

15-213

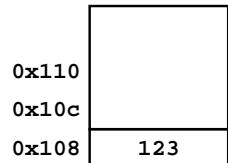
"The course that gives CMU its Zip!"

Machine-Level Programming III: Procedures Sept 18, 2001

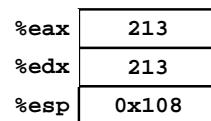
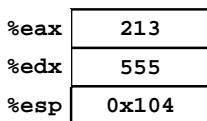
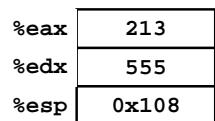
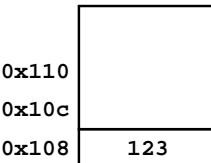
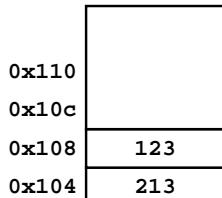
Topics

- IA32 stack discipline
- Register saving conventions
- Creating pointers to local variables

pushl %eax



popl %edx



IA32 Stack

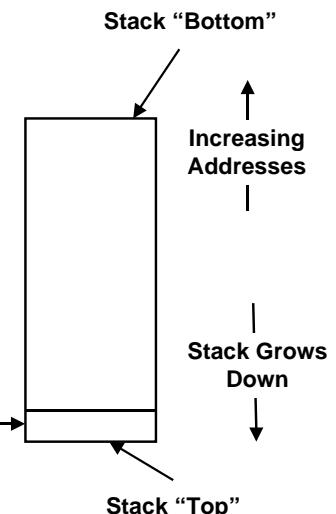
- Region of memory managed with stack discipline
- Register %esp indicates lowest allocated position in stack
 - i.e., address of top element

Pushing

- `pushl Src`
- Fetch operand at `Src`
- Decrement %esp by 4
- Write operand at address given by %esp

Popping

- `popl Dest`
- Read operand at address given by %esp
- Increment %esp by 4
- Write to `Dest`



Stack Operation Examples

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

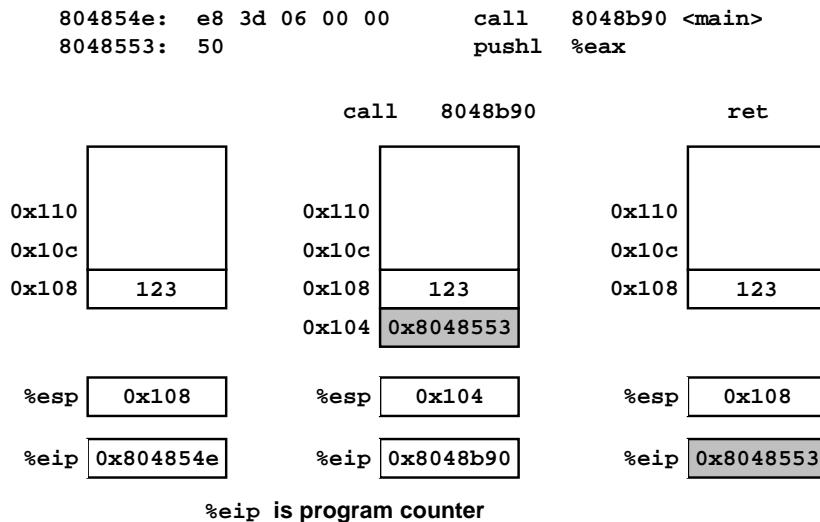
- Address of instruction beyond `call`
- Example from disassembly

```
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 / Return Example



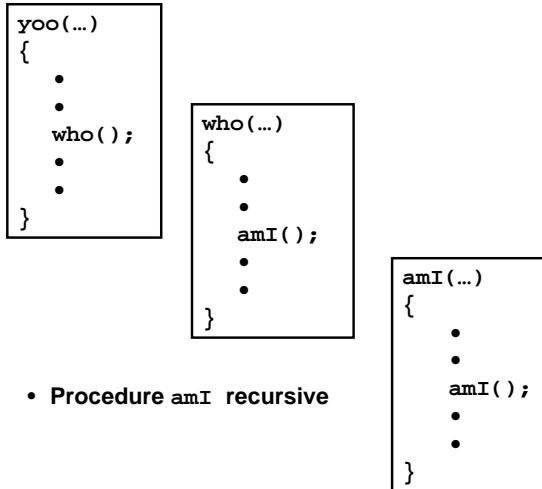
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Call Chain Example

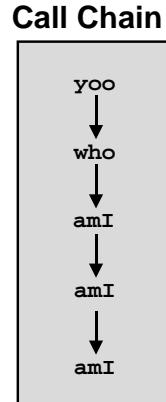
Code Structure



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Stack-Based Languages

Languages that Support Recursion

- e.g., C, Pascal, Java
- 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

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IA32 Stack Structure

Stack Growth

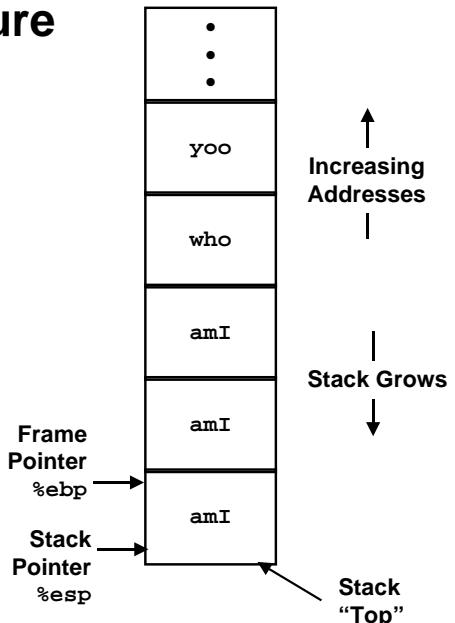
- Toward lower addresses

Stack Pointer

- Address of next available location in stack
- Use register %esp

Frame Pointer

- Start of current stack frame
- Use register %ebp



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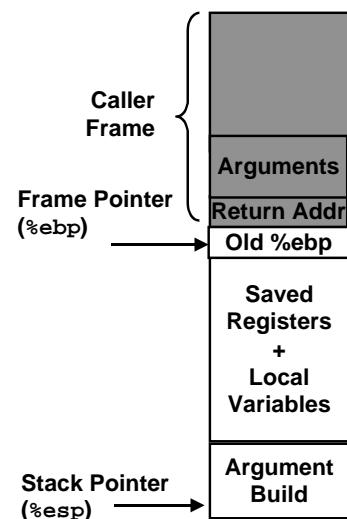
IA32/Linux Stack Frame

Callee Stack Frame (“Top” to Bottom)

- Parameters for called functions
- 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



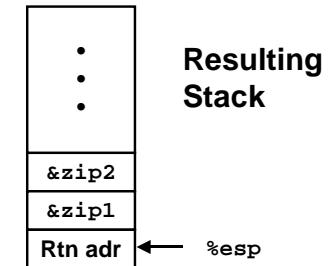
Revisiting swap

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

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

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

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



Revisiting swap

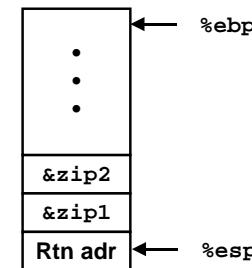
```
void swap(int *xp, int *yp)
{
    int t0 = *xp;
    int t1 = *yp;
    *xp = t1;
    *yp = t0;
}
```

```
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 }
```

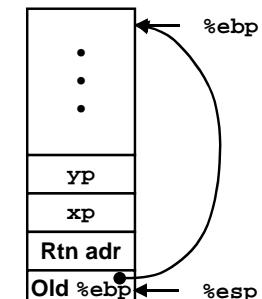
Entering Stack



swap Setup #1

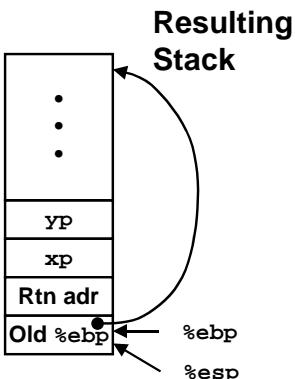
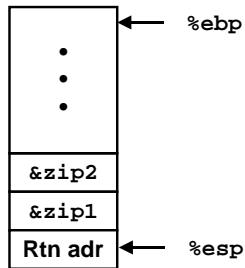
```
swap:
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp,%ebp
    pushl %ebx
```

Resulting Stack



swap Setup #2

Entering Stack



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

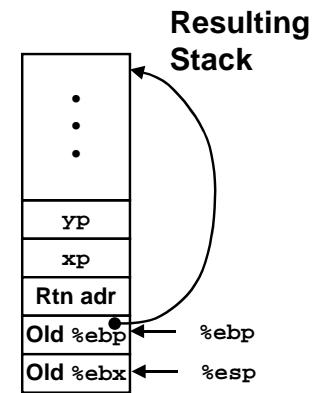
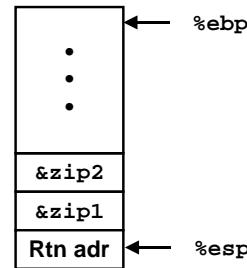
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swap Setup #3

Entering Stack



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

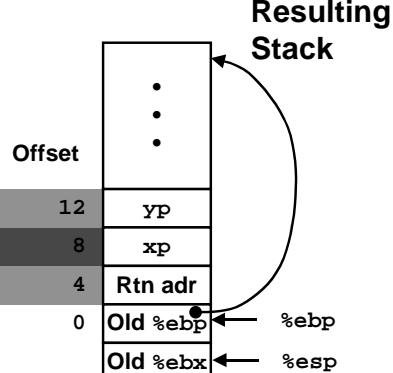
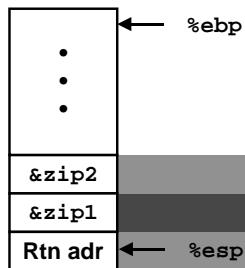
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Effect of swap Setup

Entering Stack



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

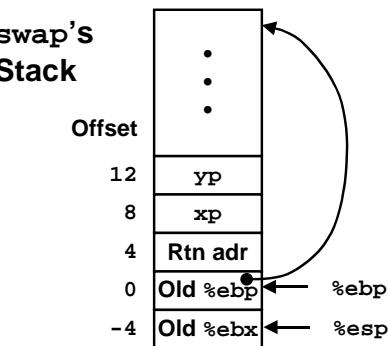
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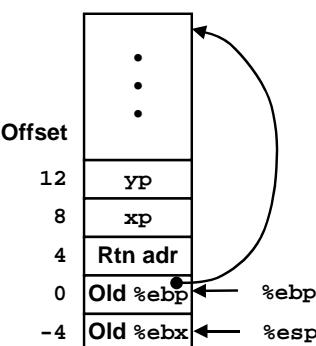
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swap Finish #1

swap's Stack



swap's Stack



Observation

- Saved & restored register %ebx

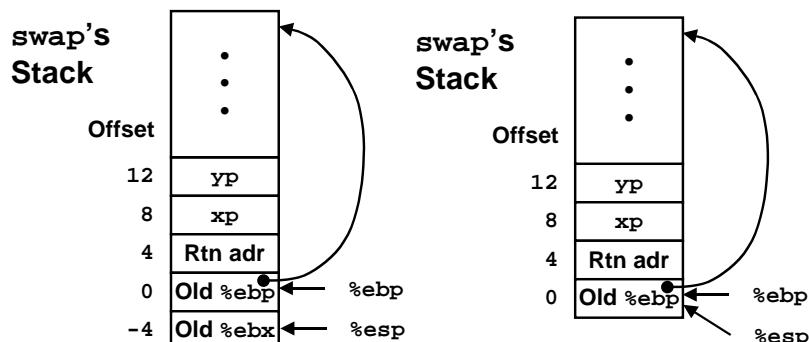
```
movl -4(%ebp),%ebx
movl %ebp,%esp
popl %ebp
ret
```

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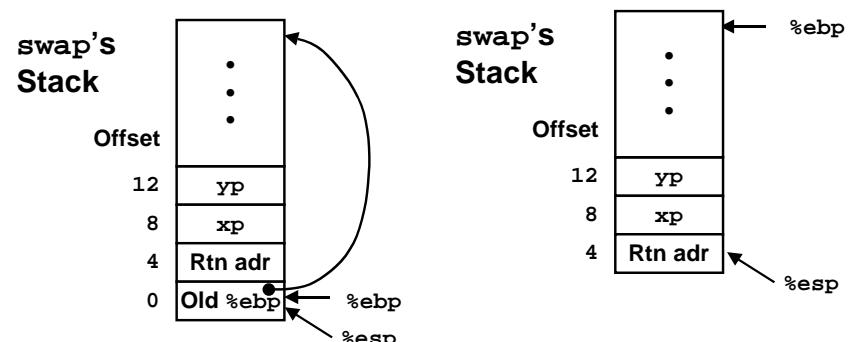
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swap Finish #2



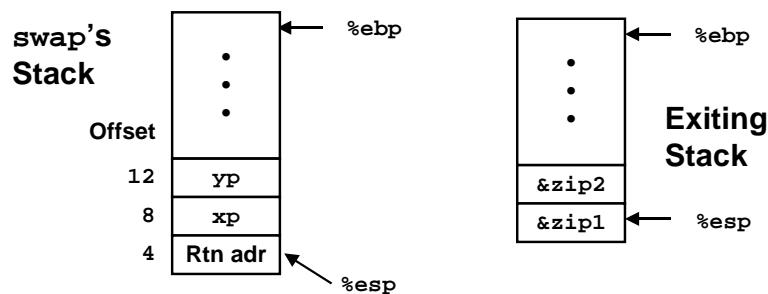
```
movl -4(%ebp),%ebx
movl %ebp,%esp
popl %ebp
ret
```

swap Finish #3



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

swap Finish #4



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

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 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*

Conventions

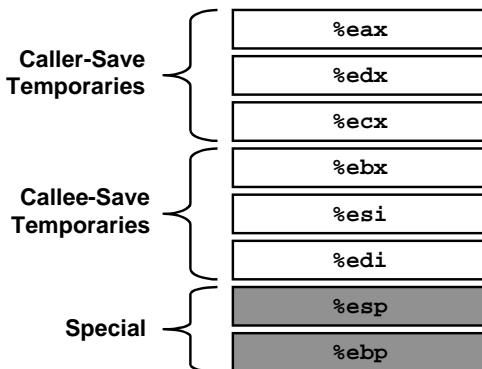
- “Caller Save”
 - Caller saves temporary in its frame before calling
- “Callee Save”
 - Callee saves temporary in its frame before using

IA32/Linux Register Usage

- Surmised by looking at code examples

Integer Registers

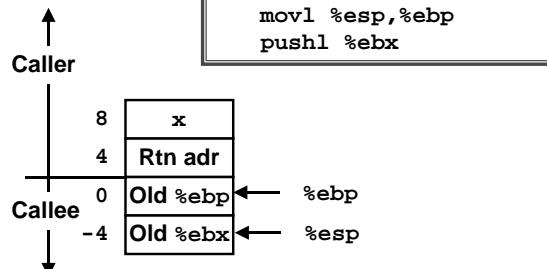
- Two have special uses
%ebp, %esp
- Three managed as callee-save
%ebx, %esi, %edi
– Old values saved on stack prior to using
- Three managed as caller-save
%eax, %edx, %ecx
– Do what you please, but expect any callee to do so, as well
- Register %eax also stores returned value



Rfact Stack Setup



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



Recursive Factorial

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

```
.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 Body

Recursion

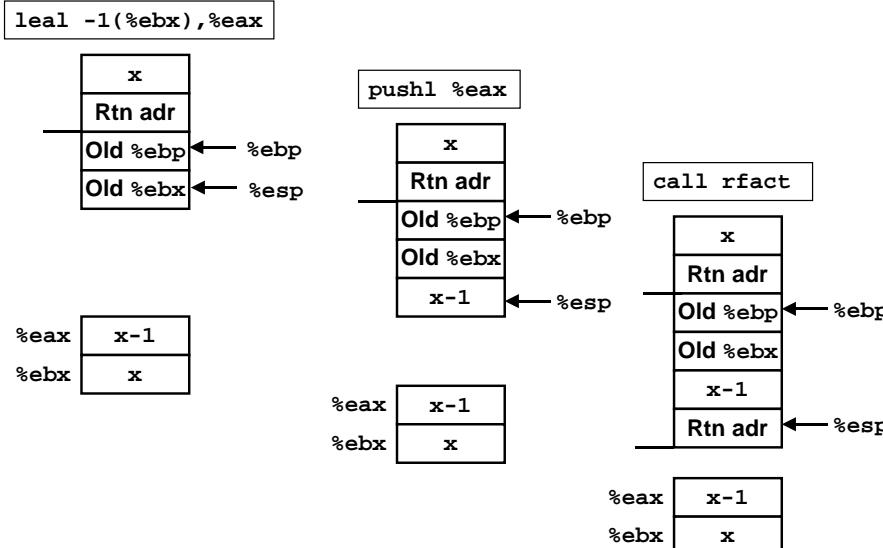
```
movl 8(%ebp),%ebx    # ebx = x
cmpb $1,%ebx         # Compare x : 1
jle .L78              # If <= goto Term
leal -1(%ebx),%eax   # eax = x-1
pushl %eax            # Push x-1
call rfact             # rfact(x-1)
imull %ebx,%eax       # rval * x
jmp .L79               # Goto done
.L78:             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

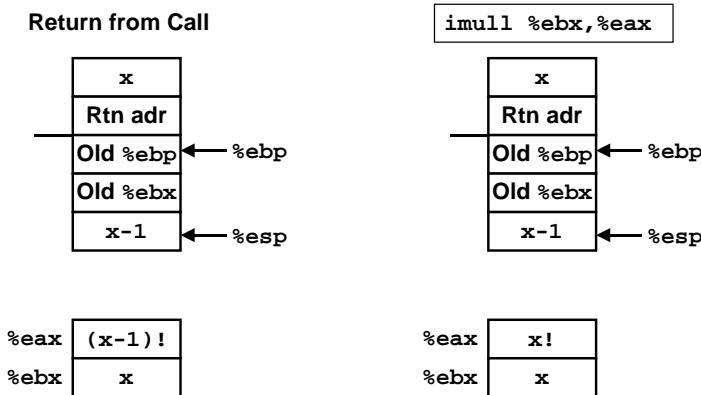


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Rfact Result

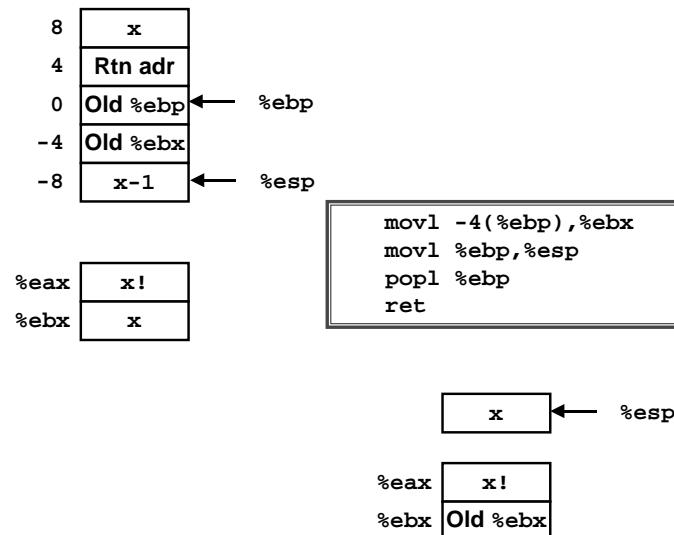


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Rfact Completion



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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
 - Uses tail recursion
- But GCC only partially optimizes it

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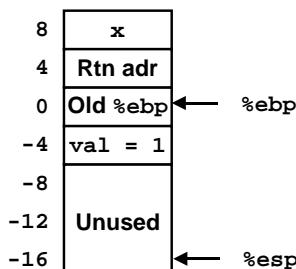
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Creating & Initializing Pointer

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;
}
```

Using Pointer

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

```
• • •
    movl %ecx,%eax    # z = x
    imull (%edx),%eax # z *= *accum
    movl %eax,(%edx)  # *accum = z
    • • •
```

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

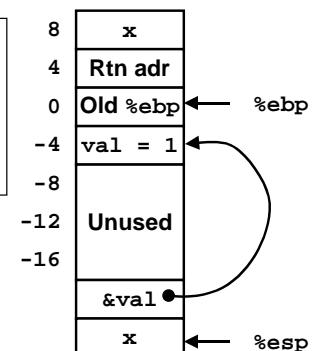
Passing Pointer

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



Tail Recursion

Tail Recursive Procedure

```
int t_helper
    (int x, int val)
{
    if (x <= 1)
        return val;
    return
        t_helper(x-1, val*x);
}
```

General Form

```
t_helper(x, val)
{
    • • •
    return
        t_helper(Xexpr, Vexpr)
}
```

Top-Level Call

```
int tfact(int x)
{
    return t_helper(x, 1);
}
```

Form

- Directly return value returned by recursive call

Consequence

- Can convert into loop

Removing Tail Recursion

Optimized General Form

```
t_helper(x, val)
{
    start:
        . . .
    val = Vexpr;
    x = Xexpr;
    goto start;
}
```

Resulting Code

```
int t_helper
    (int x, int val)
{
    start:
        if (x <= 1)
            return val;
        val = val*x;
        x = x-1;
        goto start;
}
```

Effect of Optimization

- Turn recursive chain into single procedure
- No stack frame needed
- Constant space requirement
 - Vs. linear for recursive version

Generated Code for Tail Recursive Proc.

Optimized Form

```
int t_helper
    (int x, int val)
{
    start:
        if (x <= 1)
            return val;
        val = val*x;
        x = x-1;
        goto start;
}
```

Code for Loop

```
# %edx = x
# %ecx = val
L53:          # start:
    cmpl $1,%edx      # x : 1
    jle L52             # if <= goto done
    movl %edx,%eax     # eax = x
    imull %ecx,%eax    # eax = val * x
    decl %edx           # x--
    movl %eax,%ecx     # val = val * x
    jmp L53              # goto start
                        # done:
```

Registers

\$edx x
\$ecx val

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