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# The Stack & Procedures

CSE 351 Winter 2018

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<http://xkcd.com/648/>

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# Administrative

- ❖ Homework 2 (x86) due tonight
- ❖ Lab 2 due Friday (2/2)
- ❖ Homework 3 released today
  - On midterm material, but due after the midterm (2/9)
- ❖ **Midterm (2/5, in-class)**
  - Find a study group! Study practice problems and past exams
  - **Must bring your UW Student ID to the exam!**
  - Topics are Lectures 1 – 12, Ch 1.0 – 3.7

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# x86-64 Stack

- ❖ 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`

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# x86-64 Stack: Push

- ❖ `pushq src`
  - 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

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# x86-64 Stack: Pop

- ❖ `popq dst`
  - 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

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

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# Procedures

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

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## 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)

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## 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?

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## Code Example (Preview)

```

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

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

```

000000000400540 <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
  
```

```

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

```

000000000400550 <mult2>:
400550: movq  %rdi,%rax    # a
400553: imulq %rsi,%rax    # a * b
400557: ret
  
```

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## 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`

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

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

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## Procedure Call Example (step 1)

```

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

```

000000000400550 <mult2>:
400550: movq  %rdi,%rax
.
.
400557: ret
  
```

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**Procedure Call Example (step 2)**

```

000000000400540 <multstore>:
.
.
400544: call  400550 <mult2>
400549: movq  %rax, (%rbx)
.
.
000000000400550 <mult2>:
400550: movq  %rdi, %rax
.
.
400557: ret

```

Stack addresses: 0x130, 0x128, 0x120, 0x118

Registers: %rsp = 0x118, %rip = 0x400550

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**Procedure Return Example (step 1)**

```

000000000400540 <multstore>:
.
.
400544: call  400550 <mult2>
400549: movq  %rax, (%rbx)
.
.
000000000400550 <mult2>:
400550: movq  %rdi, %rax
.
.
400557: ret

```

Stack addresses: 0x130, 0x128, 0x120, 0x118

Registers: %rsp = 0x118, %rip = 0x400557

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**Procedure Return Example (step 2)**

```

000000000400540 <multstore>:
.
.
400544: call  400550 <mult2>
400549: movq  %rax, (%rbx)
.
.
000000000400550 <mult2>:
400550: movq  %rdi, %rax
.
.
400557: ret

```

Stack addresses: 0x130, 0x128, 0x120, 0x118

Registers: %rsp = 0x120, %rip = 0x400549

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**Procedures**

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

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**Procedure Data Flow**

Registers (NOT in Memory)

- ❖ First 6 arguments
  - %rdi
  - %rsi
  - %rdx
  - %rcx
  - %r8
  - %r9
- ❖ Return value
  - %rax

Stack (Memory)

- Only allocate stack space when needed

High Addresses

Low Addresses 0x00...00

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**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

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## Data Flow Examples

```

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: 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;
}
000000000400550 <mult2>:
# a in %rdi, b in %rsi
400550: movq   %rdi,%rax   # a
400553: imulq %rsi,%rax   # a * b
# s in %rax
400557: ret
# Return

```

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## Procedures

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

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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

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## Call Chain Example

```

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

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

amI (...)
{
    .
    .
    if (...) {
        amI ();
    }
    .
}

```

Example Call Chain

```

graph TD
    yoo --> who
    who --> amI1[amI]
    who --> amI2[amI]
    amI1 --> amI3[amI]
    amI2 --> amI3
    amI3 --> amI4[amI]

```

Procedure amI is recursive (calls itself)

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## 1) Call to yoo

Stack

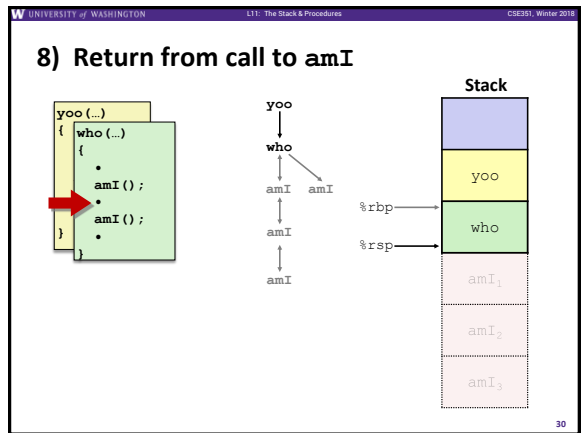
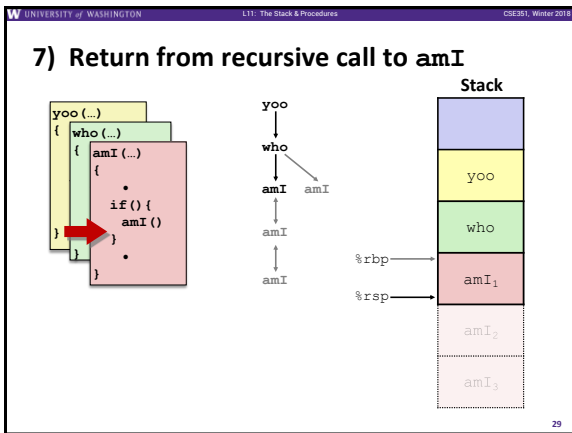
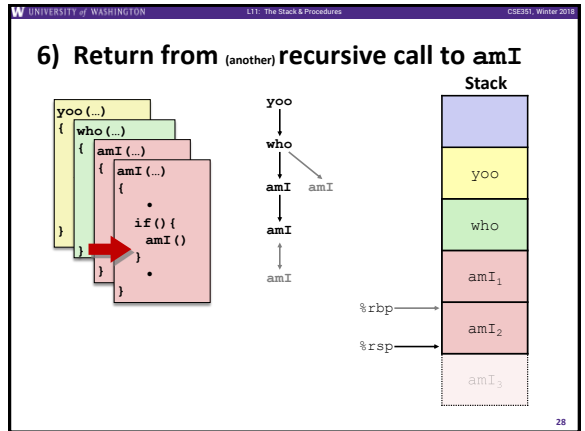
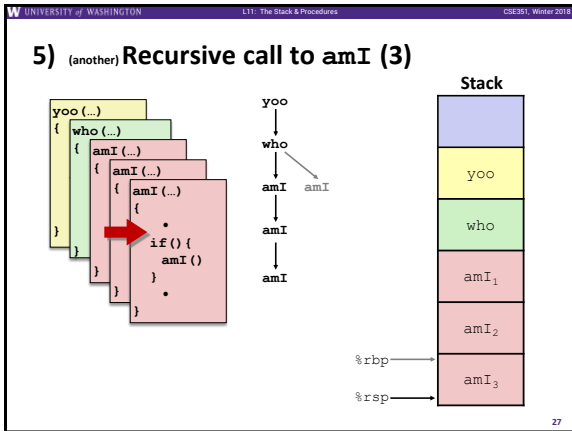
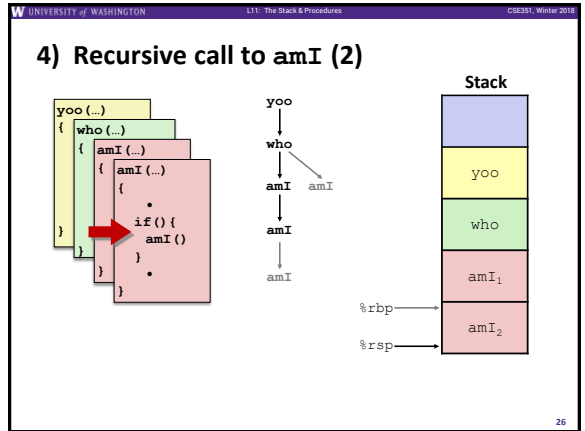
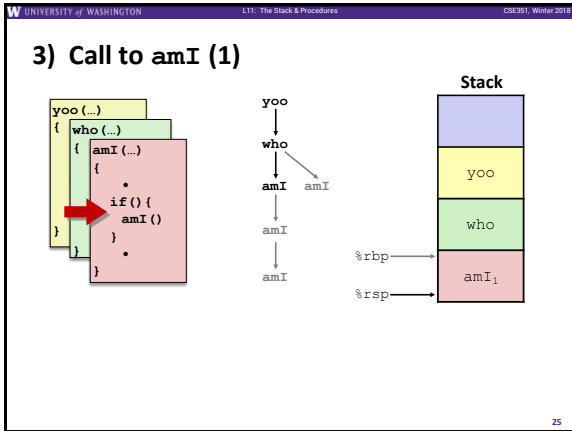
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## 2) Call to who

Stack

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

The diagram illustrates the state of the stack and control flow during the second call to `amI`. The stack contains frames for `yoo` (yellow), `who` (green), and `amI4` (red). The `%rbp` register points to the top of the `amI4` frame, and `%rsp` points to the bottom of the `amI4` frame. The control flow shows `yoo` calling `who`, `who` calling `amI`, and `amI` calling `amI`.

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

The diagram illustrates the state of the stack and control flow after returning from the second call to `amI`. The stack contains frames for `yoo` (yellow), `who` (green), and `amI4` (red). The `%rbp` register points to the top of the `who` frame, and `%rsp` points to the bottom of the `amI4` frame. The control flow shows `yoo` calling `who`, `who` calling `amI`, and `amI` returning to `who`.

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### 11) Return from call to who

The diagram illustrates the state of the stack and control flow after returning from the call to `who`. The stack contains frames for `yoo` (yellow), `who` (green), and `amI4` (red). The `%rbp` register points to the top of the `yoo` frame, and `%rsp` points to the bottom of the `amI4` frame. The control flow shows `yoo` calling `who`, `who` calling `amI`, and `amI` returning to `yoo`.

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### x86-64/Linux Stack Frame

- ❖ **Caller's Stack Frame**
  - Extra arguments (if > 6 args) for this call
  - Return address
    - Pushed by `call` instruction
- ❖ **Current/Callee Stack Frame**
  - 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)

The diagram shows the stack frame structure. The **Caller Frame** includes extra arguments and the return address. The **Current/Callee Stack Frame** includes the old frame pointer, saved register context, local variables, and the argument build area. The `%rbp` register points to the top of the current frame, and `%rsp` points to the bottom.

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### 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)
<code>%rdi</code>	1 <sup>st</sup> arg (p)
<code>%rsi</code>	2 <sup>nd</sup> arg (val), y
<code>%rax</code>	x, return value

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### 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
```

The diagram shows the initial stack structure. The `Return addr <main+8>` is pushed onto the stack by the `call` instruction. The `%rsp` register points to the bottom of the stack.

- ❖ 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`

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### 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

```

**Stack Structure**

...
Return addr <main+8>
351
Unused

←old %rsp  
←%rsp+8  
←%rsp

**Allocate space for local vars**

- 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

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### 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

```

**Stack Structure**

...
Return addr <main+8>
351
Unused

←%rsp+8  
←%rsp

**Set up parameters for call to increment**

*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

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### 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

```

**Stack Structure**

...
Return addr <main+8>
351
Unused
Return addr <call_incr+7>

←%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	

```

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

```

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### 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

```

**Stack Structure**

...
Return addr <main+8>
451
Unused
Return addr <call_incr+7>

←%rsp

**State while inside increment**

- After code in body has been executed

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

```

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

```

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### 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
Unused

←%rsp+8  
←%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

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### 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

```

**Stack Structure**

...
Return addr <main+8>
451
Unused

←%rsp+8  
←%rsp

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

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

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### 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

```

Stack Structure

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

← De-allocate space for local vars

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

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### 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

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### 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

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