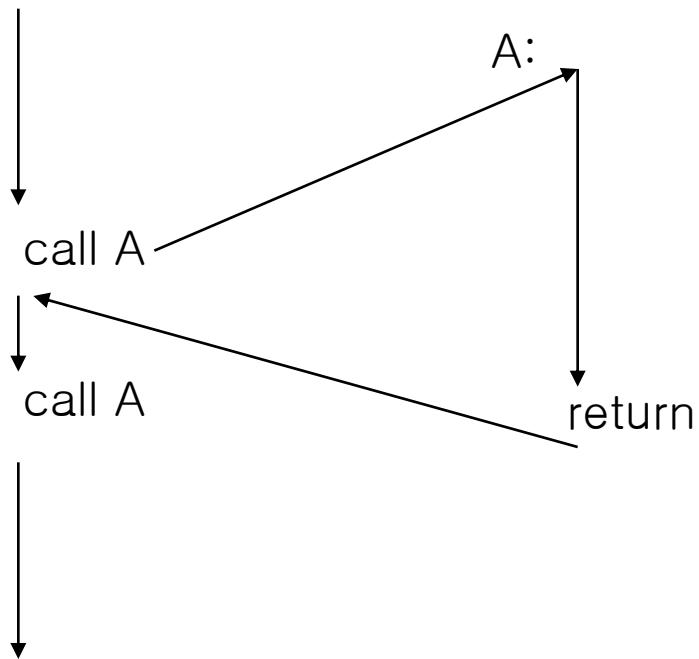


Machine-level Programming (3)

Procedures



- Two issues
 - How to return to the correct position?
 - How to pass arguments and return values between callee to caller?

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 value

- Address of instruction beyond `call`
- Example from disassembly

804854e: e8 3d 06 00 00 `call 8048b90 <main>`

8048553: 50 `pushl %eax`

- Return address = 0x8048553

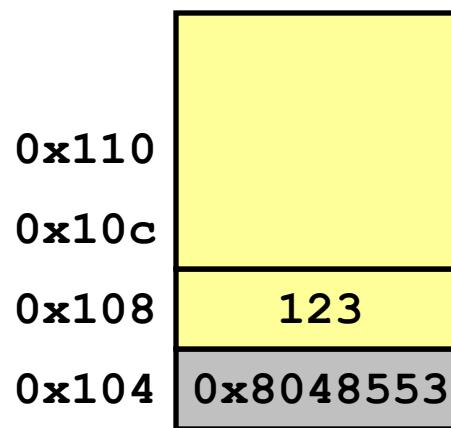
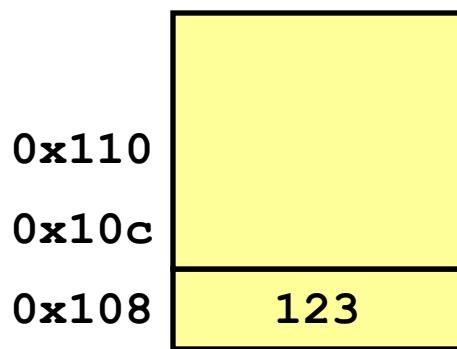
■ Procedure return:

- `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

%esp 0x104

%eip 0x804854e

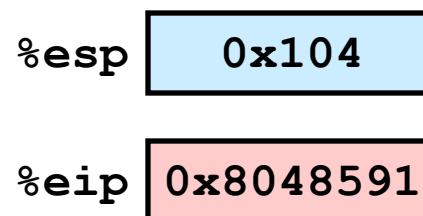
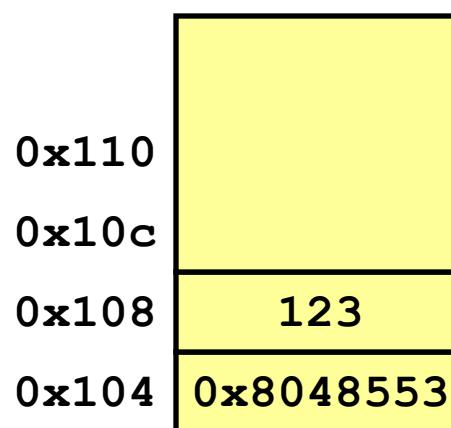
%eip 0x8048b90

%eip is program counter

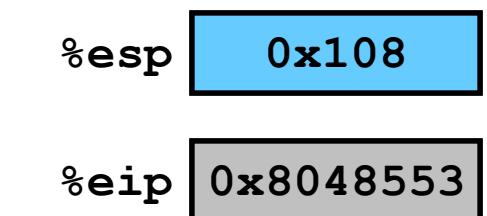
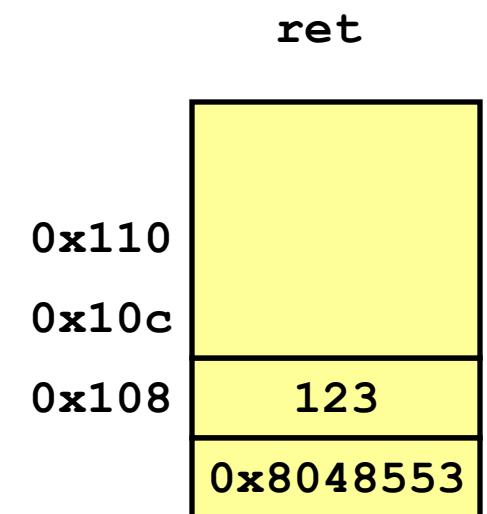
Procedure Return Example

8048591: c3

ret

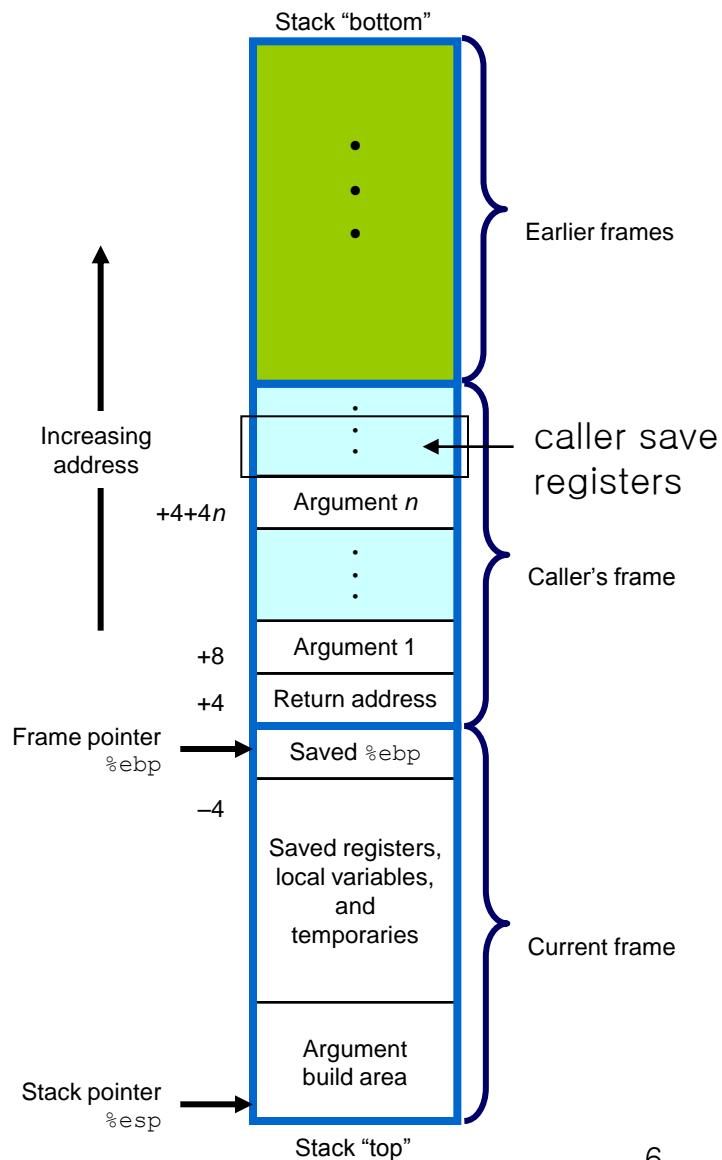


%eip is program counter



IA32 Procedure Call Conventions

- Argument and return value passing
 - Argument: Stack (and Registers)
 - Return value: eax
- Caller and Callee's role
 - Caller save registers: eax, edx, ecx.
 - Caller saves (pushes) these registers if it wants to use them later. So, Callee is free to overwrite them.
 - Callee save registers: ebx, esi, edi.
 - If Callee want use these registers, it MUST save (push) them before overwrite. It MUST restore (pop) them before returning.
- Stack-frame (ebp, esp) per each instantiation of procedures



Call Chain Example

Code Structure

```
yoo(...)
```

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

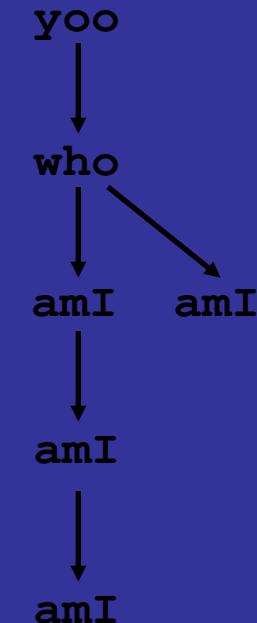
```
who(...)
```

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

```
amI(...)
```

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

Call Chain

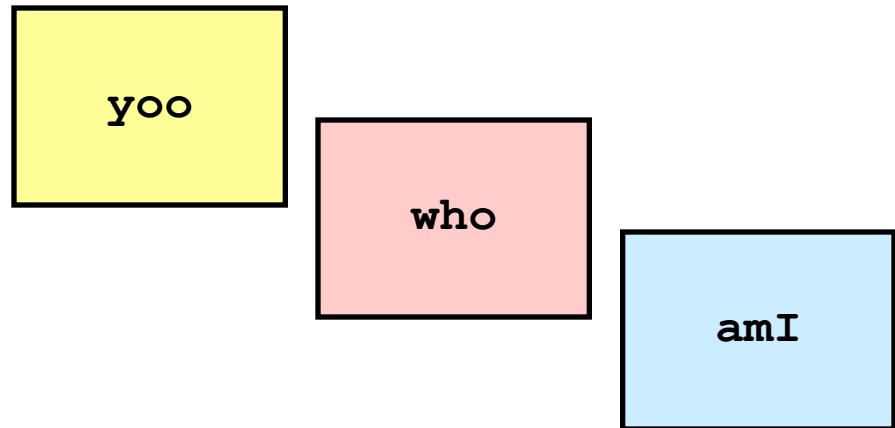


- Procedure amI recursive

Stack Frames

Contents

- Local variables
- Return information
- Temporary space

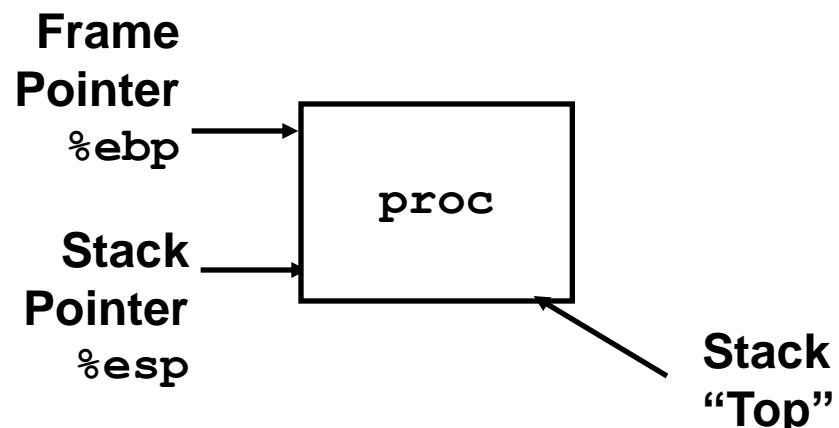


Management

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

Pointers

- Stack pointer `%esp` indicates stack top
- Frame pointer `%ebp` indicates start of current frame

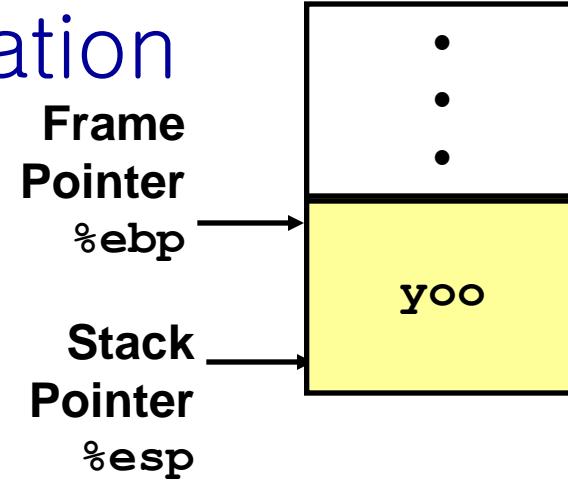


Stack Operation

Call Chain

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

yoo

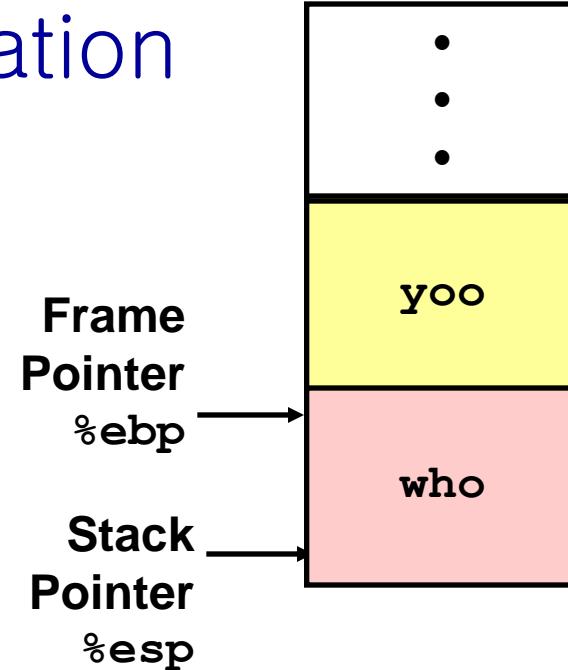


Stack Operation

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

Call Chain

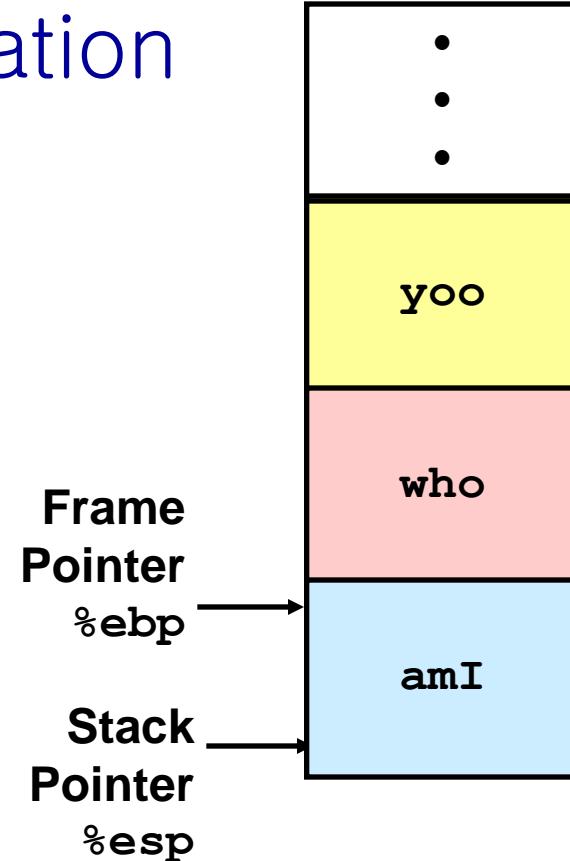
yoo
↓
who



Stack Operation

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

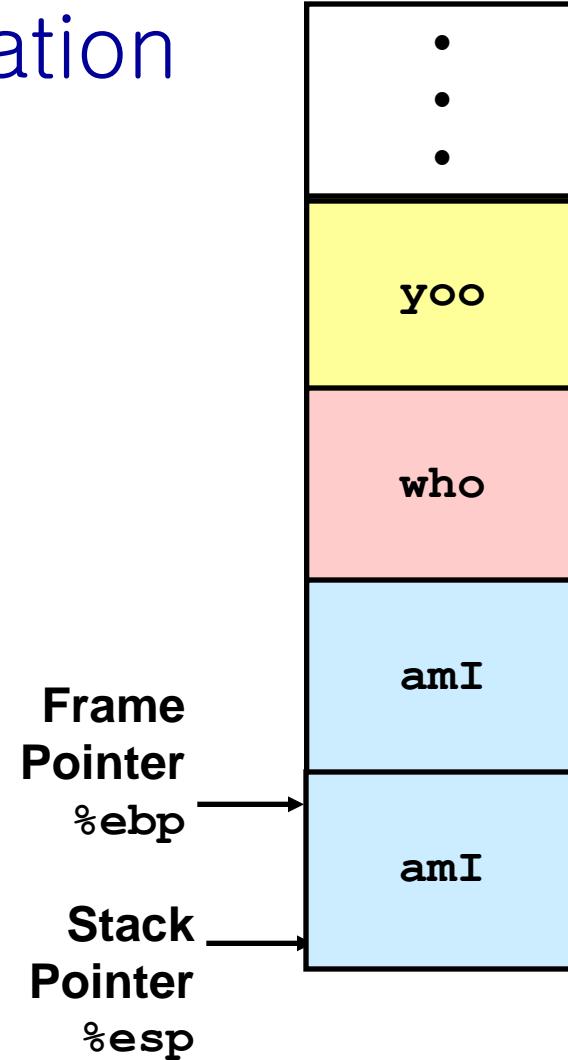
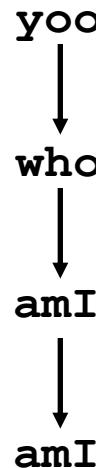
Call Chain



Stack Operation

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

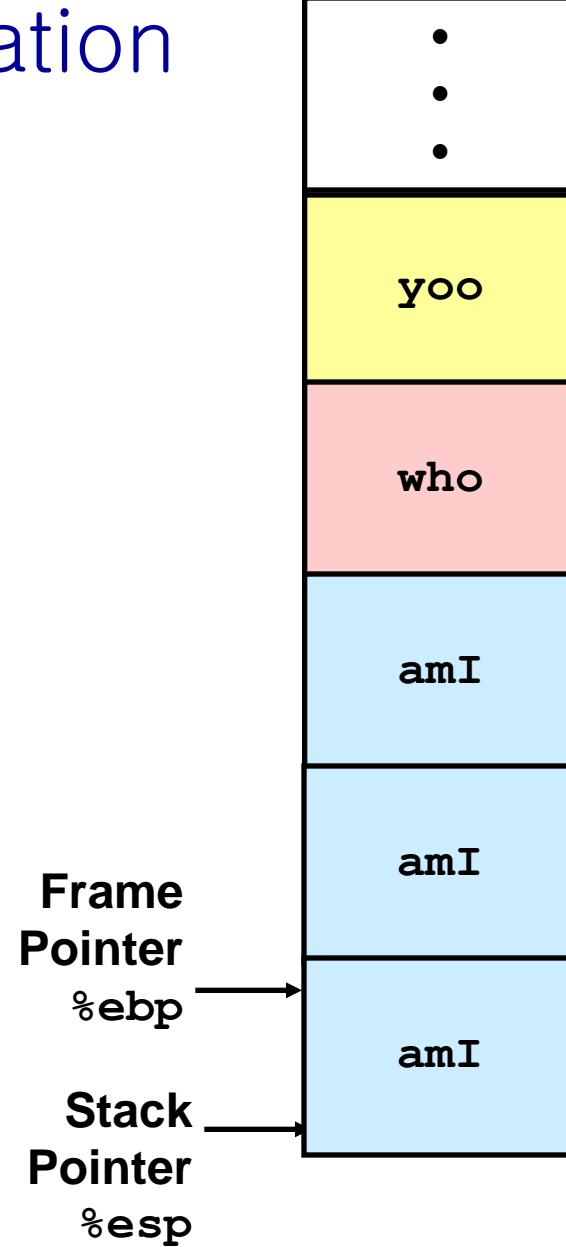
Call Chain



Stack Operation

Call Chain

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



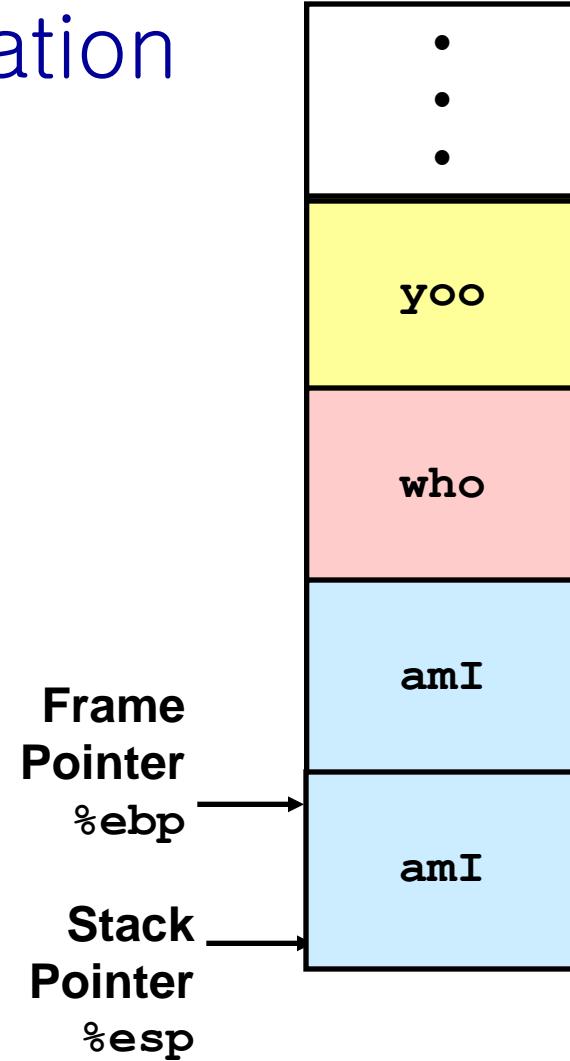
Stack Operation

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



An orange arrow points from the closing brace of the function definition to the stack diagram on the right.

Call Chain

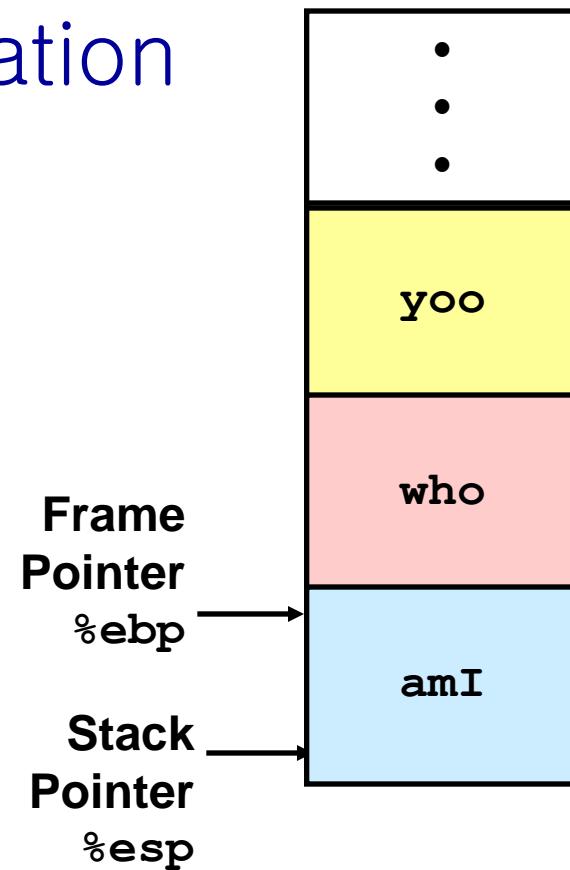


Stack Operation

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



Call Chain

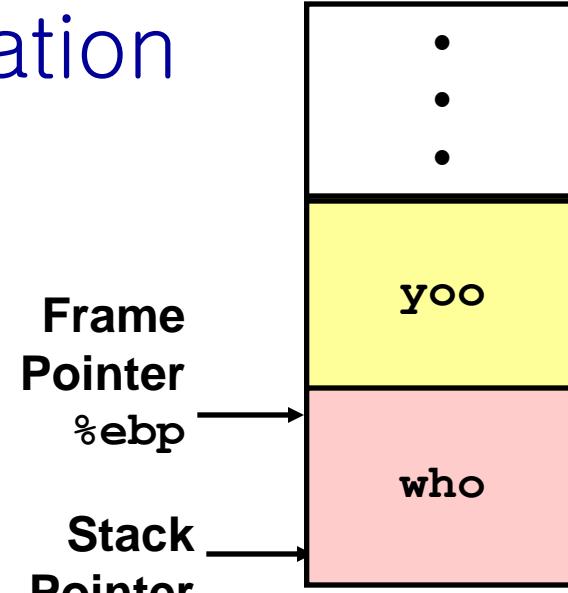


Stack Operation

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

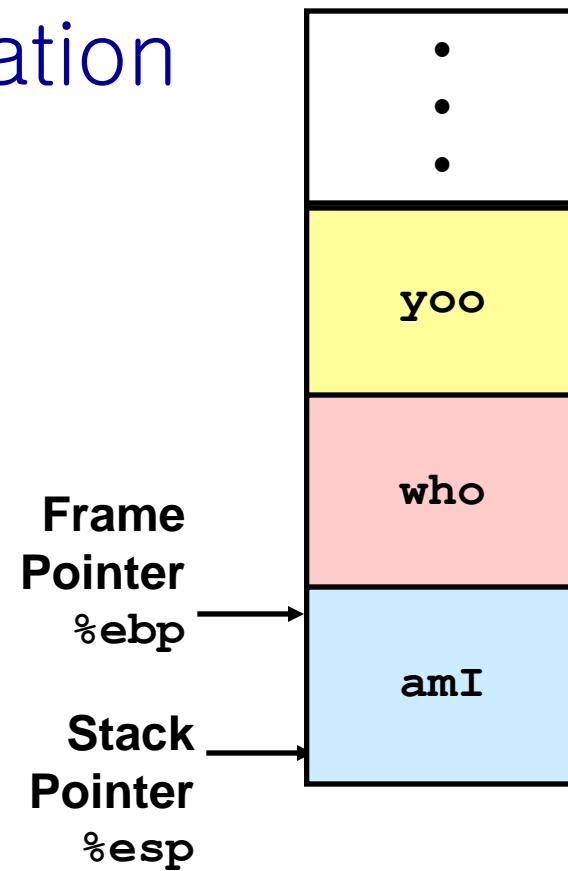
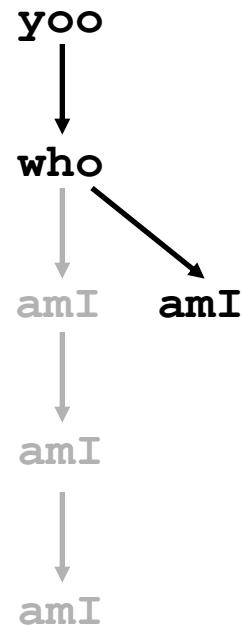
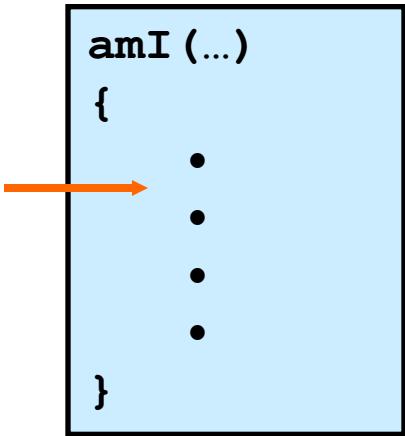
A diagram illustrating a call chain. On the left, a pink box contains the C code for the `who` function. An orange arrow points from the closing brace of the `who` function to the word `yoo` in the middle column. The middle column shows a vertical sequence of labels: `yoo`, `who`, `amI`, `amI`, and `amI`, connected by downward arrows. To the right is a stack diagram. The stack grows downwards. It consists of three colored regions: yellow at the top, red in the middle, and black at the bottom. The yellow region contains the label `yoo`. The red region contains the label `who`. The black region contains three dots. Labels `Frame Pointer %ebp` and `Stack Pointer %esp` are shown with arrows pointing to the boundary between the yellow and red regions, and between the red and black regions respectively.

Call Chain



Stack Operation

Call Chain

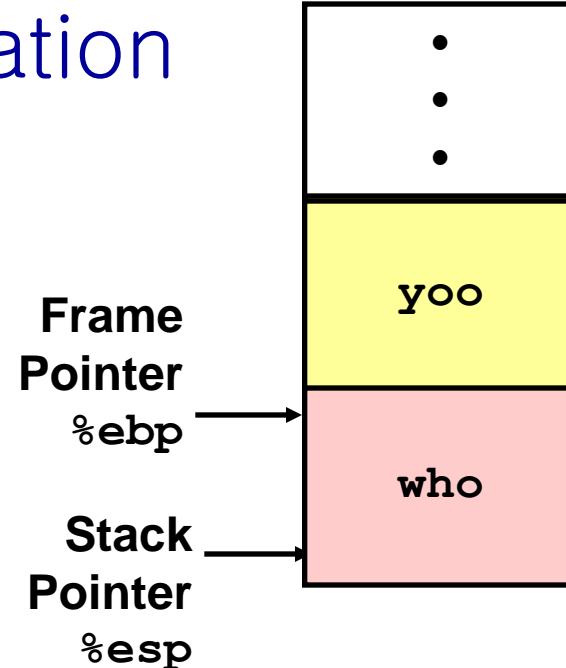
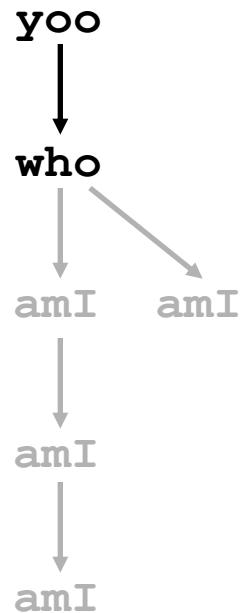


Stack Operation

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



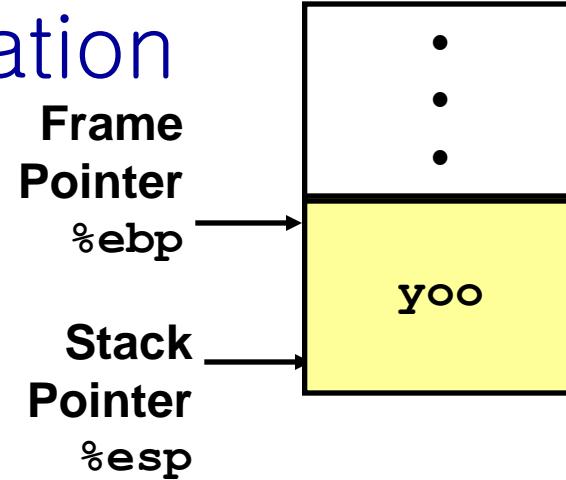
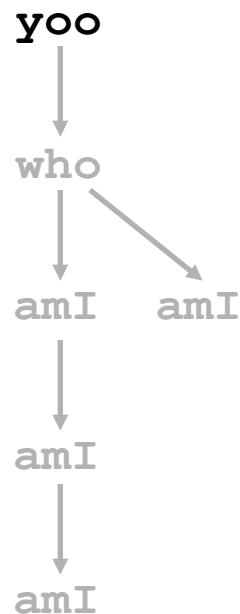
Call Chain



Stack Operation

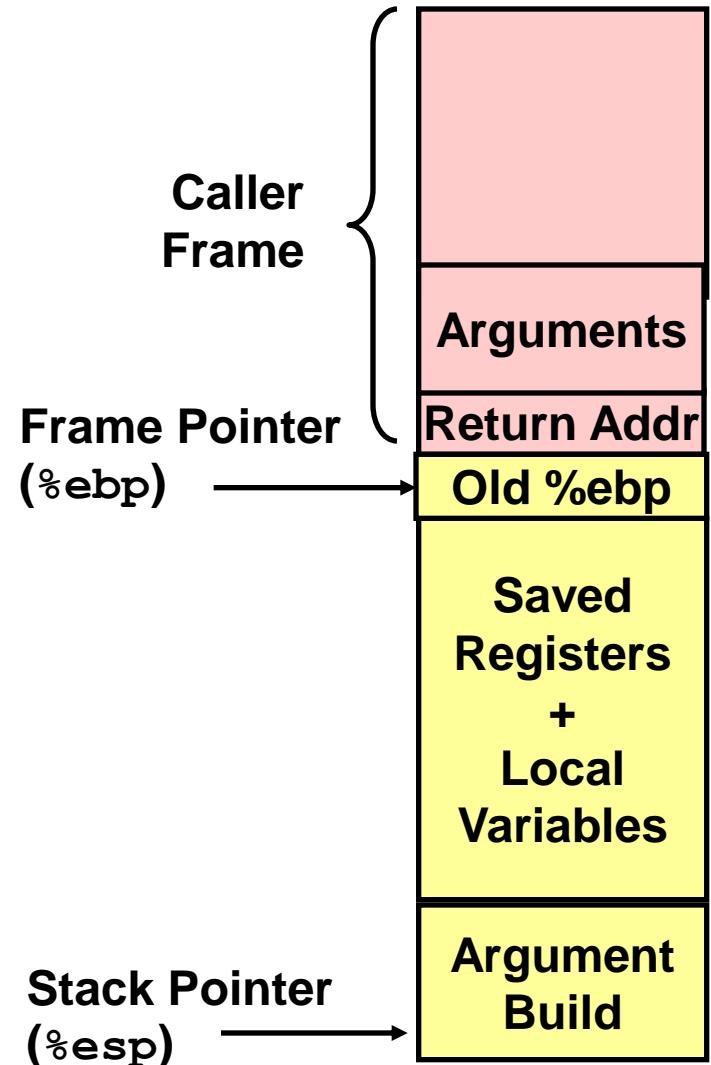
Call Chain

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



IA32/Linux Stack Frame

- Current Stack Frame (“Top” to Bottom)
 - Parameters for function about to call
 - “Argument build”
 - 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



Revisiting swap

```
int zip1 = 15213;
int zip2 = 91125;

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

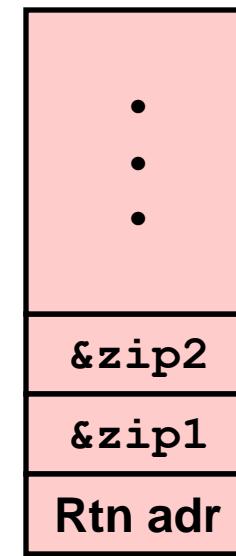
```
void swap(int *xp, int *yp)
{
    int t0 = *xp;
    int t1 = *yp;
    *xp = t1;
    *yp = t0;
}
```

Calling swap from call_swap

call_swap:

• • •

```
    pushl $zip2      # Global Var
    pushl $zip1      # Global Var
    call swap
    • • •
```



Resulting Stack

Revisiting swap

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

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)
```

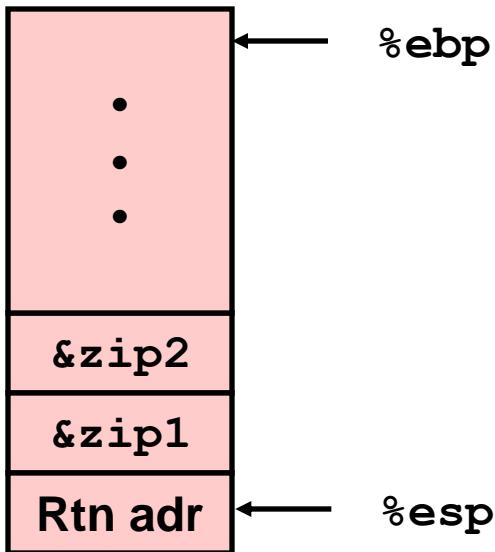
} Body

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

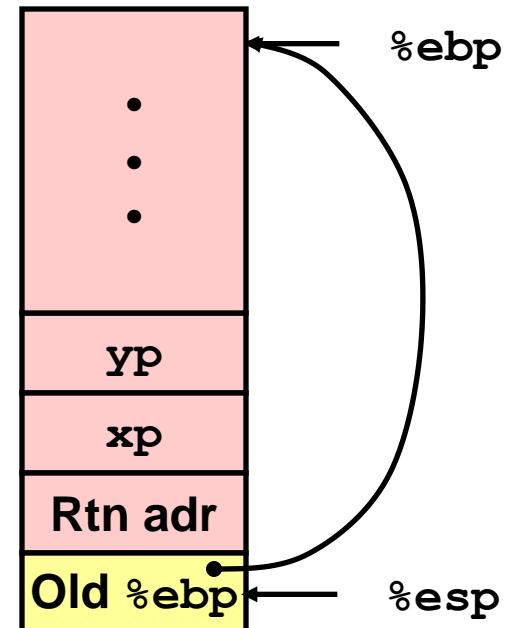
} Finish

swap Setup #1

Entering Stack



Resulting Stack

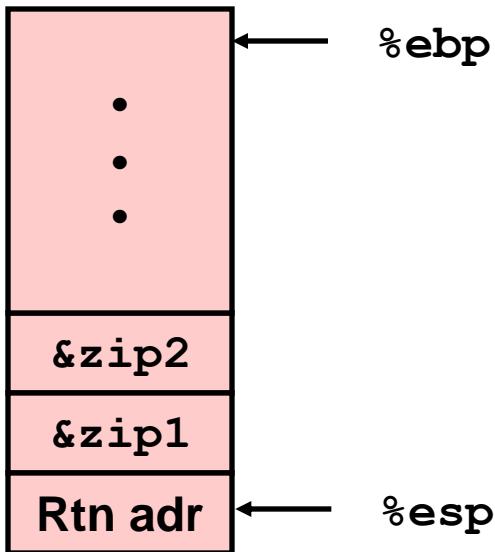


`swap:`

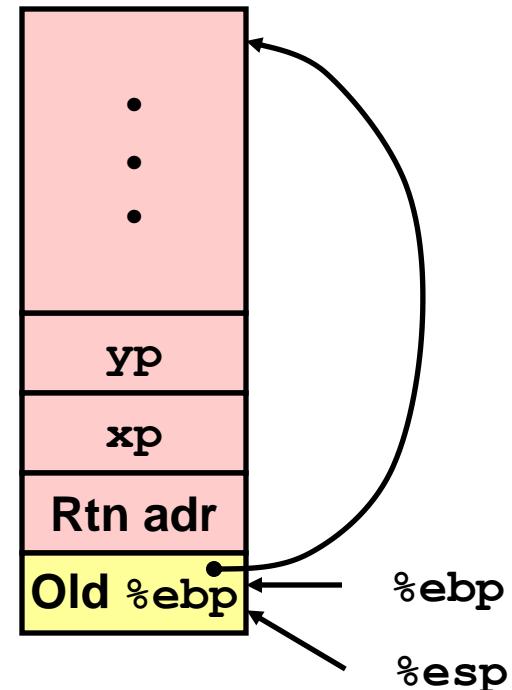
```
pushl %ebp  
movl %esp,%ebp  
pushl %ebx
```

swap Setup #2

Entering Stack



Resulting Stack

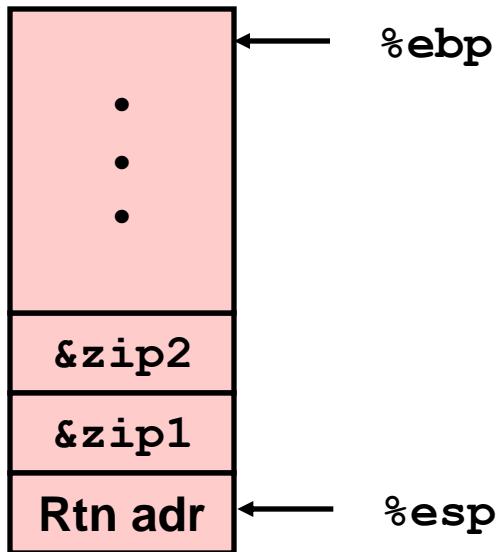


`swap:`

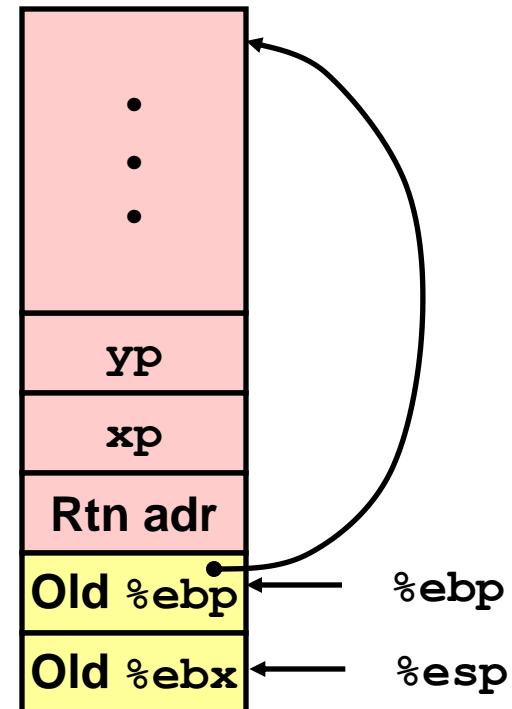
```
pushl %ebp  
movl %esp,%ebp  
pushl %ebx
```

swap Setup #3

Entering Stack



Resulting Stack

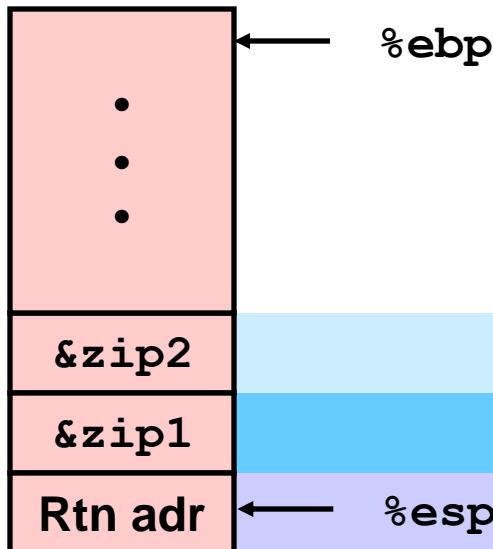


`swap:`

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

Effect of swap Setup

Entering Stack



Offset
(relative to %ebp)

12

12

yp

8

8

xp

4

4

Rtn adr

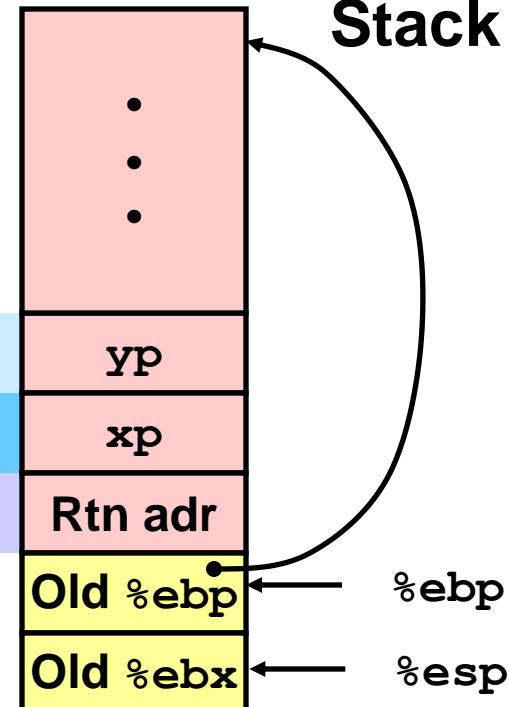
0

0

Old %ebp

Old %ebx

Resulting Stack



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

swap Finish #1

swap's
Stack

Offset

12

yp

8

xp

4

Rtn adr

0

Old %ebp

-4

Old %ebx

%ebp

%esp

Offset

12

yp

8

xp

4

Rtn adr

0

Old %ebp

-4

Old %ebx

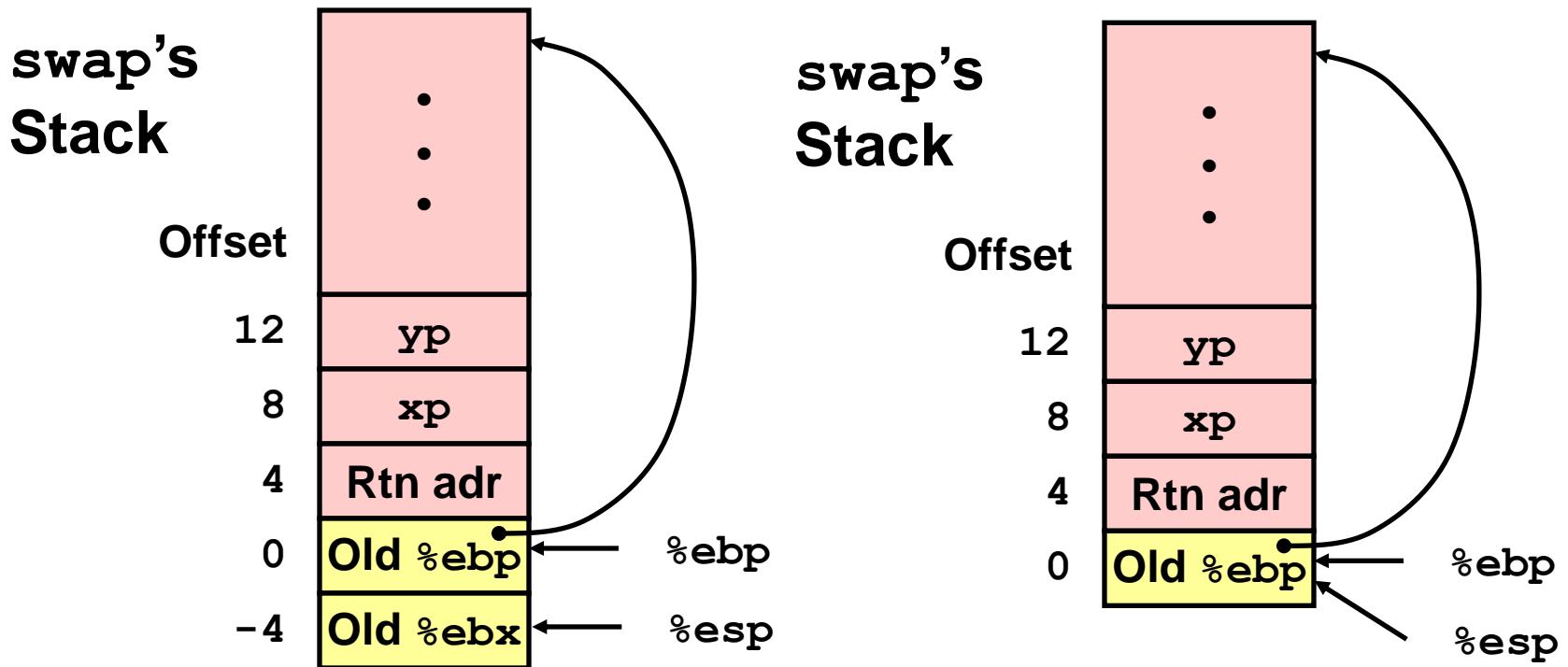
%ebp

%esp

- Observation
 - Saved & restored register %ebx

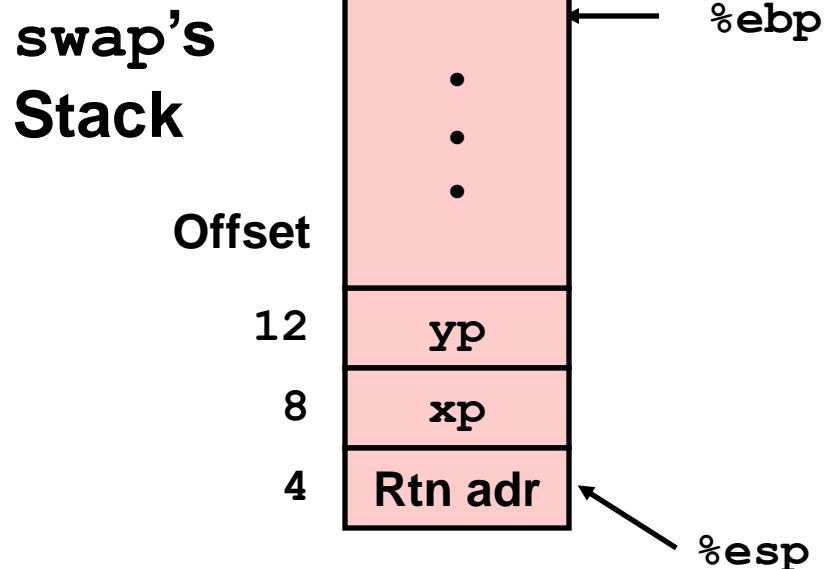
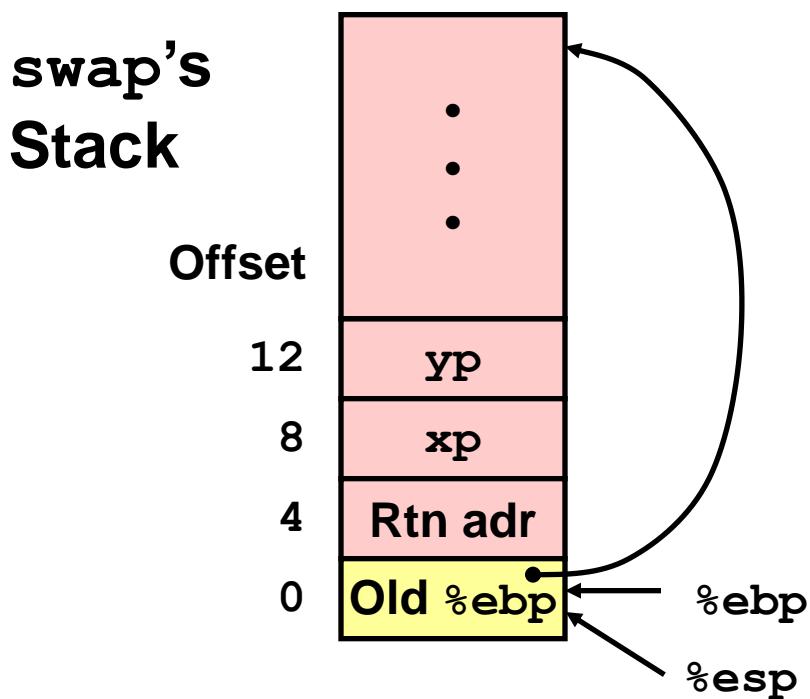
```
movl -4(%ebp), %ebx
movl %ebp, %esp
popl %ebp
ret
```

swap Finish #2



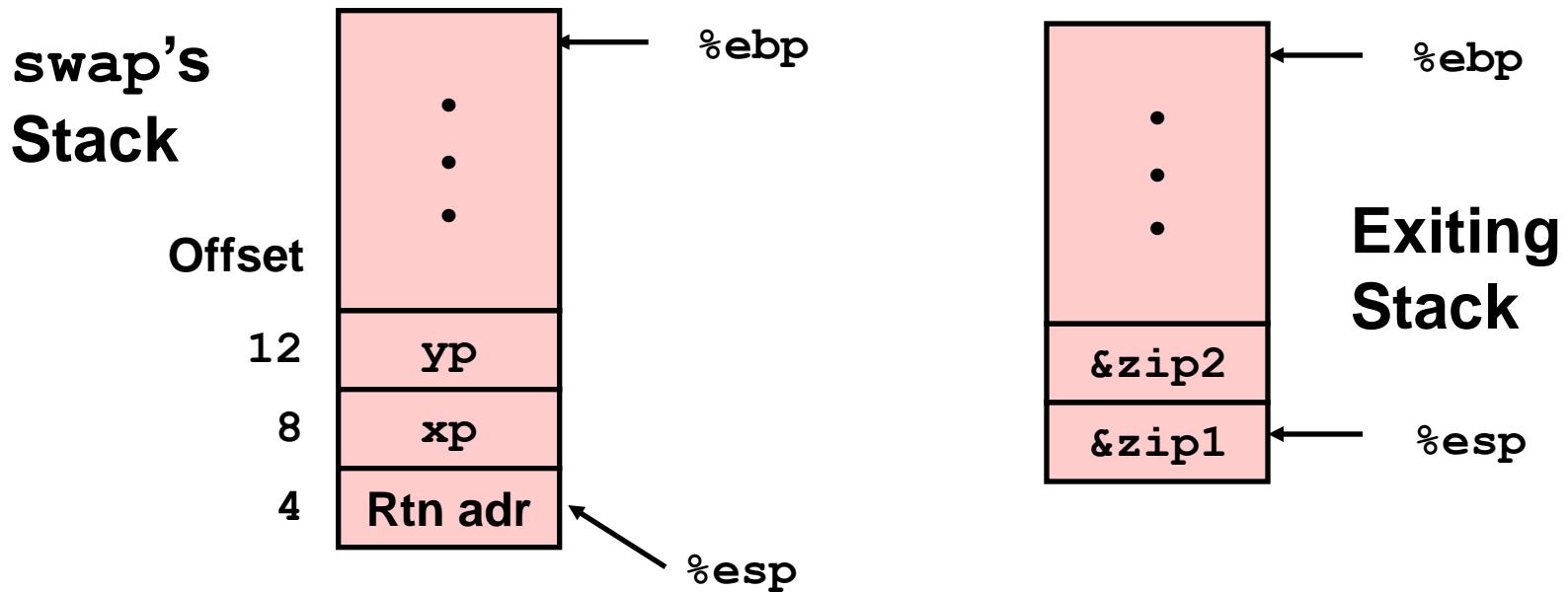
```
movl -4(%ebp), %ebx  
movl %ebp, %esp  
popl %ebp  
ret
```

swap Finish #3



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

swap Finish #4



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

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

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
```

```
who:  
• • •  
    movl 8(%ebp), %edx  
    addl $91125, %edx  
• • •  
    ret
```

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

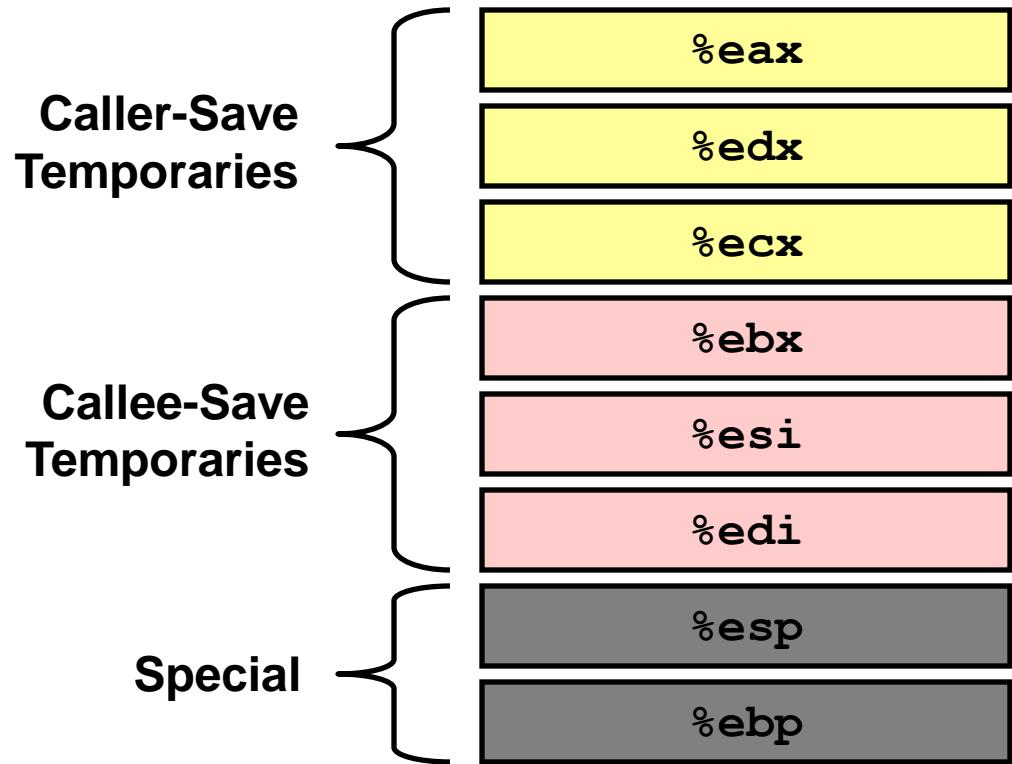
Register Saving Conventions

- 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 in its frame before calling
 - “Callee Save”
 - Callee saves temporary in its frame before using

IA32/Linux Register Usage

Integer Registers

- Two have special uses
 %ebp, %esp
- Three managed as callee-save
 %ebx, %esi, %edi
 - Old values saved on stack prior to using
- Three managed as caller-save
 %eax, %edx, %ecx
 - Do what you please, but expect any callee to do so, as well
- Register %eax also stores returned value



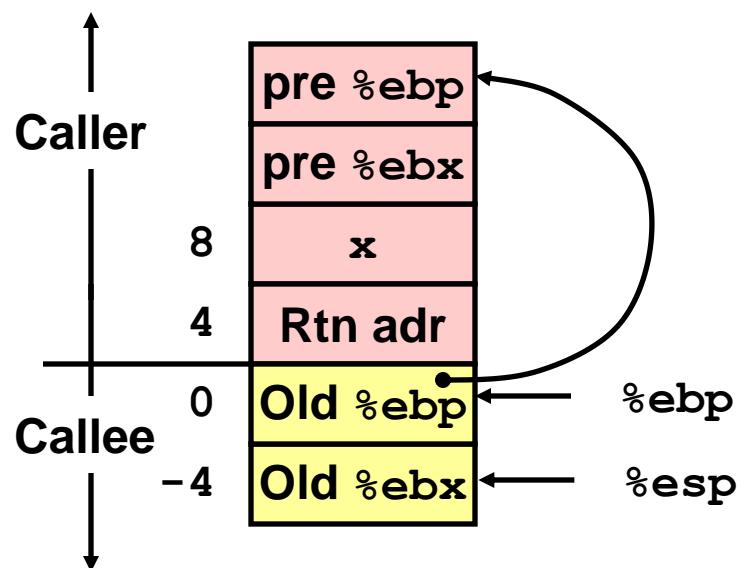
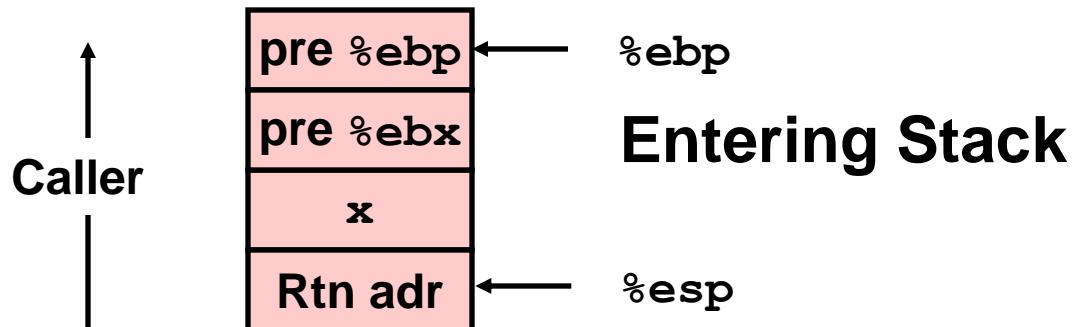
Recursive Factorial

```
int rfact(int x)
{
    int rval;
    if (x <= 1)
        return 1;
    rval = rfact(x-1);
    return rval * x;
}
```

- Registers
 - %eax used without first saving
 - %ebx used, but save at beginning & restore at end

```
.globl rfact
.type rfact,@function
rfact:
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp,%ebp
    pushl %ebx
    movl 8(%ebp),%ebx
    cmpl $1,%ebx
    jle .L78
    leal -1(%ebx),%eax
    pushl %eax
    call rfact
    imull %ebx,%eax
    jmp .L79
    .align 4
.L78:
    movl $1,%eax
.L79:
    movl -4(%ebp),%ebx
    movl %ebp,%esp
    popl %ebp
    ret
```

Rfact Stack Setup



rfact:

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

Rfact Body

Recursion

```
    movl 8(%ebp),%ebx      # ebx = x
    cmpl $1,%ebx           # Compare x : 1
    jle .L78                # If <= goto Term
    leal -1(%ebx),%eax     # eax = x-1
    pushl %eax              # Push x-1
    call rfact              # rfact(x-1)
    imull %ebx,%eax        # rval * x
    jmp .L79                # Goto done
.L78:                      # Term:
    movl $1,%eax            # return val = 1
.L79:                      # Done:
```

```
int rfact(int x)
{
    int rval;
    if (x <= 1)
        return 1;
    rval = rfact(x-1) ;
    return rval * x;
}
```

Registers

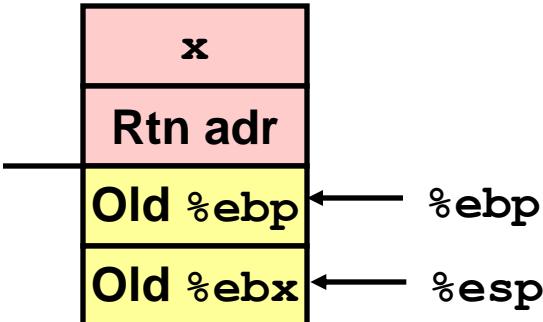
%ebx Stored value of x

%eax

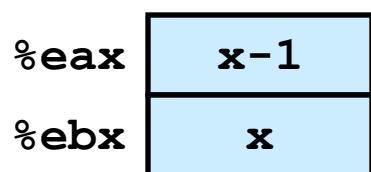
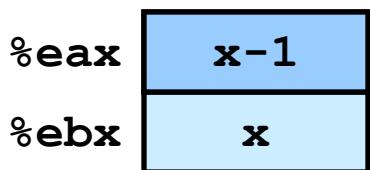
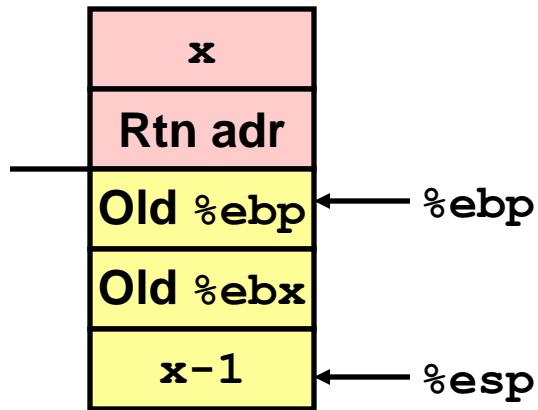
- Temporary value of x-1
- Returned value from rfact(x-1)
- Returned value from this call

Rfact Recursion

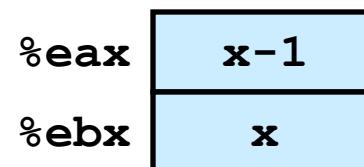
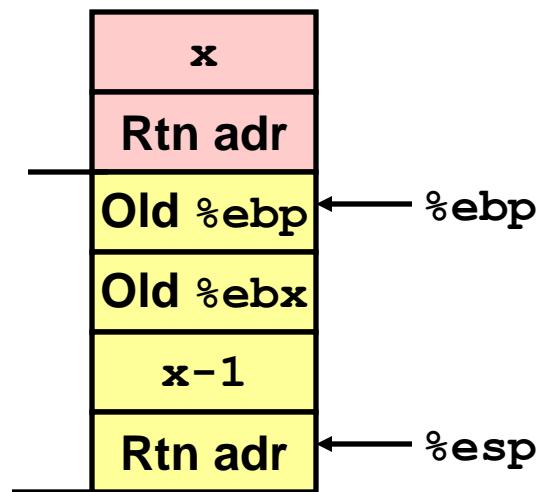
```
leal -1(%ebx), %eax
```



```
pushl %eax
```

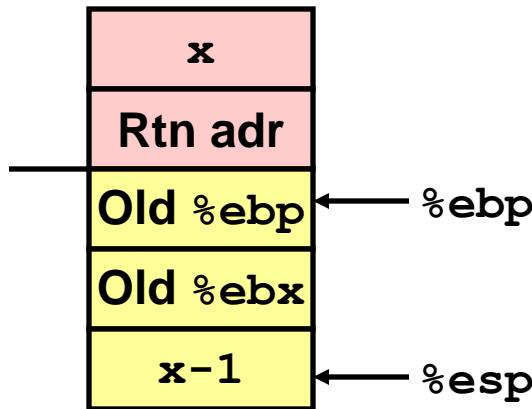


```
call rfact
```

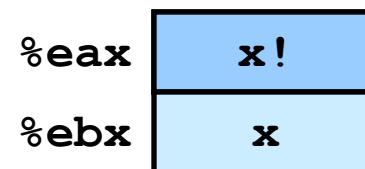
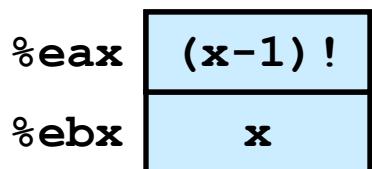
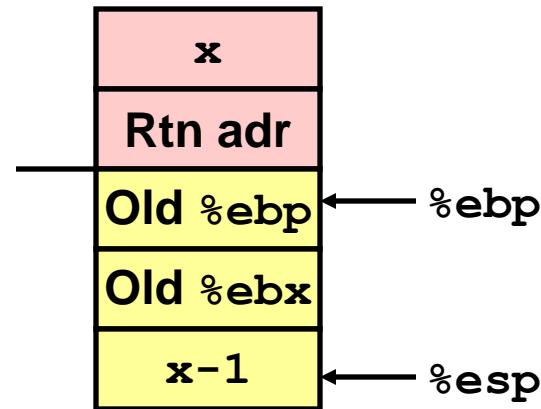


Rfact Result

Return from Call

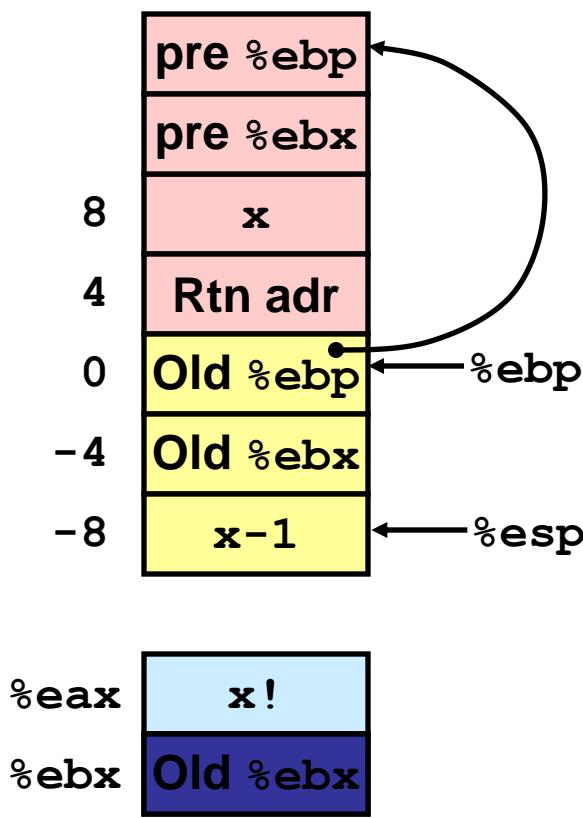


`imull %ebx,%eax`



Assume that `rfact(x-1)` returns **(x-1) !** in register
%eax

Rfact Completion

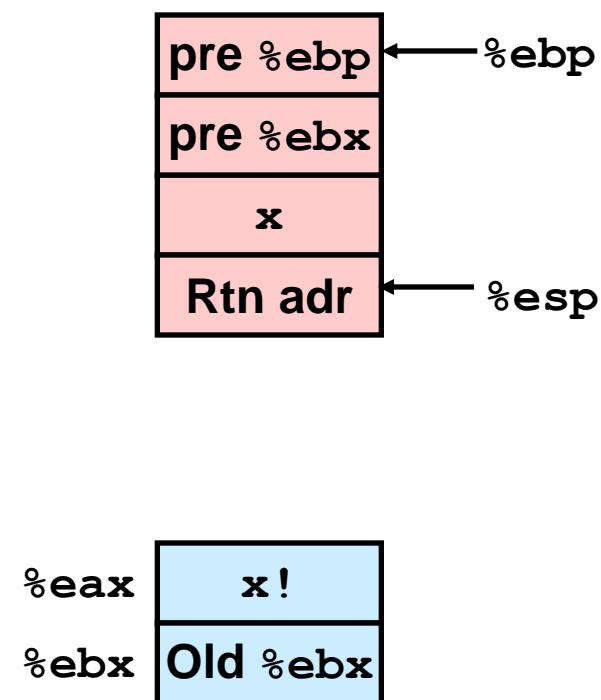
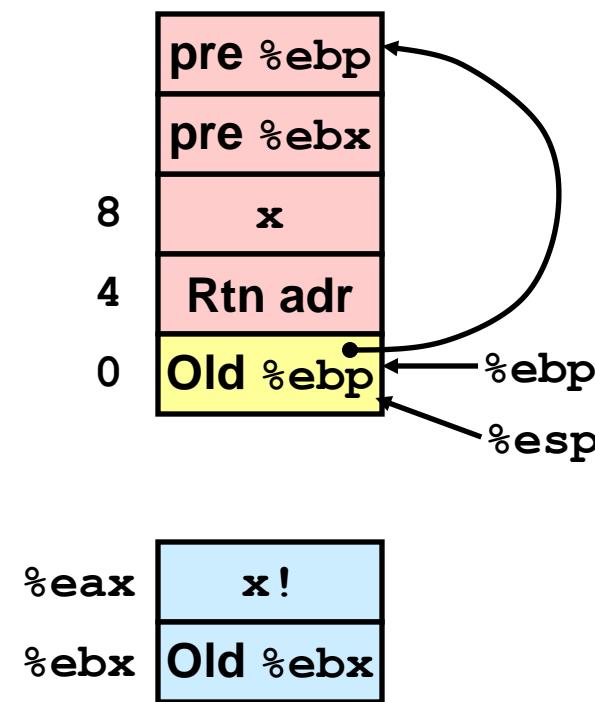


leave

```

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

```



Pointer Code

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

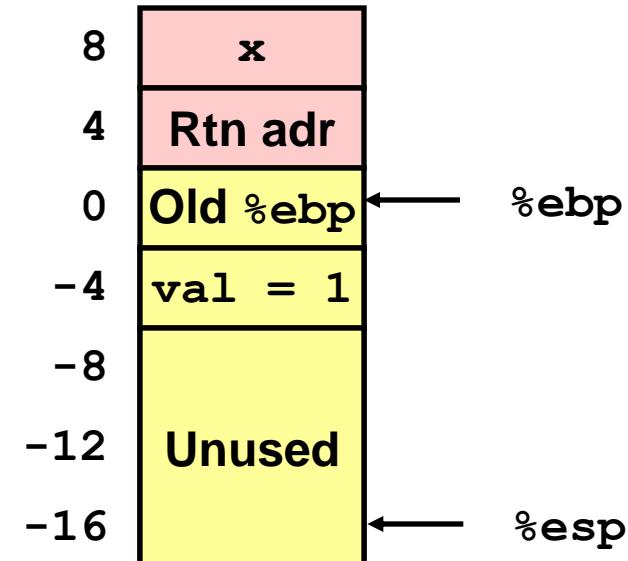
```
int sfact(int x)
{
    int val = 1;
    s_helper(x, &val);
    return val;
}
```

- Pass pointer to update location

Creating & Initializing Pointer

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
```



- Using Stack for Local Variable
 - Variable `val` must be stored on stack
 - Need to create pointer to it
 - Compute pointer as
 - $-4(\%ebp)$
 - Push on stack as second argument

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

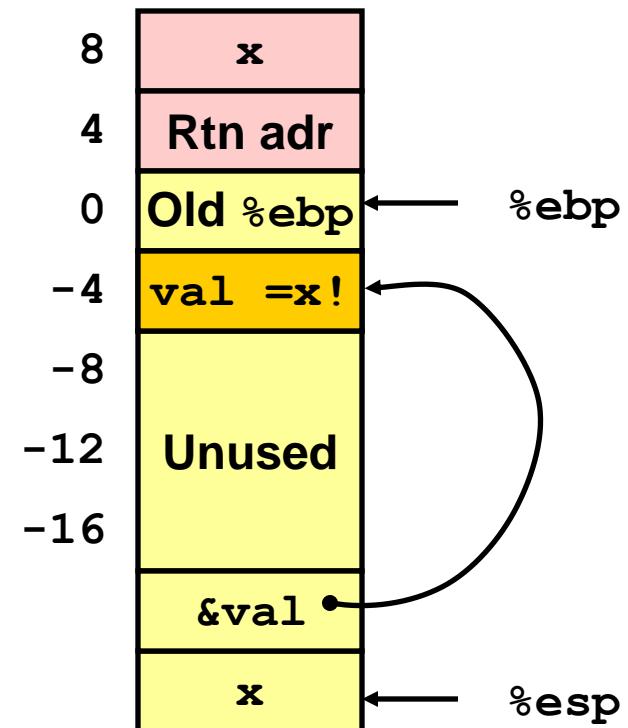
Passing Pointer

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
```

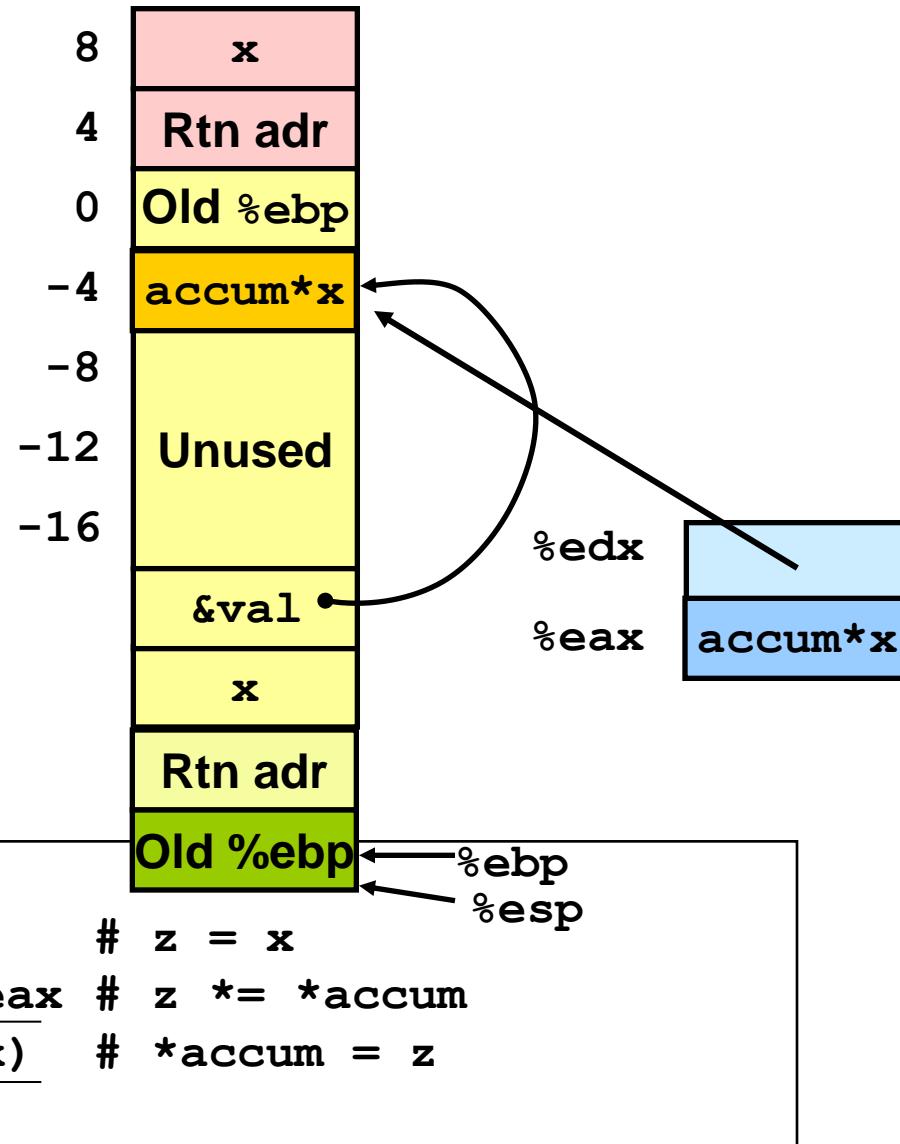
```
int sfact(int x)  
{  
    int val = 1;  
    s_helper(x, &val);  
    return val;  
}
```

Stack at time of call



Using Pointer

```
void s_helper
    (int x, int *accum)
{
    • • •
    int z = *accum * x;
    *accum = z;
    • • •
}
```



- Register `%ecx` holds `x`
- Register `%edx` holds pointer to `accum`
 - Use access (`%edx`) to reference memory

Summary

- The Stack Makes Recursion Work
 - Private storage for each *instance* of procedure call
 - Instantiations don't clobber each other
 - Addressing of locals + arguments can be relative to stack positions
 - Can be managed by stack discipline
 - Procedures return in inverse order of calls
- IA32 Procedures: Combination of Instructions + Conventions
 - Call / Ret instructions
 - Register usage conventions
 - Caller / Callee save
 - %ebp and %esp
 - Stack frame organization conventions