  400557:  ret
```

Procedure Call Example (step 2)

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
  •
  •
  400544: call   400550 <mult2>
  400549: movq   %rax,(%rbx)
  •
  •

0000000000400550 <mult2>:
  400550:  movq    %rdi,%rax
  •
  •
  400557:  ret
```


Procedure Return Example (step 1)

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
  •
  •
  400544: call   400550 <mult2>
  400549: movq   %rax,(%rbx)
  •
  •

0000000000400550 <mult2>:
  400550:  movq    %rdi,%rax
  •
  •
  400557:  ret
```


Procedure Return Example (step 2)

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
  •
  •
  400544: call   400550 <mult2>
  400549: movq   %rax,(%rbx)
  •
  •

0000000000400550 <mult2>:
  400550:  movq    %rdi,%rax
  •
  •
  400557:  ret
```


Procedures

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  - **Passing data**
  - Managing local data
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Procedure Data Flow

Registers (NOT in Memory)

- First 6 arguments

%rdi	*Diane's*
%rsi	*Silk*
%rdx	*Dress*
%rcx	*Costs*
%r8	*$8 9*
%r9	

- Return value

%rax

Stack (Memory)

- Only allocate stack space when needed

x86-64 Return Values

- By convention, values returned by procedures are placed in `%rax`
  - Choice of `%rax` is arbitrary

1) Caller must make sure to save the contents of `%rax` before calling a callee that returns a value
   - Part of register-saving convention

2) Callee places return value into `%rax`
   - Any type that can fit in 8 bytes – integer, float, pointer, etc.
   - For return values greater than 8 bytes, best to return a *pointer* to them

3) Upon return, caller finds the return value in `%rax`

Data Flow Examples

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

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
  # x in %rdi, y in %rsi, dest in %rdx
   • • •
  400541: movq   %rdx,%rbx      # Save dest
  400544: call   400550 <mult2> # mult2(x,y)
  # t in %rax
  400549: movq   %rax,(%rbx)    # Save at dest
   • • •
```

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

```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
  # a in %rdi, b in %rsi
  400550:  movq    %rdi,%rax  # a
  400553:  imulq   %rsi,%rax  # a * b
  # s in %rax
  400557:  ret               # Return
```


Procedures

- Stack Structure
- **Calling Conventions**
  - Passing control
  - Passing data
  - **Managing local data**
- Register Saving Conventions
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Stack-Based Languages

- Languages that support recursion
  - *e.g.* C, Java, most modern languages
  - 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 allocated in *frames*
  - State for a single procedure instantiation
- 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

Call Chain Example

```
yoo(…)
{
  •
  •
  who();
  •
  •
}
```

```
who(…)
{
  •
  amI();
  •
  amI();
  •
}
```

```
amI(…)
{
  •
  if(…){
   amI()
  }
  •
}
```

Example Call Chain

yoo → who → amI, amI; amI → amI → amI

Procedure `amI` is recursive (calls itself)

1) Call to yoo

```
yoo(…)
{
  •
  •
  who();
  •
  •
}
```

yoo → who → amI, amI; amI → amI → amI

Stack: yoo

%rbp → yoo

%rsp → yoo

2) Call to who

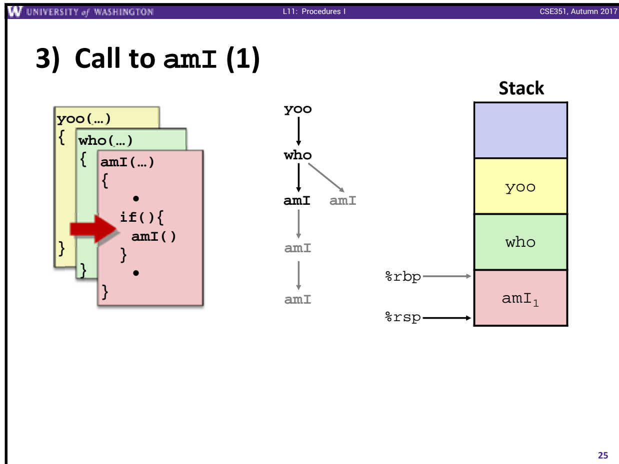
```
who(…)
{
  •
  amI();
  •
  amI();
  •
}
```

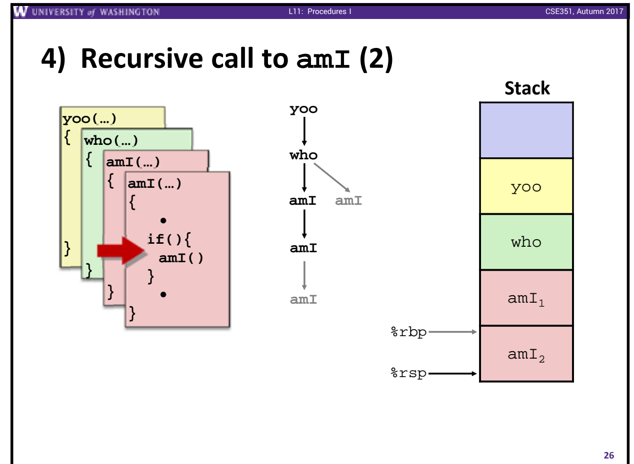
yoo → who → amI, amI; amI → amI → amI

Stack: yoo, who

%rbp → who

%rsp → who


UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON
L11: Procedures I
CSE351, Autumn 2017
3) Call to amI (1)
Stack
yoo(…)
who(…)
amI(…)
if(){
amI()
yoo
who
amI
amI
amI
amI
%rbp
%rsp
yoo
who
amI1
25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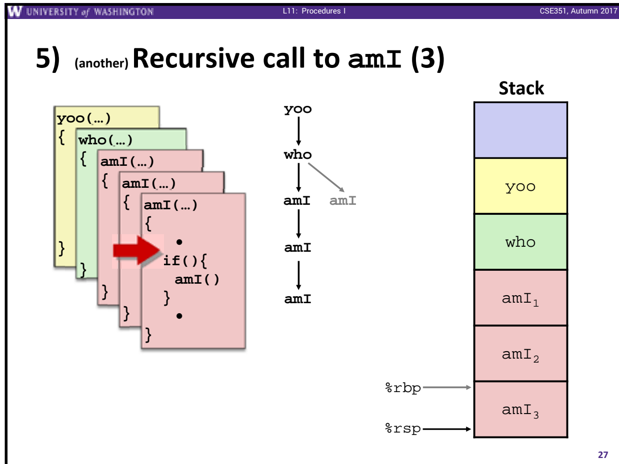
L11: Procedures I
CSE351, Autumn 2017
4) Recursive call to amI (2)
Stack
yoo(…)
who(…)
amI(…)
amI(…)
if(){
amI()
yoo
who
amI
amI
amI
amI
%rbp
%rsp
yoo
who
amI1
amI2
26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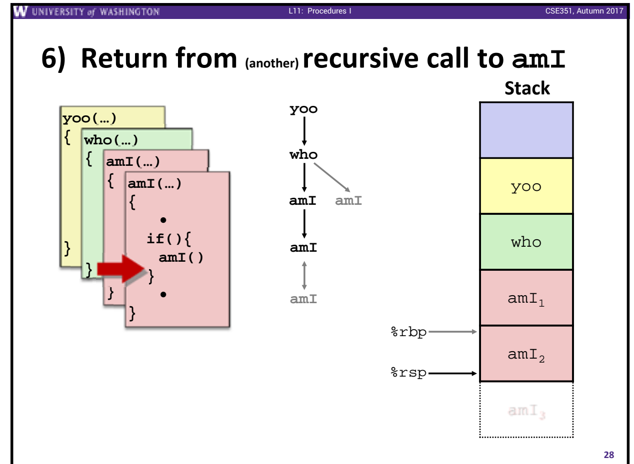
5) (another) Recursive call to amI (3)
Stack
yoo(…)
who(…)
amI(…)
amI(…)
amI(…)
if(){
amI()
yoo
who
amI
amI
amI
amI
%rbp
%rsp
yoo
who
amI1
amI2
amI3
27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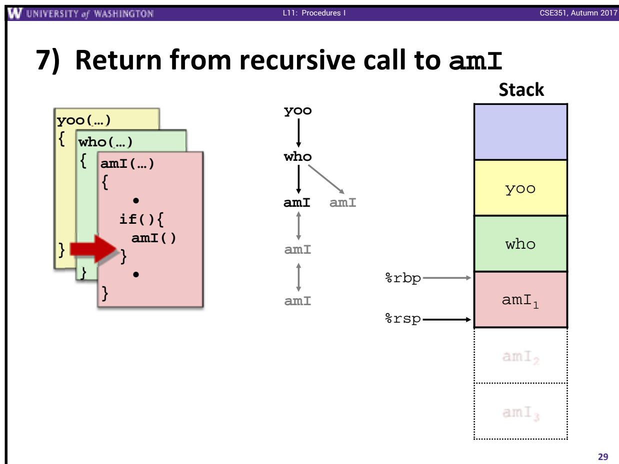
6) Return from (another) recursive call to amI
Stack
yoo(…)
who(…)
amI(…)
amI(…)
if(){
amI()
yoo
who
amI
amI
amI
amI
%rbp
%rsp
yoo
who
amI1
amI2
amI3
28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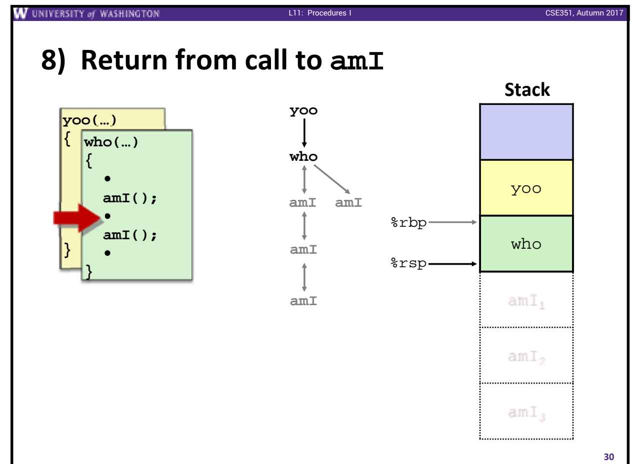
7) Return from recursive call to amI
Stack
yoo(…)
who(…)
amI(…)
if(){
amI()
yoo
who
amI
amI
amI
amI
%rbp
%rsp
yoo
who
amI1
amI2
amI3
29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8) Return from call to amI
Stack
yoo(…)
who(…)
amI();
amI();
yoo
who
amI
amI
amI
amI
%rbp
%rsp
yoo
who
amI1
amI2
amI3
30

9) (second) Call to `amI` (4)

10) Return from (second) call to `amI`

11) Return from call to `who`

x86-64/Linux Stack Frame

- Caller's Stack Frame
  - Extra arguments (if > 6 args) for this call
- Current/Callee Stack Frame
  - Return address
    - Pushed by `call` instruction
  - Old frame pointer (optional)
  - Saved register context (when reusing registers)
  - Local variables (If can't be kept in registers)
  - "Argument build" area (If callee needs to call another function - parameters for function about to call, if needed)

Peer Instruction Question

Vote only on 3rd question at http://PollEv.com/justinh

- Answer the following questions about when `main()` is run (assume `x` and `y` stored on the Stack):

```
int main() {
   int i, x = 0;
   for(i=0;i<3;i++)
      x = randSum(x);
   printf("x = %d\n",x);
   return 0;
}
```

```
int randSum(int n) {
   int y = rand()%20;
   return n+y;
}
```

- *Higher/larger address*: `x` or `y`?
- How many total stack frames are *created*?
- What is the maximum *depth* (# of frames) of the Stack?

A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

Example: `increment`

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

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

Register	Use(s)
`%rdi`	1st arg (`p`)
`%rsi`	2nd arg (`val`), `y`
`%rax`	`x`, return value

Procedure Call Example (initial state)

```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 351;
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 100);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $351, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $100, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    increment
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

Initial Stack Structure

...	
Return addr <main+8>	⟵%rsp

- Return address on stack is the address of instruction immediately *following* the call to "`call_incr`"
  - Shown here as `main`, but could be anything)
  - Pushed onto stack by `call call_incr`

Procedure Call Example (step 1)

```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 351;
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 100);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $351, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $100, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    increment
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

Allocate space for local vars

Stack Structure

...	
Return addr <main+8>	⟵old %rsp
351	⟵%rsp+8
Unused	⟵%rsp

- Setup space for local variables
  - Only `v1` needs space on the stack
- Compiler allocated extra space
  - Often does this for a variety of reasons, including alignment

Procedure Call Example (step 2)

```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 351;
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 100);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $351, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $100, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    increment
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

Set up parameters for call to `increment`

Stack Structure

...	
Return addr <main+8>	
351	⟵%rsp+8
Unused	⟵%rsp

Aside: `movl` is used because 100 is a small positive value that fits in 32 bits. High order bits of `rsi` get set to zero automatically. It takes *one less byte* to encode a `movl` than a `movq`.

Register	Use(s)
`%rdi`	`&v1`
`%rsi`	`100`

Procedure Call Example (step 3)

```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 351;
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 100);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $351, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $100, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    increment
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

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

Stack Structure

...	
Return addr <main+8>	
351	
Unused	
Return addr <call_incr+?>	⟵%rsp

- State while inside `increment`
  - **Return address** on top of stack is address of the `addq` instruction immediately following call to `increment`

Register	Use(s)
`%rdi`	`&v1`
`%rsi`	`100`
`%rax`	

Procedure Call Example (step 4)

```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 351;
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 100);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $351, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $100, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    increment
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

```
increment:
    movq    (%rdi), %rax # x = *p
    addq    %rax, %rsi   # y = x+100
    movq    %rsi, (%rdi) # *p = y
    ret
```

Stack Structure

...	
Return addr <main+8>	
451	
Unused	
Return addr <call_incr+?>	⟵%rsp

- State while inside `increment`
  - *After* code in body has been executed

Register	Use(s)
`%rdi`	`&v1`
`%rsi`	`451`
`%rax`	`351`

Procedure Call Example (step 5)

```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 351;
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 100);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $351, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $100, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    increment
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

Stack Structure

...	
Return addr <main+8>	
451	⟵%rsp+8
Unused	⟵%rsp

- After returning from call to `increment`
  - Registers and memory have been modified and return address has been popped off stack

Register	Use(s)
`%rdi`	`&v1`
`%rsi`	`451`
`%rax`	`351`

Procedure Call Example (step 6)

```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 351;
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 100);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $351, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $100, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    increment
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

Update `%rax` to contain `v1+v2`

Stack Structure

• • •
Return addr <main+8>
451 ← `%rsp+8`
Unused ← `%rsp`

Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	451
%rax	451+351

Procedure Call Example (step 7)

```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 351;
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 100);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $351, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $100, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    increment
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

De-allocate space for local vars

Stack Structure

• • •
Return addr <main+8> ← `%rsp`
451
Unused ← old `%rsp`

Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	451
%rax	802

Procedure Call Example (step 8)

```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 351;
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 100);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $351, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $100, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    increment
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

Stack Structure

• • •
Return addr <main+8> ← `%rsp`

- State *just before* returning from call to `call_incr`

Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	451
%rax	802

Procedure Call Example (step 9)

```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 351;
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 100);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $351, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $100, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    increment
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

Final Stack Structure

• • • ← `%rsp`

- State immediately *after* returning from call to `call_incr`
  - Return addr has been popped off stack
  - Control has returned to the instruction immediately following the call to `call_incr` (not shown here)

Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	451
%rax	802