#### **Recitation 8: Exam Stack Review**

15-213: Introduction to Computer Systems Oct 16, 2017

#### **Instructor:**

Your TA(s)

#### **Midterm Exam This Week**

- 3 hours + 1 hour for regrade requests
- 1 double-sided page of notes
  - No preworked problems from prior exams
- 7 questions
- Report to the room
  - TA will verify your notes and ID
  - TAs will give you your exam server password
  - Login via Andrew, then navigate to exam server and use special exam password

#### **Stack Review**

- In the following questions, treat them like the exam
  - Can you answer them from memory?
  - Write down your answer
  - Talk to your neighbor, do you agree?
- Discuss:

What is the stack used for?

## **Stack Manipulation**

We execute:

```
mov $0x15213, %rax pushq %rax
```

Which of the following instructions will place the value 0x15213 into %rcx?

- 1) mov (%rsp), %rcx
- 2) mov 0x8(%rsp), %rcx
- 3) mov %rsp, %rcx
- 4) popq %rcx

## Stack is memory

We execute:

```
mov $0x15213, %rax pushq %rax popq %rax
```

- If we now execute: mov -0x8(%rsp), %rcx what value is in %rcx?
  - 1) 0x0 / NULL
  - 2) Seg fault
  - 3) Unknown
  - 4) 0x15213

#### x86-64 Calling Convention

- What does the calling convention govern?
  - 1) How large each type is.
  - 2) How to pass arguments to a function.
  - 3) The alignment of fields in a struct.
  - 4) When registers can be used by a function.
  - 5) Whether a function can call itself.

■ The calling convention gives meaning to every register, describe the following 9 registers:

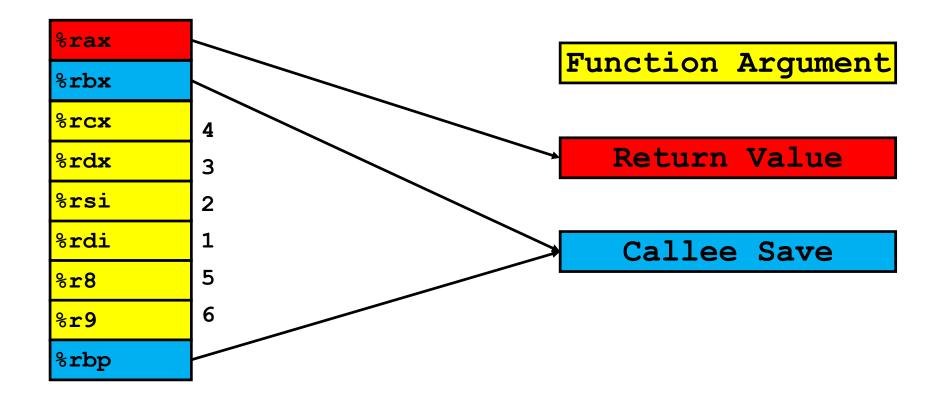
%rax
%rbx
%rcx
%rdx
%rsi
%rdi
%r8
% <b>r9</b>
%rbp

Function Argument

Return Value

Callee Save

The calling convention gives meaning to every register, describe the following 9 registers:



Which line is the first violation of the calling convention?

```
mov $0x15213, %rax
push %rax
mov 0x10(%rsp), %rcx
mov %rbx, %rax
pop %rdx
push %rax
pop %rbx
mov %rcx, %rbx
```

Which line is the first violation of the calling convention?

```
mov $0x15213, %rax
push %rax
mov 0x10(%rsp), %rcx
mov %rbx, %rax
pop %rdx
push %rax
pop %rbx
                                Until this point, the callee has
mov %rcx, %rbx
                                preserved the callee-save value.
```

## Sometimes arguments are implicit

How many arguments does "rsr" take?

How many registers are changed before the function call?

(Note, %sil is the low 8 bits of %rsi)

```
0x0400596 <+0>: cmp %sil,(%rdi,%rdx,1)
```

0x040059a <+4>: je 0x4005ae <rsr+24>

0x040059c <+6>: sub \$0x8,%rsp

0x04005a0 <+10>: sub \$0x1,%rdx

0x04005a4 <+14>: callq 0x400596 <rsr>

0x04005a9 <+19>: add \$0x8, %rsp

0x04005ad <+23>: retq

0x04005ae <+24>: mov %edx, %eax

0x04005b0 <+26>: retq

# Arguments can already be "correct"

rsr does not modify s and t, so the arguments in those registers are always correct

```
int rsr(char* s, char t, size_t pos)
{
  if (s[pos] == t) return pos;
  return rsr(s, t, pos - 1);
}
```

#### **Recursive calls**

Describe the stack after doThis(4) returns.

```
void doThis(int count)
{
    char buf[8];
    strncpy(buf, "Hi 15213", sizeof(buf));
    if (count > 0) doThis(count - 1);
}
      push %rbx
      sub $0x10, %rsp
          %edi,%ebx
      mov
      movabs $0x3331323531206948, %rax
          %rax,(%rsp)
      mov
```