Assembly: Control and Procedures

15-213/18-243: Introduction to Computer Systems

7th Lecture, 2 February 2010

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Last Time

- **Complete memory addressing mode**

```
(%eax), 17(%eax), 2(%ebx, %ecx, 8), …
```

- **Arithmetic operations**

```
subl %eax, %ecx          # ecx = ecx + eax
sall $4,%edx             # edx = edx << 4
addl 16(%ebp),%ecx       # ecx = ecx + Mem[16+ebp]
leal 4(%edx,%eax),%eax   # eax = 4 + edx + eax
imull %ecx,%eax          # eax = eax * ecx
```

Last Time

- **x86-64 vs. IA32**
  - Integer registers: 16 x 64-bit vs. 8 x 32-bit
  - **`movq`**, **`addq`**, … vs. **`movl`**, **`addl`**, …
  - Better support for passing arguments in registers

%rax	%eax	%r8	%r8d
%rbx	%ebx	%r9	%r9d
%rcx	%ecx	%r10	%r10d
%rdx	%edx	%r11	%r11d
%rsi	%esi	%r12	%r12d
%rdi	%edi	%r13	%r13d
%rsp	%esp	%r14	%r14d
%rbp	%ebp	%r15	%r15d

- **Control**
  - Condition code registers
  - Set as side effect or by **`cmp`**, **`test`**
  - Used:
    - Read out by setx instructions (**`setg`**, **`setle`**, …)
    - Or by conditional jumps (**`jle .L4`**, **`je .L10`**, …)

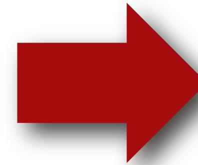
CF	ZF	SF	OF

Last Time

- **Do-While loop**

C Code

```
do
  Body
  while (Test);
```



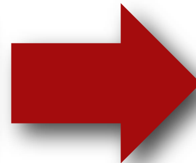
Goto Version

```
loop:
  Body
  if (Test)
    goto loop
```

- **While-Do loop**

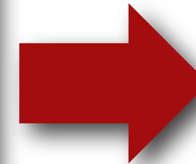
While version

```
while (Test)
  Body
```



Do-While Version

```
  if (!Test)
    goto done;
  do
    Body
    while(Test);
done:
```



Goto Version

```
  if (!Test)
    goto done;
loop:
  Body
  if (Test)
    goto loop;
done:
```

or

```
goto middle;
loop:
  Body
middle:
  if (Test)
    goto loop;
```

Today

- For loops
- Switch statements
- Procedures

"For" Loop Example: Square-and-Multiply

```
/* Compute x raised to nonnegative power p */
int ipwr_for(int x, unsigned p)
{
   int result;
      for (result = 1; p != 0; p = p>>1) {
         if (p & 0x1)
            result *= x;
         x = x*x;
      }
   return result;
}
```

- **Algorithm**
  - Exploit bit representation: $p = p_0 + 2p_1 + 2^2 p_2 + \ldots 2^{n-1} p_{n-1}$
  - Gives: $x^p = z_0 \cdot z_1{}^2 \cdot (z_2{}^2)^2 \cdot \ldots \cdot (\ldots((z_{n-1}{}^2)^2)\ldots)^2$ — $(\ldots((z_{n-1}{}^2)^2)\ldots)^2$: *n–1* times
    - $z_i = 1$ when $p_i = 0$
    - $z_i = x$ when $p_i = 1$
  - Complexity $O(\log p)$

Example

$3^{10} = 3^2 * 3^8$

$= 3^2 * ((3^2)^2)^2$

ipwr Computation

```
/* Compute x raised to nonnegative power p */
int ipwr_for(int x, unsigned p)
{
   int result;
      for (result = 1; p != 0; p = p>>1) {
         if (p & 0x1)
            result *= x;
         x = x*x;
      }
   return result;
}
```

before iteration	result	x=3	p=10
1	1	3	$10=1010_2$
2	1	9	$5=101_2$
3	9	81	$2=10_2$
4	9	6561	$1=1_2$
5	59049	43046721	0

"For" Loop Example

```
int result;
for (result = 1; p != 0; p = p>>1)
{
  if (p & 0x1)
    result *= x;
  x = x*x;
}
```

General Form

for (*Init* ; *Test* ; *Update*)
    Body

Test

```
p != 0
```

Init

```
result = 1
```

Update

```
p = p >> 1
```

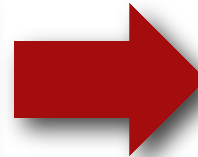
Body

```
{
  if (p & 0x1)
    result *= x;
  x = x*x;
}
```

"For" → "While" → "Do-While"

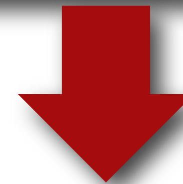
For Version

```
for (Init; Test; Update )

    Body
```



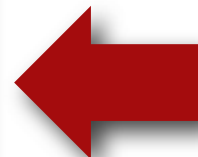
While Version

```
Init;
while (Test ) {
    Body
    Update ;
}
```



Do-While Version

```
  Init;
  if (!Test)
    goto done;
  do {
    Body
    Update ;
  } while (Test)
done:
```



Goto Version

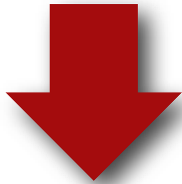
```
  Init;
  if (!Test)
    goto done;
loop:
  Body
  Update ;
  if (Test)
    goto loop;
done:
```

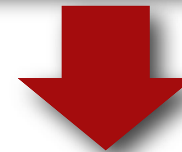
For-Loop: Compilation #1

For Version

```
for (Init; Test; Update )

    Body
```

```
for (result = 1; p != 0; p = p>>1)
{
  if (p & 0x1)
    result *= x;
  x = x*x;
}
```





Goto Version

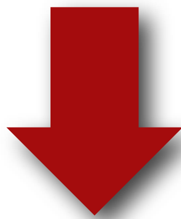
```
  Init;
  if (!Test)
    goto done;
loop:
  Body
  Update ;
  if (Test)
    goto loop;
done:
```

```
  result = 1;
  if (p == 0)
    goto done;
loop:
  if (p & 0x1)
    result *= x;
  x = x*x;
  p = p >> 1;
  if (p != 0)
    goto loop;
done:
```

"For" → "While" (Jump-to-Middle)

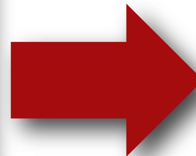
For Version

```
for (Init; Test; Update )

    Body
```



While Version

```
Init;
while (Test ) {
    Body
    Update ;
}
```



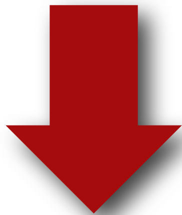
Goto Version

```
   Init;
   goto middle;
loop:
   Body
   Update ;
middle:
   if (Test)
     goto loop;
done:
```

For-Loop: Compilation #2

For Version

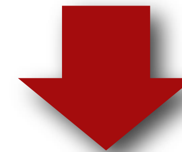
```
for  (Init;  Test;  Update )

     Body
```



Goto Version

```
   Init;
   goto middle;
loop:
   Body
   Update ;
middle:
   if  (Test)
      goto loop;
done:
```

```
for (result = 1; p != 0; p = p>>1)
{
  if (p & 0x1)
    result *= x;
  x = x*x;
}
```



```
  result = 1;
goto middle;
loop:
  if (p & 0x1)
    result *= x;
  x = x*x;
  p = p >> 1;
middle:
  if (p != 0)
    goto loop;
done:
```

Today

- For loops
- **Switch statements**
- Procedures

Switch Statement Example

```
long switch_eg
    (long x, long y, long z)
{
    long w = 1;
    switch(x) {
    case 1:
        w = y*z;
        break;
    case 2:
        w = y/z;
        /* Fall Through */
    case 3:
        w += z;
        break;
    case 5:
    case 6:
        w -= z;
        break;
    default:
        w = 2;
    }
    return w;
}
```

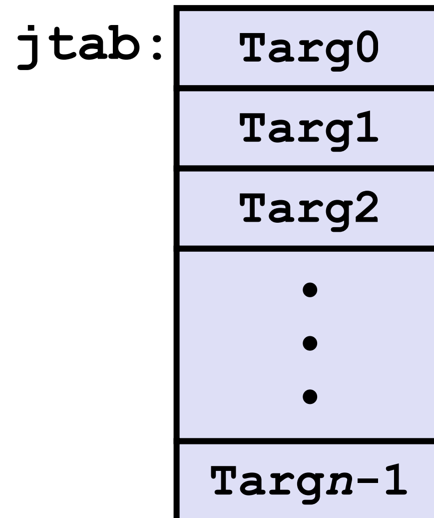
- **Multiple case labels**
  - Here: 5 & 6
- **Fall through cases**
  - Here: 2
- **Missing cases**
  - Here: 4

Jump Table Structure

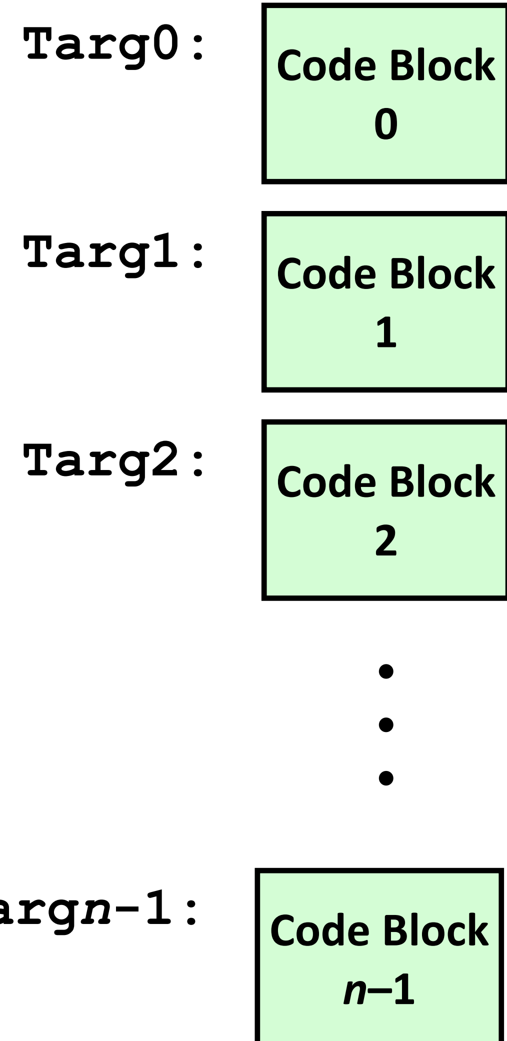
Switch Form

```
switch(x) {
  case val_0:
    Block 0
  case val_1:
    Block 1
    • • •
  case val_n-1:
    Block n–1
}
```

Jump Table

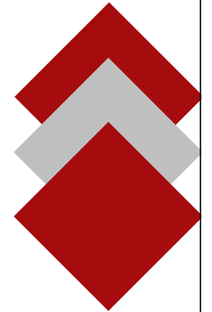


Jump Targets



Approximate Translation

```
target = JTab[x];
goto *target;
```



Switch Statement Example (IA32)

```
long switch_eg(long x, long y, long z)
{
    long w = 1;
    switch(x) {
      . . .
    }
    return w;
}
```

Setup:

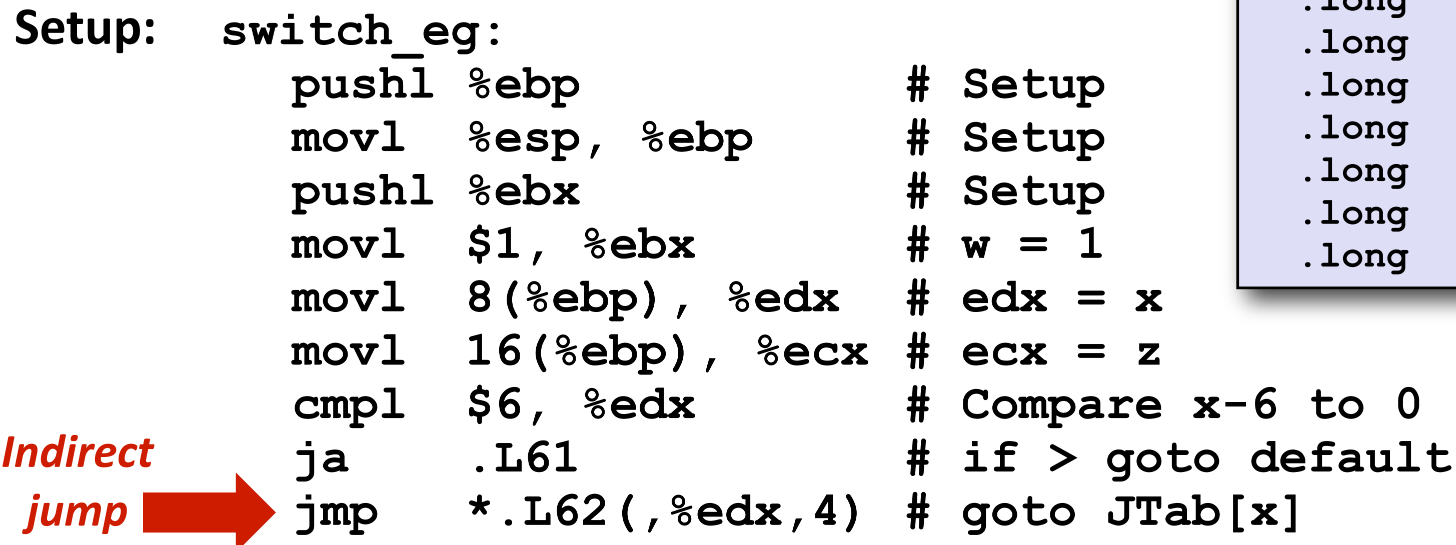
```
switch_eg:
   pushl %ebp              # Setup
   movl  %esp, %ebp        # Setup
   pushl %ebx              # Setup
   movl  $1, %ebx
   movl  8(%ebp), %edx
   movl  16(%ebp), %ecx
   cmpl  $6, %edx
   ja    .L61
   jmp   *.L62(,%edx,4)
```

Switch Statement Example (IA32)

```
long switch_eg(long x, long y, long z)
{
    long w = 1;
    switch(x) {
      . . .
    }
    return w;
}
```

Jump table

```
.section .rodata
   .align 4
.L62:
  .long    .L61  # x = 0
  .long    .L56  # x = 1
  .long    .L57  # x = 2
  .long    .L58  # x = 3
  .long    .L61  # x = 4
  .long    .L60  # x = 5
  .long    .L60  # x = 6
```



Setup:

```
switch_eg:
   pushl %ebp               # Setup
   movl  %esp, %ebp         # Setup
   pushl %ebx               # Setup
   movl  $1, %ebx           # w = 1
   movl  8(%ebp), %edx      # edx = x
   movl  16(%ebp), %ecx     # ecx = z
   cmpl  $6, %edx           # Compare x-6 to 0
   ja    .L61               # if > goto default
   jmp   *.L62(,%edx,4)     # goto JTab[x]
```

Assembly Setup Explanation

- **Table Structure**
  - Each target requires 4 bytes
  - Base address at `.L62`

- **Jumping**

  Direct: `jmp .L61`
  - Jump target is denoted by label `.L61`

  Indirect: `jmp *.L62(,%edx,4)`
  - Start of jump table: `.L62`
  - Must scale by factor of 4 (labels have 32-bits = 4 Bytes on IA32)
  - Fetch target from effective Address `.L62 + edx*4`
    - Only for $0 \le \mathbf{x} \le 6$

Jump table

```
.section .rodata
    .align 4
.L62:
  .long    .L61   # x = 0
  .long    .L56   # x = 1
  .long    .L57   # x = 2
  .long    .L58   # x = 3
  .long    .L61   # x = 4
  .long    .L60   # x = 5
  .long    .L60   # x = 6
```

Jump Table

Jump table

```
.section .rodata
   .align 4
.L62:
  .long    .L61  # x = 0
  .long    .L56  # x = 1
  .long    .L57  # x = 2
  .long    .L58  # x = 3
  .long    .L61  # x = 4
  .long    .L60  # x = 5
  .long    .L60  # x = 6
```

```
    switch(x) {
    case 1:       // .L56
        w = y*z;
        break;
    case 2:       // .L57
        w = y/z;
        /* Fall Through */
    case 3:       // .L58
        w += z;
        break;
    case 5:
    case 6:       // .L60
        w -= z;
        break;
    default:      // .L61
        w = 2;
    }
```

Code Blocks (Partial)

```
switch(x) {
  . . .
case 2:       // .L57
    w = y/z;
    /* Fall Through */
case 3:       // .L58
    w += z;
    break;
  . . .
default:      // .L61
    w = 2;
}
```

```
.L61:  // Default case
   movl  $2, %ebx     # w = 2
   movl  %ebx, %eax   # Return w
   popl  %ebx
   leave
   ret
.L57:  // Case 2:
   movl  12(%ebp), %eax  # y
   cltd                 # Div prep
   idivl %ecx           # y/z
   movl  %eax, %ebx # w = y/z
# Fall through
.L58:  // Case 3:
   addl  %ecx, %ebx # w+= z
   movl  %ebx, %eax # Return w
   popl  %ebx
   leave
   ret
```

x86-64 Switch Implementation

- Same general idea, adapted to 64-bit code
- Table entries 64 bits (pointers)
- Cases use revised code

```
    switch(x) {
    case 1:        // .L50
        w = y*z;
        break;
      . . .
    }
```

```
.L50: // Case 1:
   movq   %rsi, %r8   # w = y
   imulq  %rdx, %r8   # w *= z
   movq   %r8, %rax   # Return w
   ret
```

Jump Table

```
.section .rodata
   .align 8
.L62:
  .quad    .L55   # x = 0
  .quad    .L50   # x = 1
  .quad    .L51   # x = 2
  .quad    .L52   # x = 3
  .quad    .L55   # x = 4
  .quad    .L54   # x = 5
  .quad    .L54   # x = 6
```

IA32 Object Code

- **Setup**
  - Label **`.L61`** becomes address **`0x8048630`**
  - Label **`.L62`** becomes address **`0x80488dc`**

Assembly Code

```
switch_eg:
  . . .
   ja     .L61               # if > goto default
   jmp    *.L62(,%edx,4)  # goto JTab[x]
```

Disassembled Object Code

```
08048610 <switch_eg>:
 . . .
 8048622:   77 0c                        ja     8048630
 8048624:   ff 24 95 dc 88 04 08         jmp    *0x80488dc(,%edx,4)
```

IA32 Object Code (cont.)

- **Jump Table**
  - Doesn't show up in disassembled code
  - Can inspect using GDB

```
gdb asm-cntl
(gdb) x/7xw 0x80488dc
```

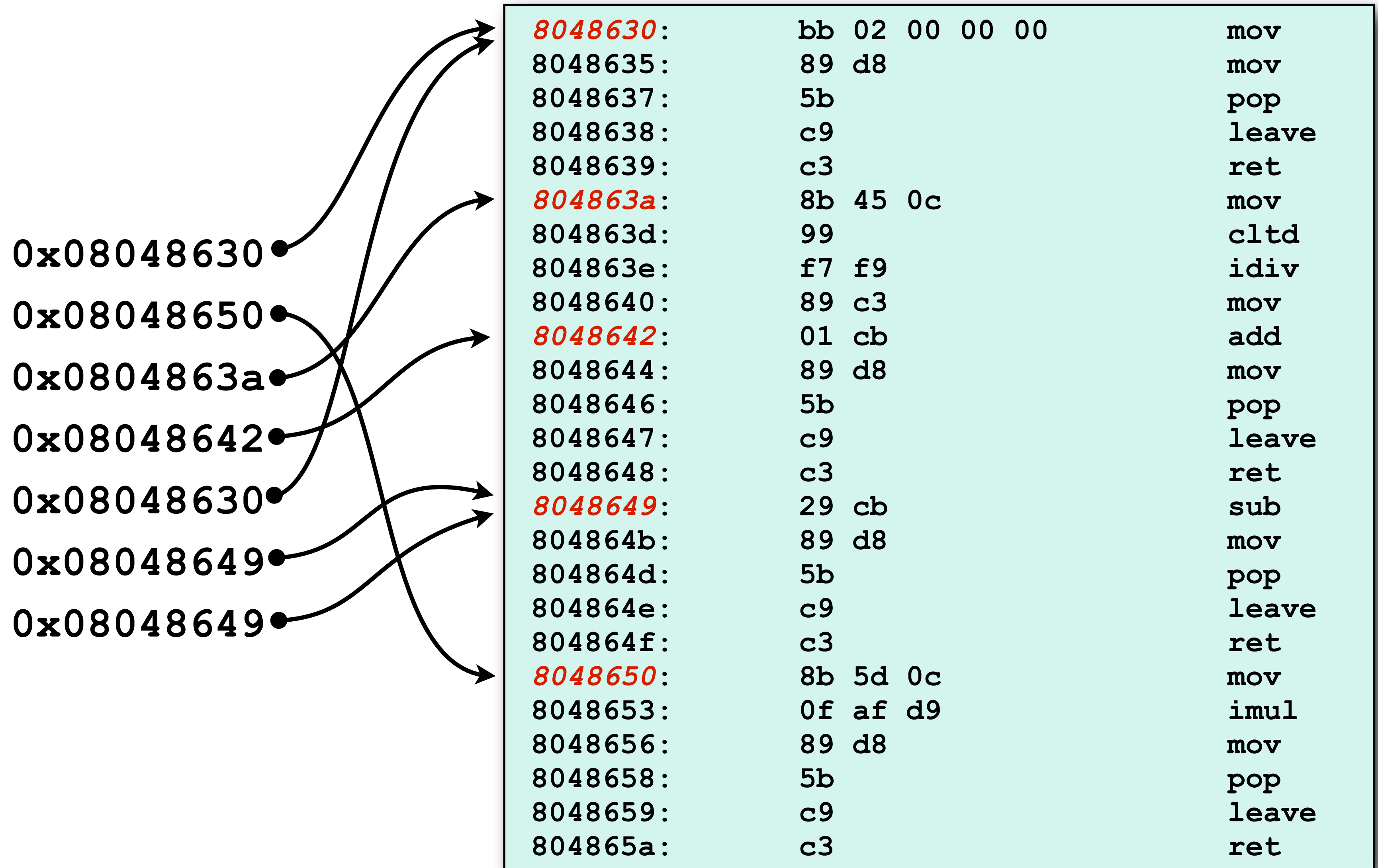
    - Examine 7 hexadecimal format "words" (4-bytes each)
    - Use command "**help x**" to get format documentation

```
0x80488dc:
  0x08048630
  0x08048650
  0x0804863a
  0x08048642
  0x08048630
  0x08048649
  0x08048649
```

Disassembled Targets

```
8048630:    bb 02 00 00 00      mov    $0x2,%ebx
8048635:    89 d8               mov    %ebx,%eax
8048637:    5b                  pop    %ebx
8048638:    c9                  leave
8048639:    c3                  ret
804863a:    8b 45 0c            mov    0xc(%ebp),%eax
804863d:    99                  cltd
804863e:    f7 f9               idiv   %ecx
8048640:    89 c3               mov    %eax,%ebx
8048642:    01 cb               add    %ecx,%ebx
8048644:    89 d8               mov    %ebx,%eax
8048646:    5b                  pop    %ebx
8048647:    c9                  leave
8048648:    c3                  ret
8048649:    29 cb               sub    %ecx,%ebx
804864b:    89 d8               mov    %ebx,%eax
804864d:    5b                  pop    %ebx
804864e:    c9                  leave
804864f:    c3                  ret
8048650:    8b 5d 0c            mov    0xc(%ebp),%ebx
8048653:    0f af d9            imul   %ecx,%ebx
8048656:    89 d8               mov    %ebx,%eax
8048658:    5b                  pop    %ebx
8048659:    c9                  leave
804865a:    c3                  ret
```

Matching Disassembled Targets



x86-64 Object Code

- **Setup**
  - Label **.L61** becomes address **0x0000000000400716**
  - Label **.L62** becomes address **0x0000000000400990**

Assembly Code

```
switch_eg:
  . . .
  ja     .L55              # if > goto default
  jmp    *.L56(,%rdi,8)  # goto JTab[x]
```

Disassembled Object Code

```
0000000000400700 <switch_eg>:
 . . .
  40070d:   77 07                  ja     400716
  40070f:   ff 24 fd 90 09 40 00   jmpq   *0x400990(,%rdi,8)
```

x86-64 Object Code (cont.)

- **Jump Table**
  - Can inspect using GDB

```
 gdb asm-cntl
(gdb) x/7xg 0x400990
```

    - Examine 7 hexadecimal format "giant words" (8-bytes each)
    - Use command "**help x**" to get format documentation

```
0x400990:
   0x0000000000400716
   0x0000000000400739
   0x0000000000400720
   0x000000000040072b
   0x0000000000400716
   0x0000000000400732
   0x0000000000400732
```

Sparse Switch Example

```
/* Return x/111 if x is multiple
   && <= 999.  -1 otherwise */
int div111(int x)
{
  switch(x) {
  case   0: return 0;
  case 111: return 1;
  case 222: return 2;
  case 333: return 3;
  case 444: return 4;
  case 555: return 5;
  case 666: return 6;
  case 777: return 7;
  case 888: return 8;
  case 999: return 9;
  default: return -1;
  }
}
```

- Not practical to use jump table
  - Would require 1000 entries
- Obvious translation into if-then-else would have max. of 9 tests

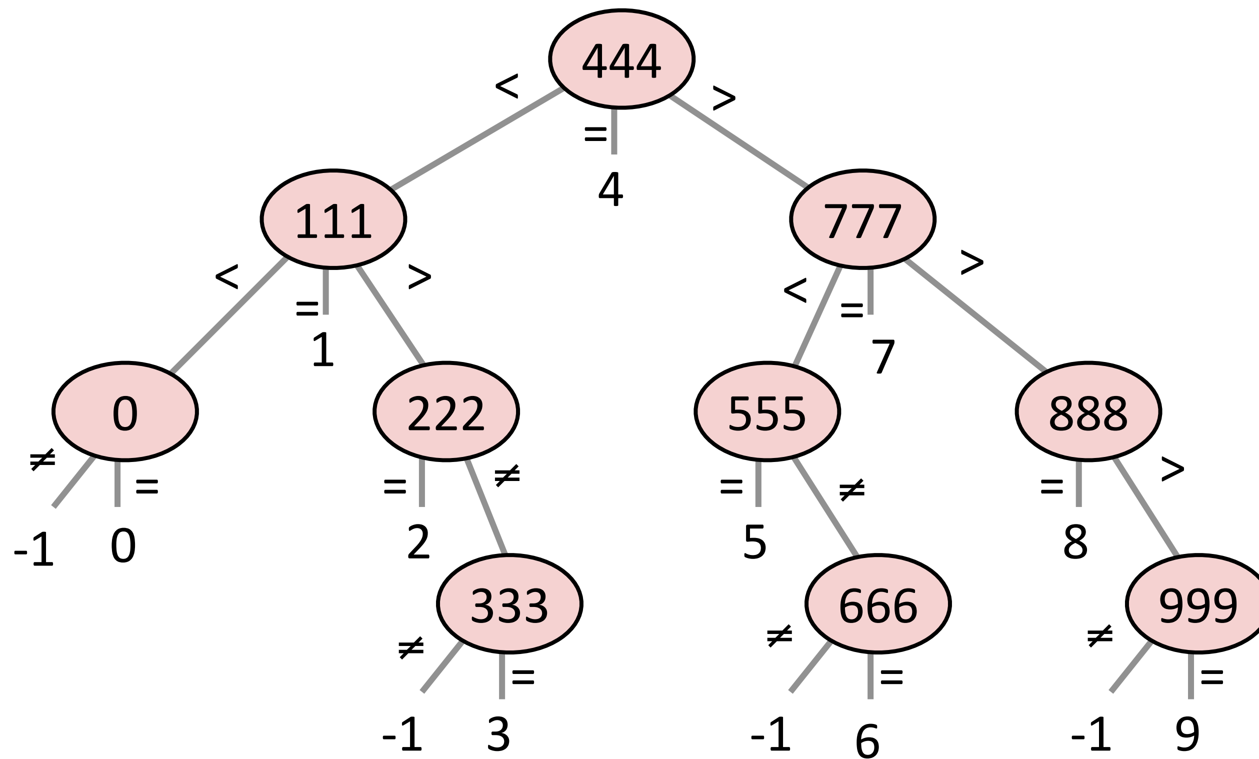
Sparse Switch Code (IA32)

```
    movl 8(%ebp),%eax  # get x
    cmpl $444,%eax     # x:444
    je L8
    jg L16
    cmpl $111,%eax     # x:111
    je L5
    jg L17
    testl %eax,%eax    # x:0
    je L4
    jmp L14

    . . .
```

- Compares x to possible case values
- Jumps different places depending on outcomes

```
        . . .
L5:
        movl $1,%eax
        jmp L19
L6:
        movl $2,%eax
        jmp L19
L7:
        movl $3,%eax
        jmp L19
L8:
        movl $4,%eax
        jmp L19
        . . .
```

Sparse Switch Code Structure



- **Organizes cases as binary tree**
- **Logarithmic performance**

Summarizing

- **C Control**
  - if-then-else
  - do-while
  - while, for
  - switch
- **Assembler Control**
  - Conditional jump
  - Conditional move
  - Indirect jump
  - Compiler
  - Must generate assembly code to implement more complex control
- **Standard Techniques**
  - IA32 loops converted to do-while form
  - x86-64 loops use jump-to-middle
  - Large switch statements use jump tables
  - Sparse switch statements may use decision trees
- **Conditions in CISC**
  - CISC machines generally have condition code registers

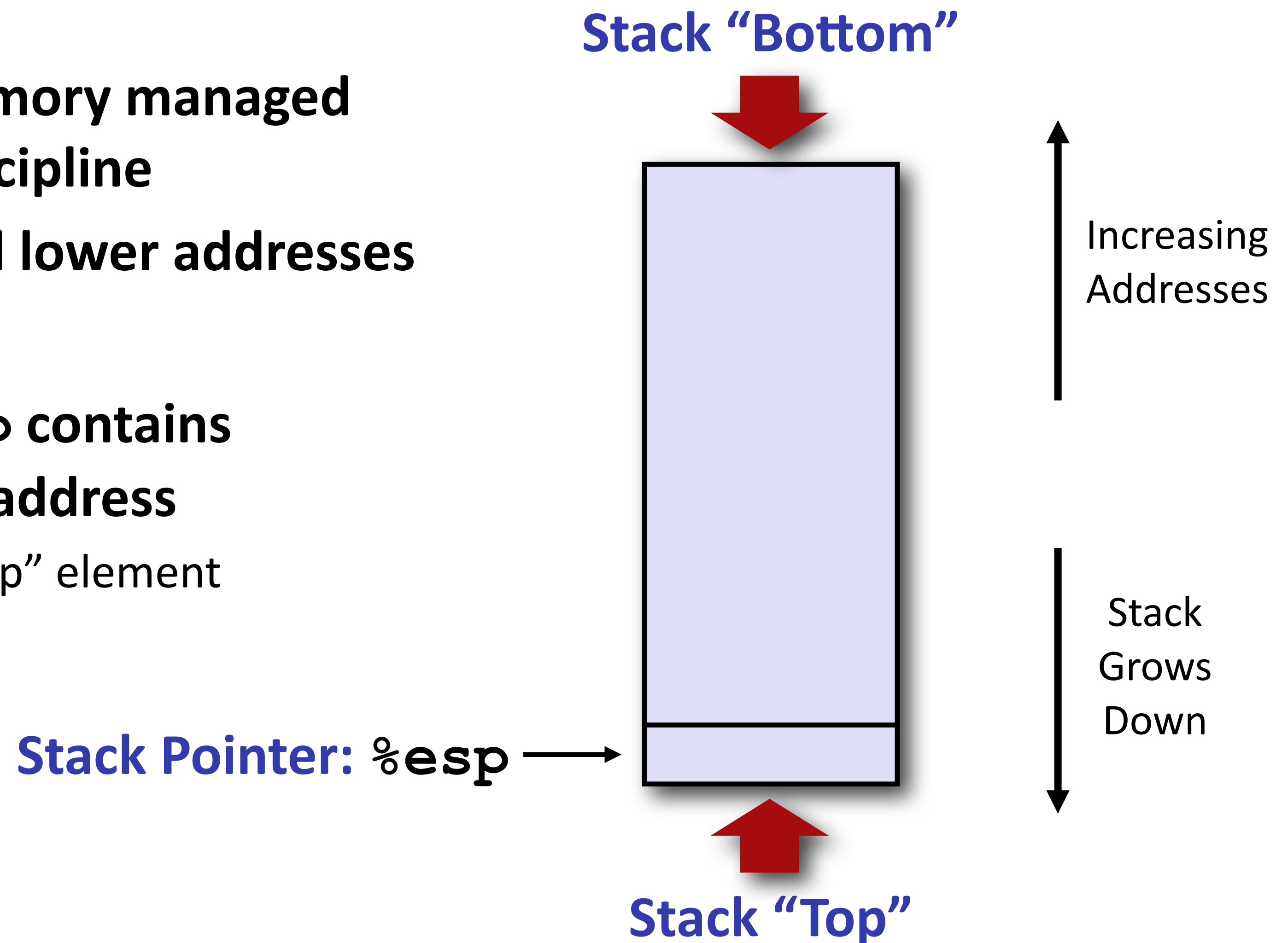
Today

- For loops
- Switch statements
- **Procedures**

IA32 Stack

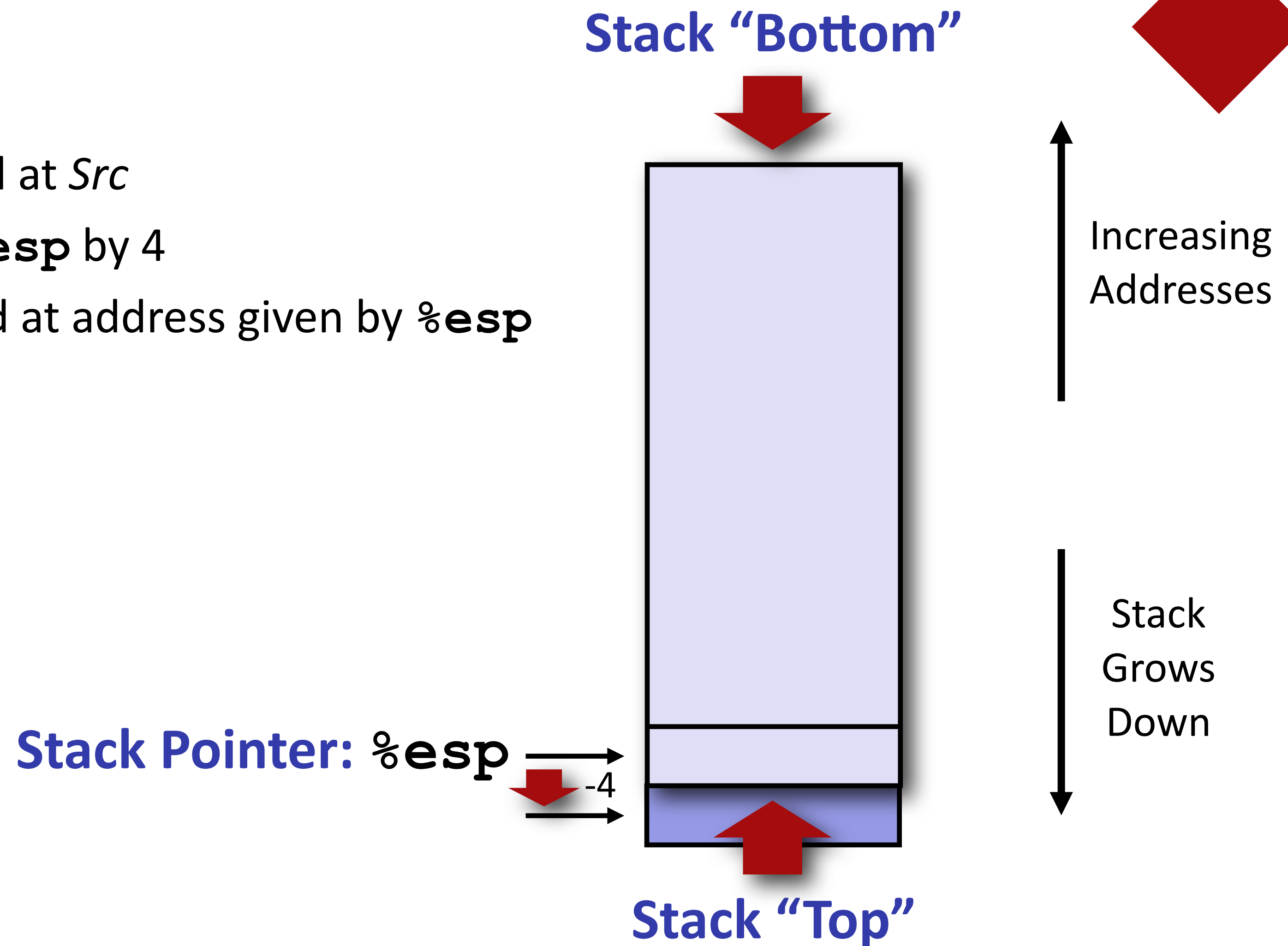
- **Region of memory managed with stack discipline**
- **Grows toward lower addresses**

- **Register `%esp` contains lowest stack address**
  - address of "top" element



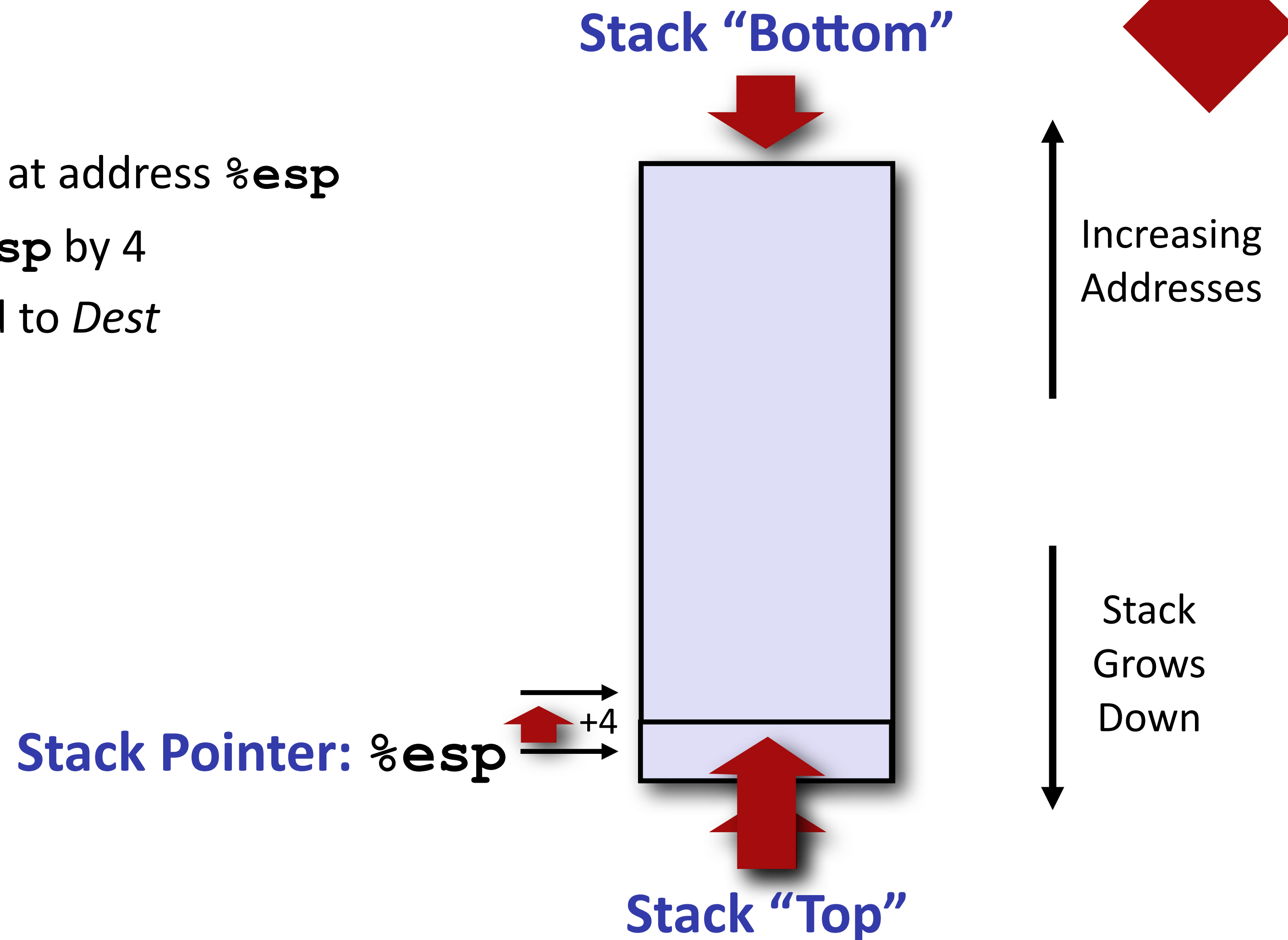
IA32 Stack: Push

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



IA32 Stack: Pop

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



Procedure Control Flow

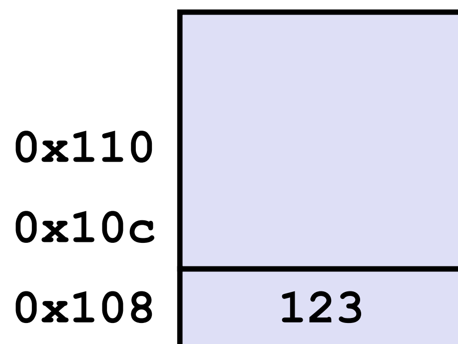
- **Use stack to support procedure call and return**
- **Procedure call: `call` *label***
  - Push return address on stack
  - Jump to ***label***
- **Return address:**
  - Address of the next instruction right after call
  - Example from disassembly

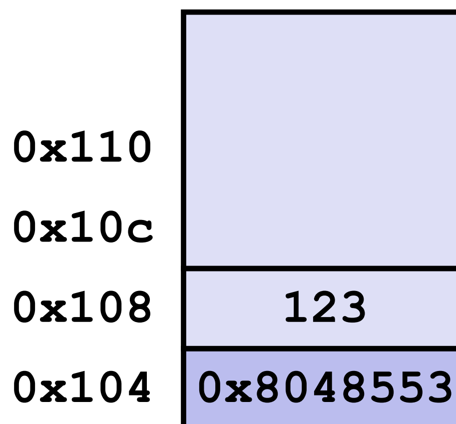
```
804854e: e8 3d 06 00 00     call   8048b90 <main>
8048553: 50                 pushl  %eax
```

  - 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
```

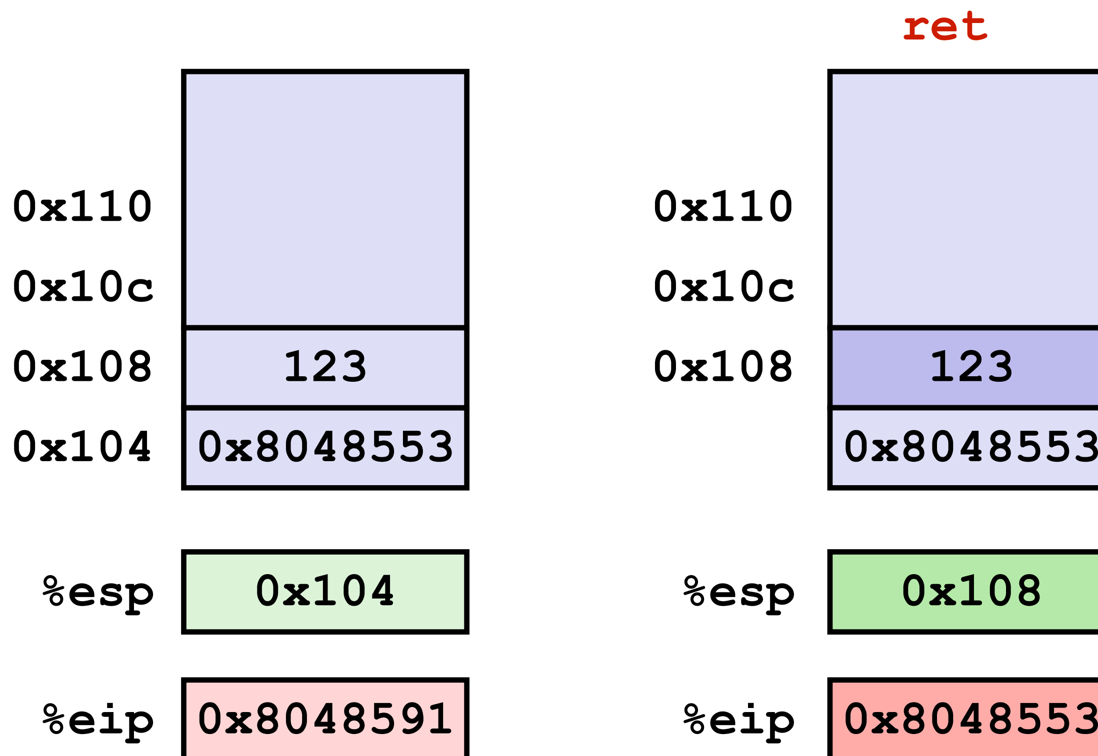




%eip: program counter

Procedure Return Example

```
8048591:    c3                    ret
```



`%eip`: *program counter*

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

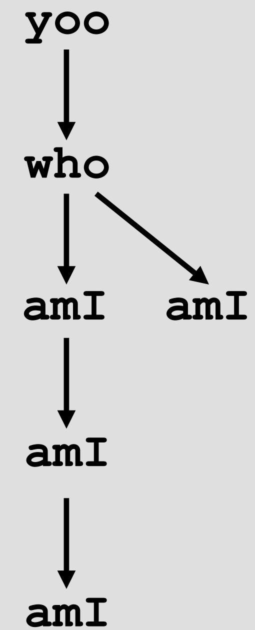
Call Chain Example

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

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

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

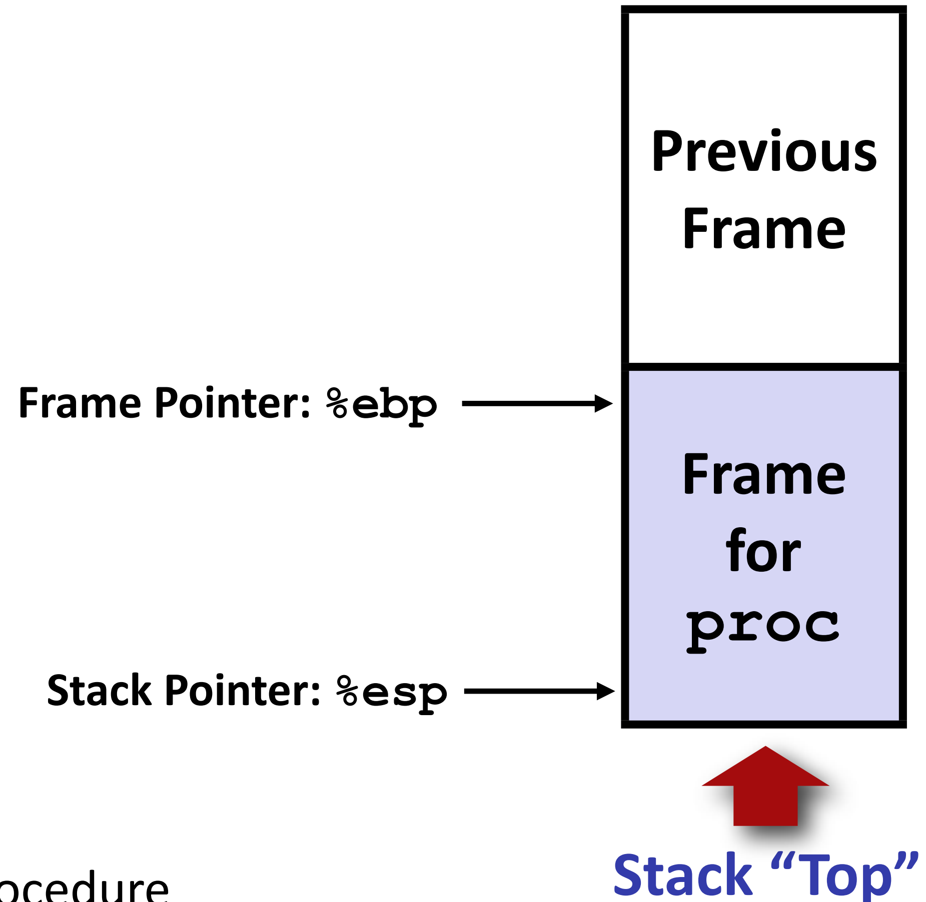
Example Call Chain



Procedure `amI()` is recursive

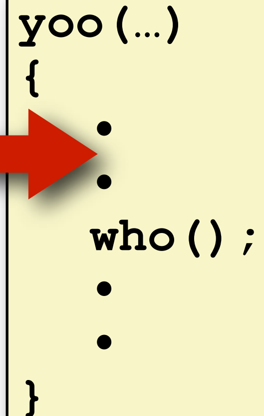
Stack Frames

- **Contents**
  - Local variables
  - Return information
  - Temporary space

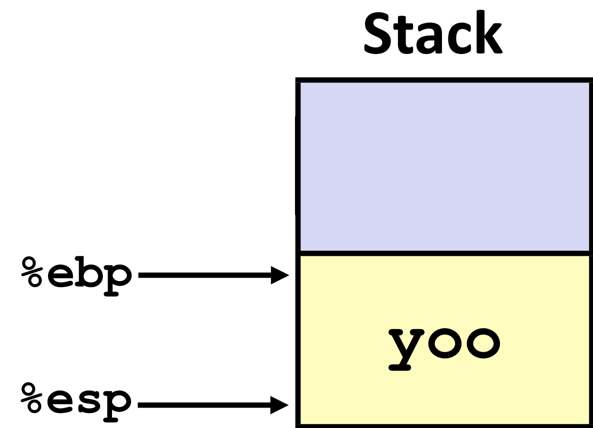


- **Management**
  - Space allocated when enter procedure
    - "Set-up" code
  - Deallocated when return
    - "Finish" code

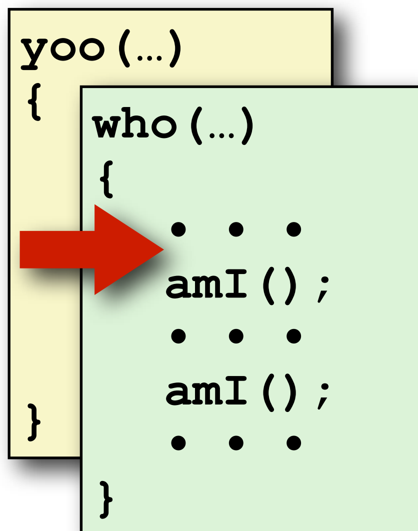
Example

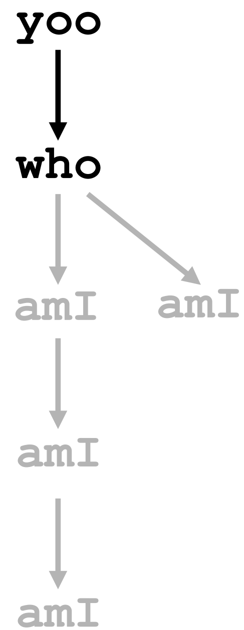


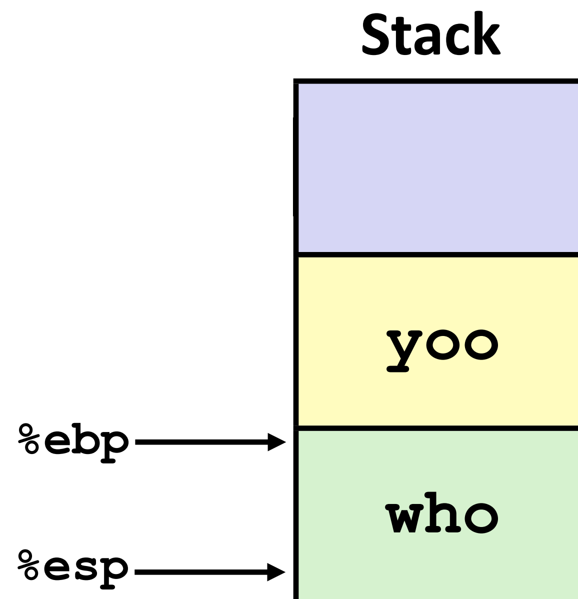
yoo
who
amI amI
amI
amI



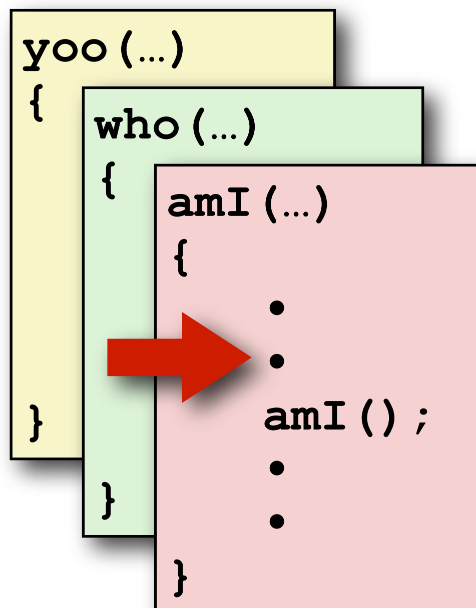
Example

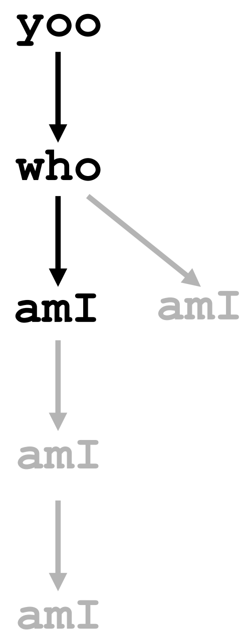


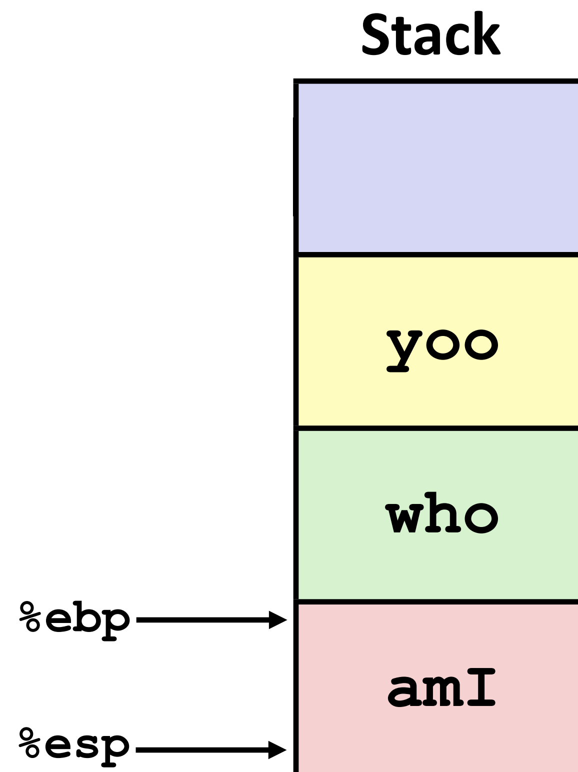




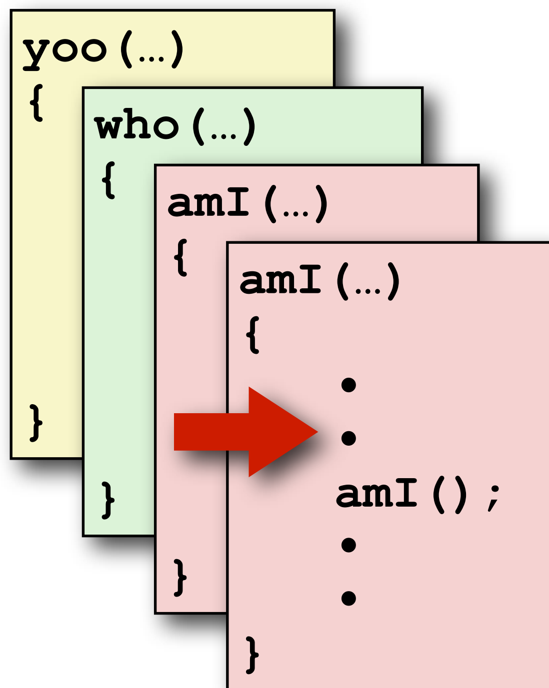
Example

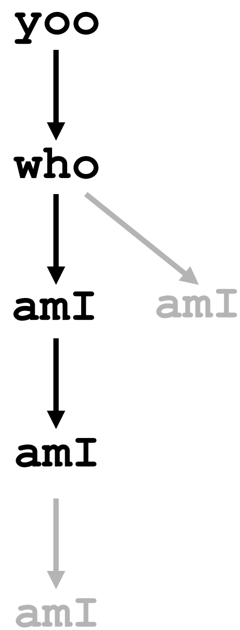


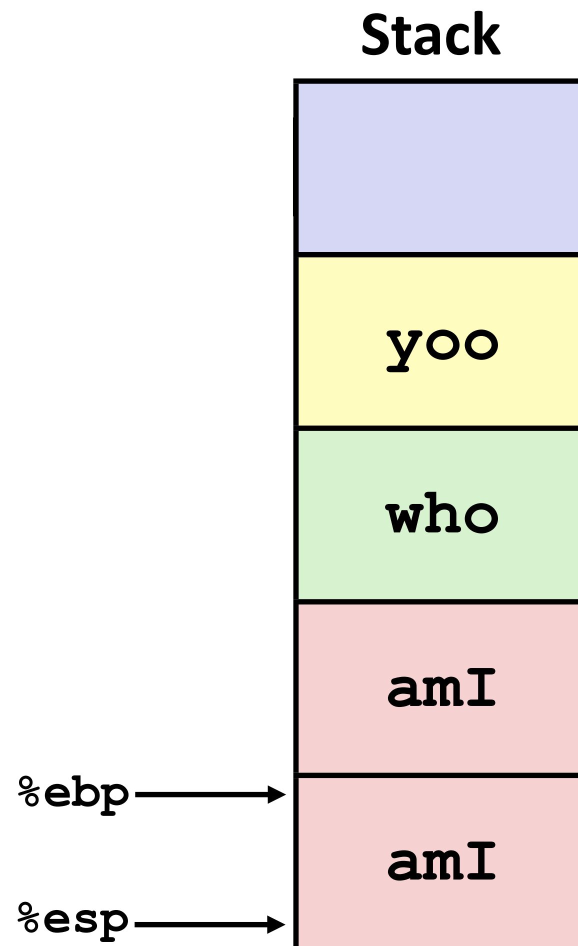




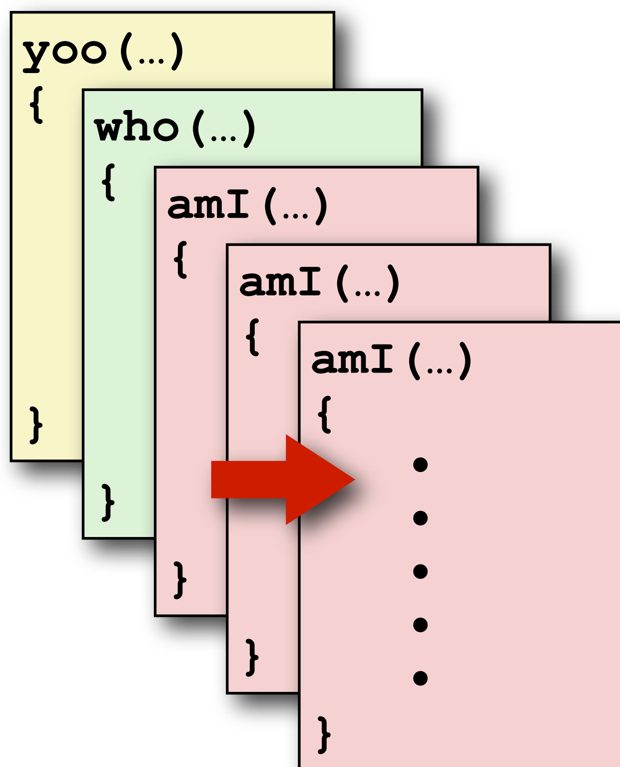
Example

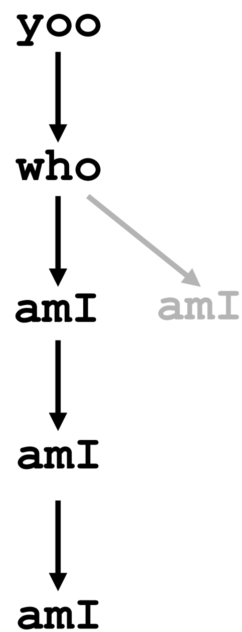


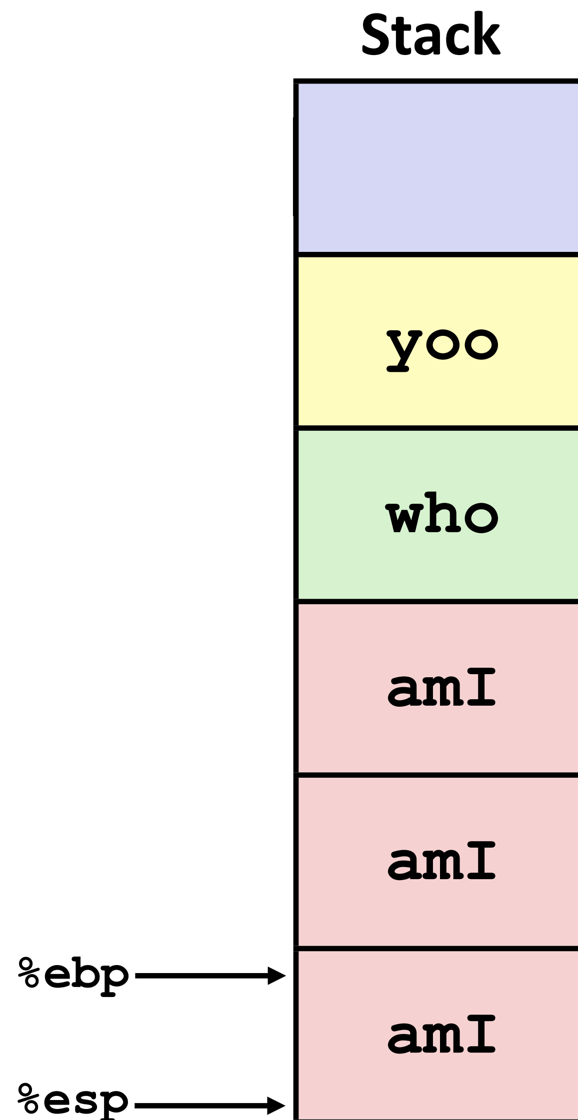




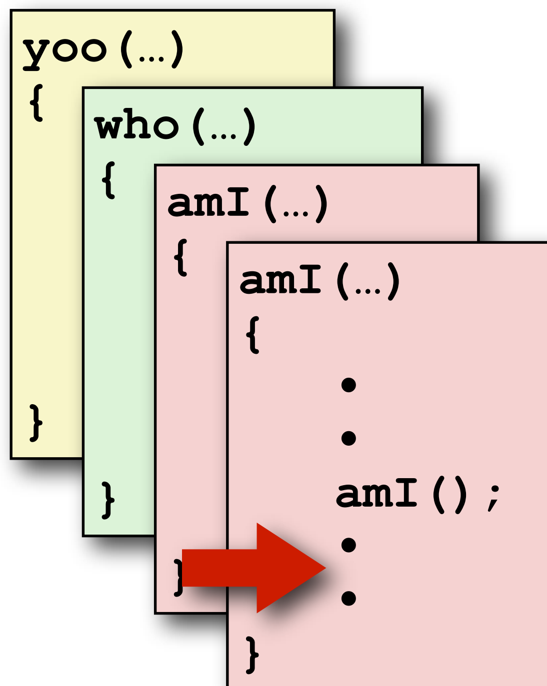
Example

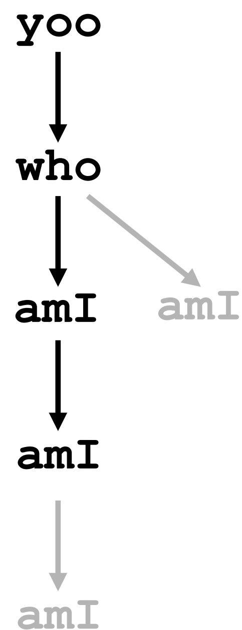


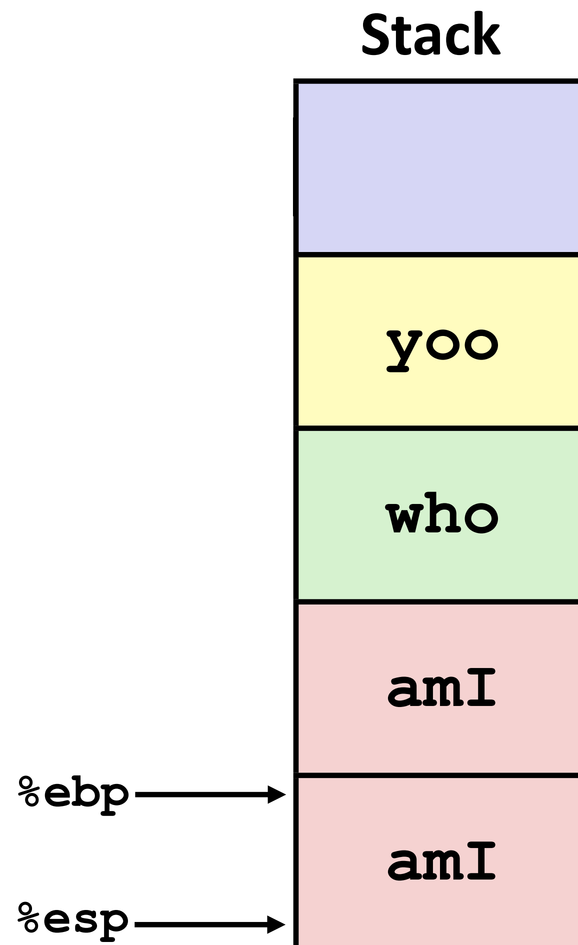




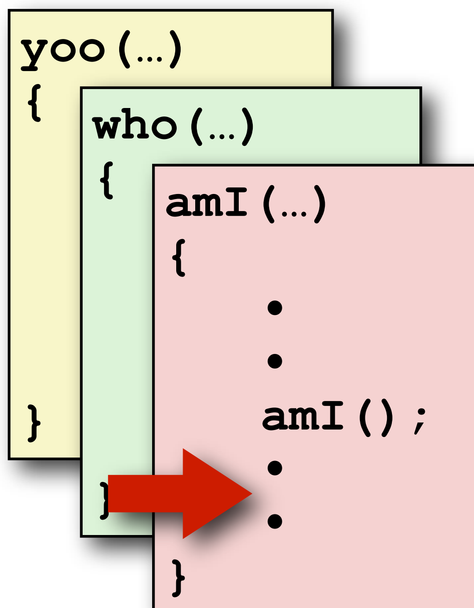
Example

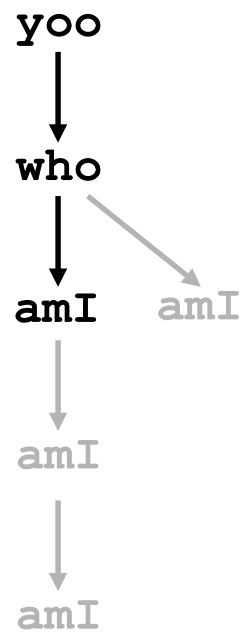


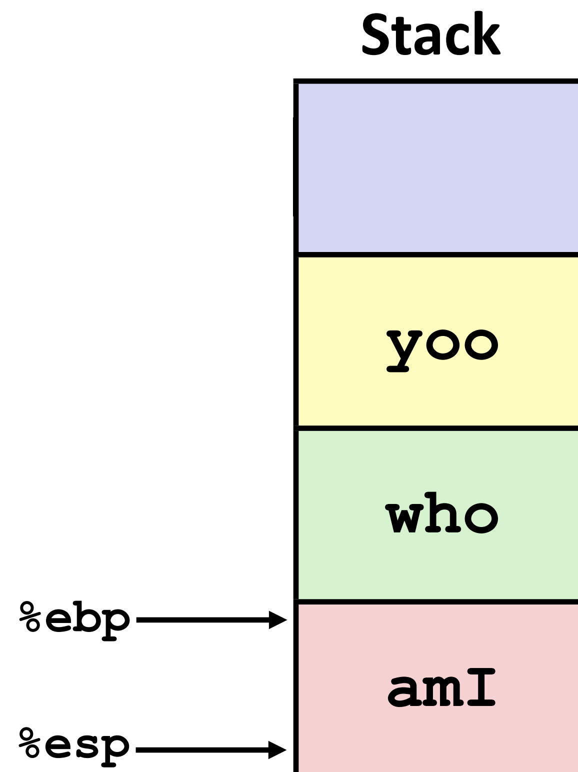




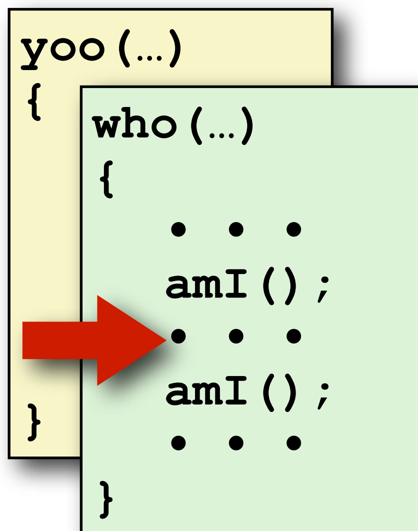
Example

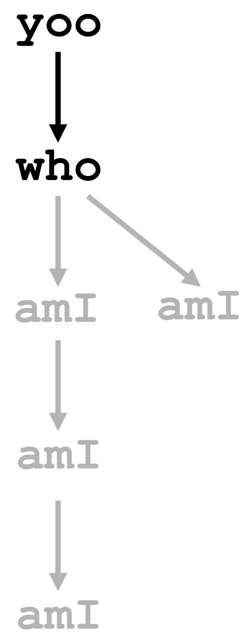


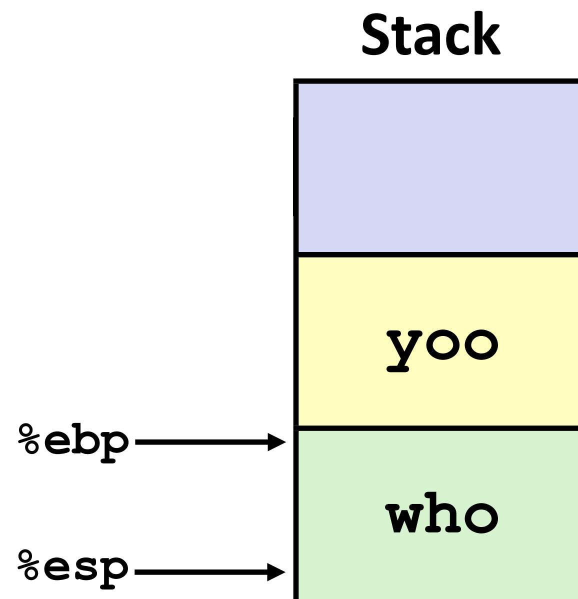




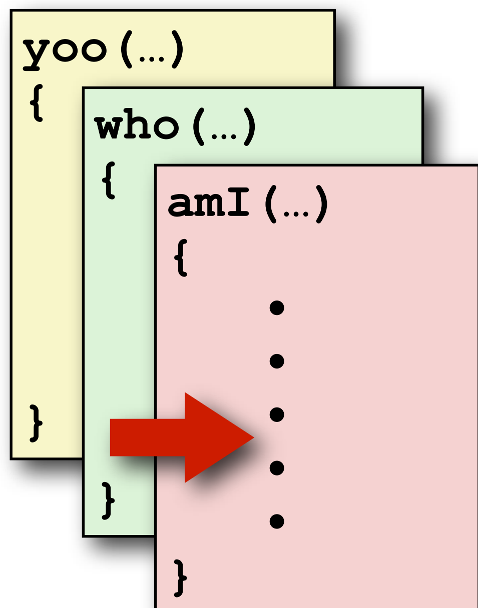
Example

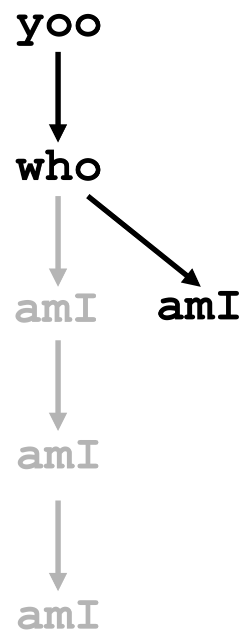


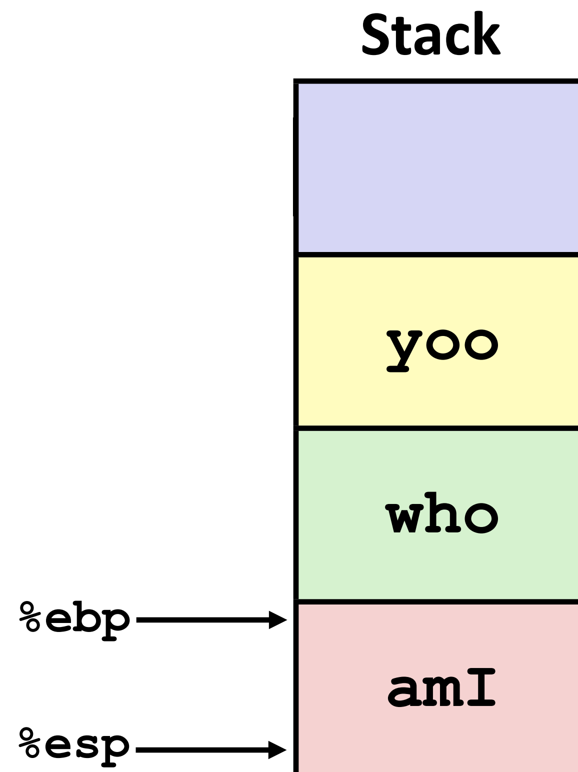




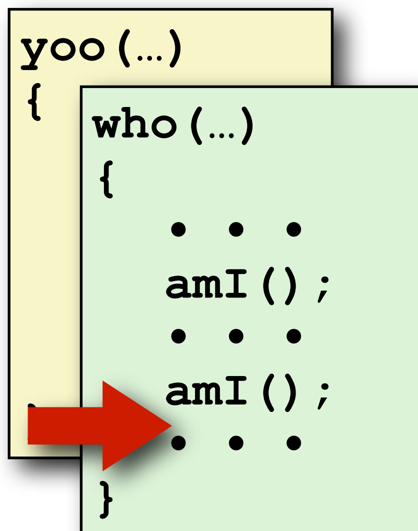
Example

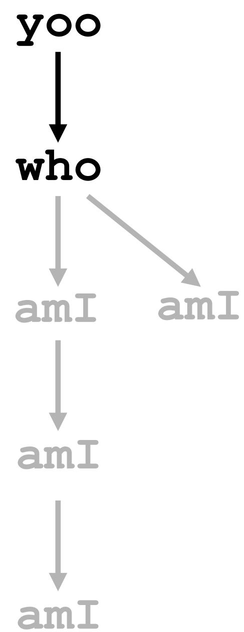


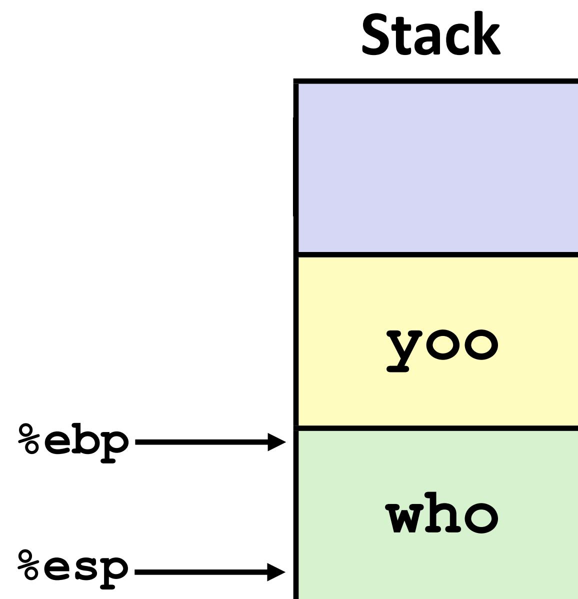




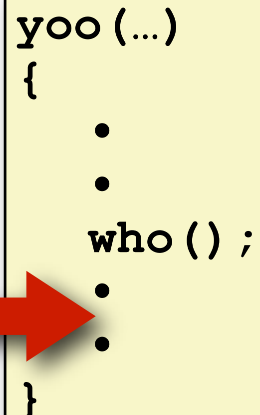
Example



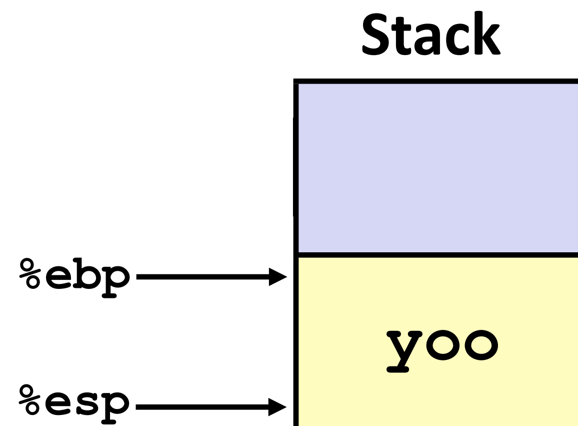




Example

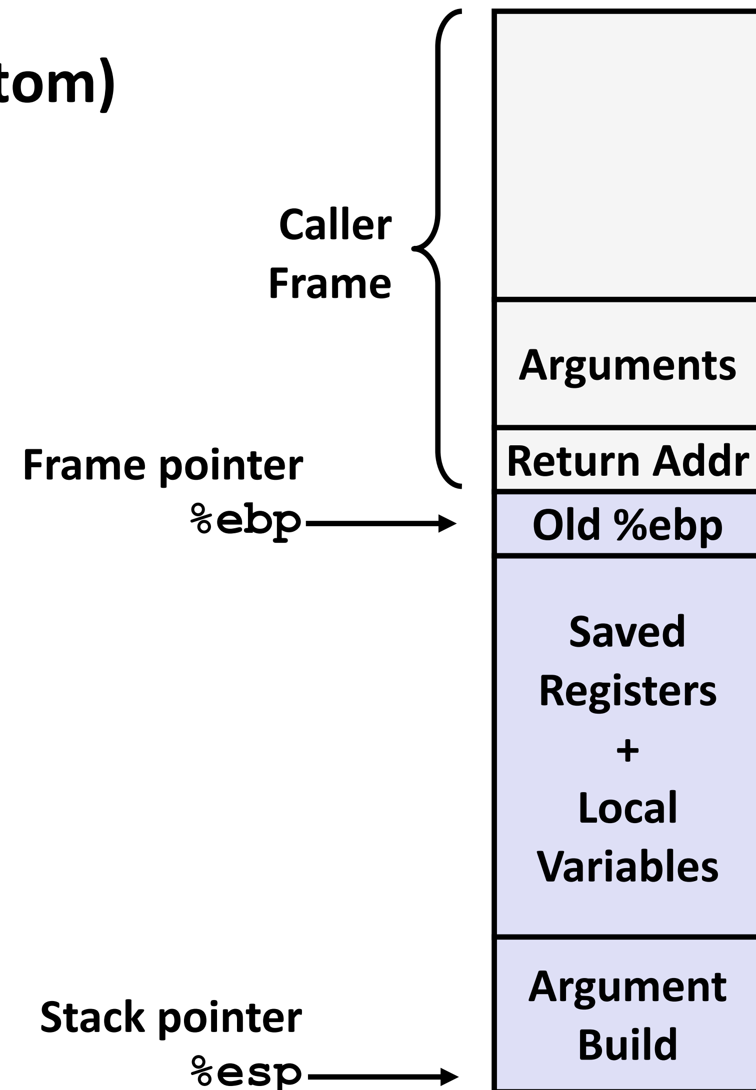


yoo
who
amI amI
amI
amI



IA32/Linux Stack Frame

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



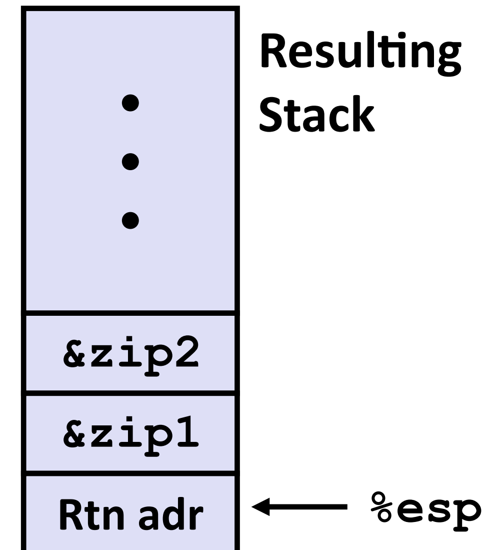
Revisiting swap

```
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

    movl 12(%ebp),%ecx
    movl 8(%ebp),%edx
    movl (%ecx),%eax
    movl (%edx),%ebx
    movl %eax,(%edx)
    movl %ebx,(%ecx)

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

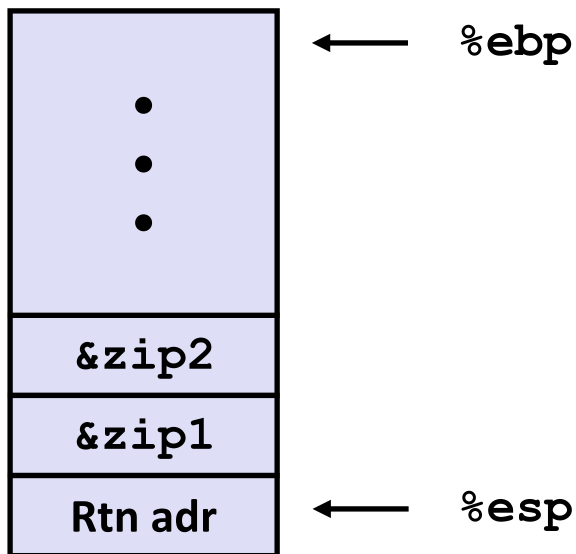
Set Up (pushl %ebp, movl %esp,%ebp, pushl %ebx)

Body (movl 12(%ebp),%ecx through movl %ebx,(%ecx))

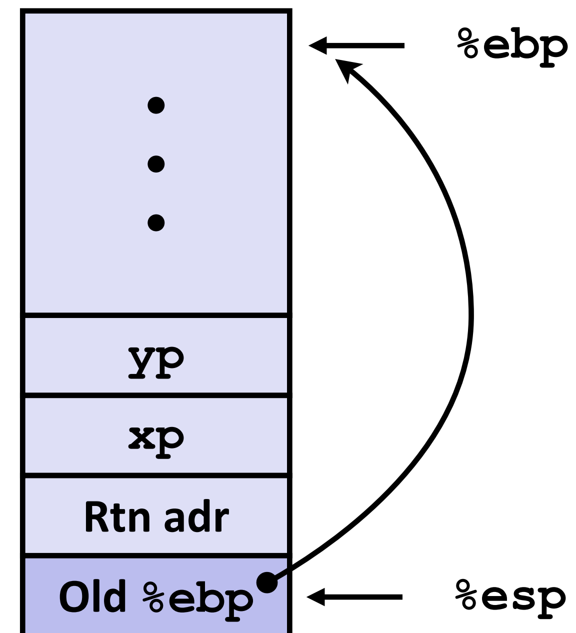
Finish (movl -4(%ebp),%ebx through ret)

swap Setup #1

Entering Stack

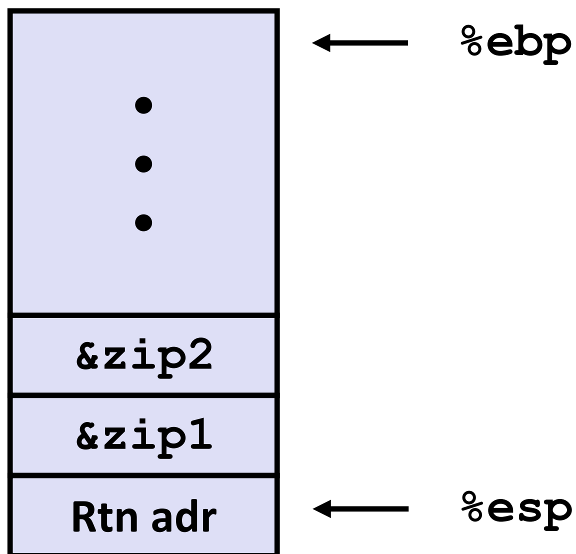


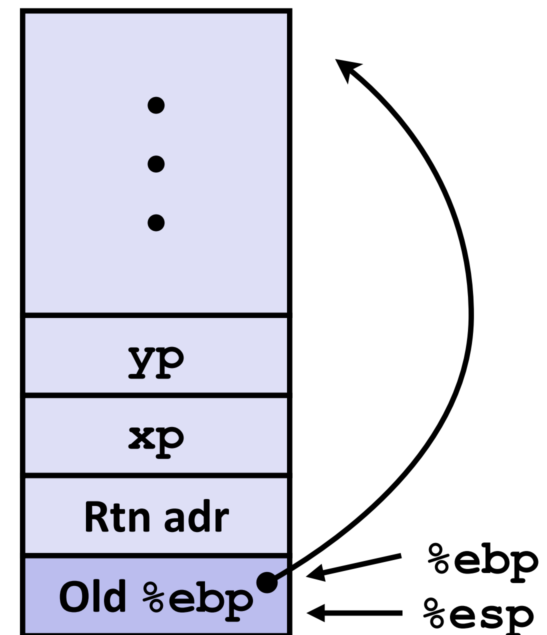
Resulting Stack




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

swap Setup #2

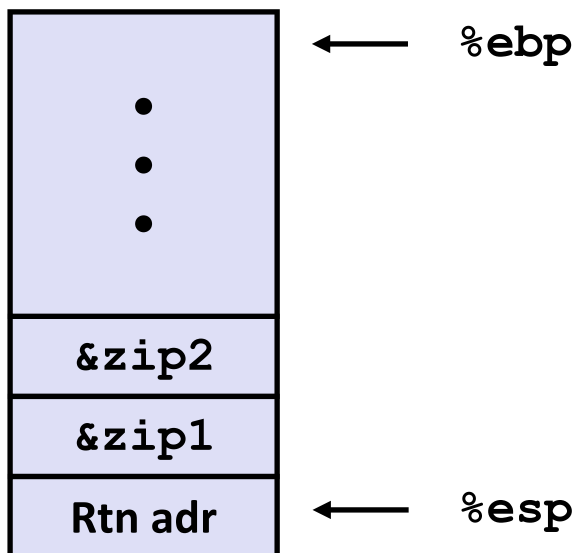




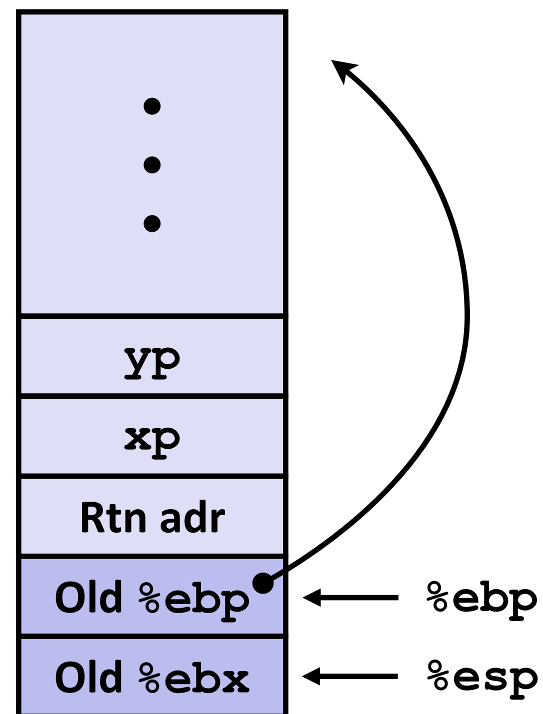

```
swap:
    pushl %ebp
    movl  %esp,%ebp
    pushl %ebx
```

swap Setup #3

Entering Stack

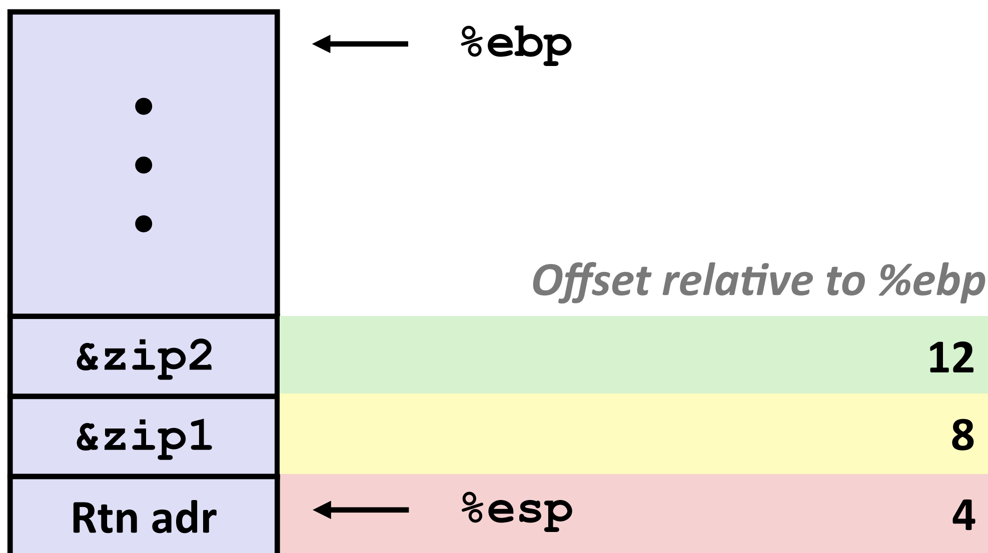


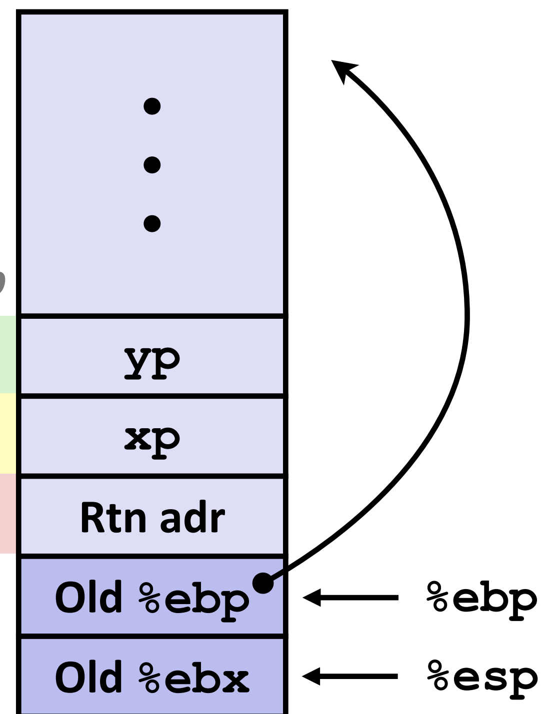
Resulting Stack




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

`swap` Body

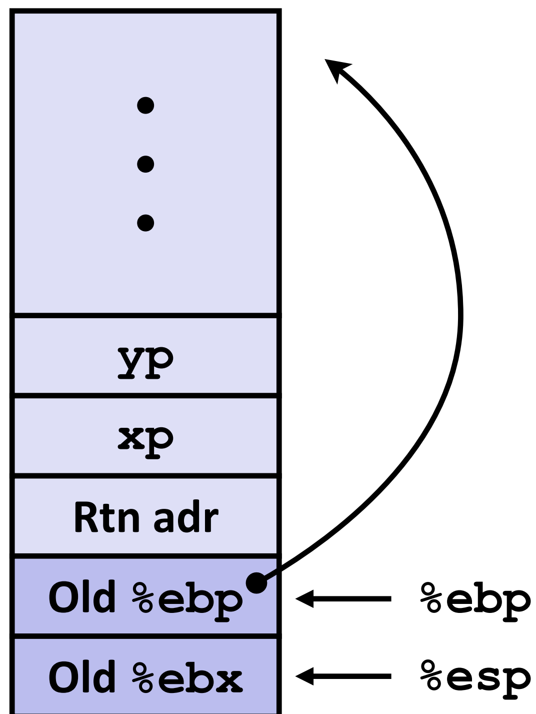





```
movl 12(%ebp),%ecx   # get yp
movl 8(%ebp),%edx    # get xp
. . .
```

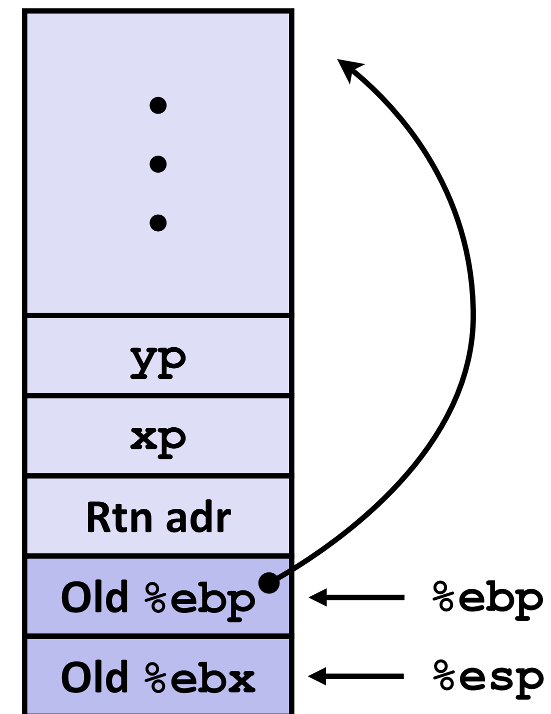
swap Finish #1

Stack Before Finish




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

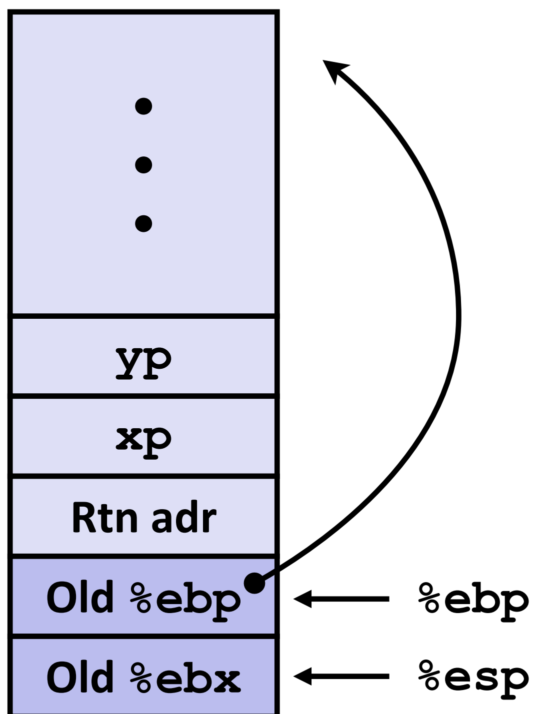
Resulting Stack



Observation: Restored former value of register %ebx

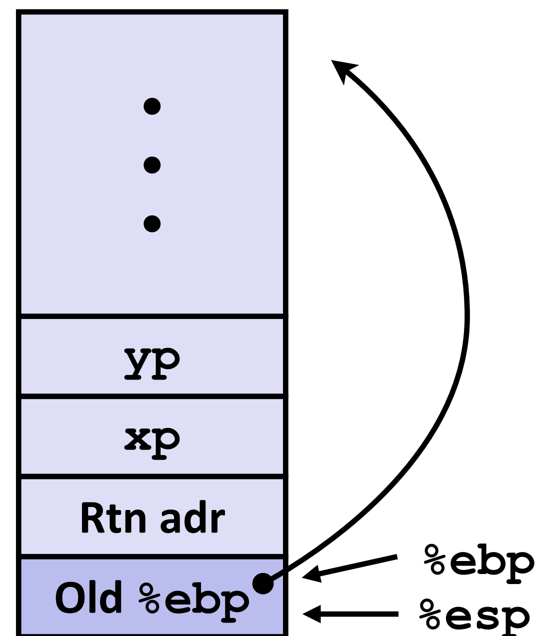
swap Finish #2

Stack Before Finish



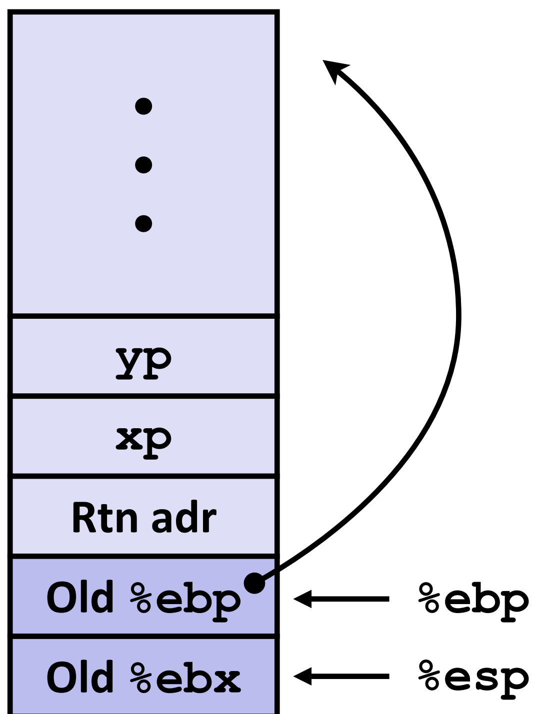

```
movl -4(%ebp),%ebx
movl %ebp,%esp
popl %ebp
ret
```

Resulting Stack



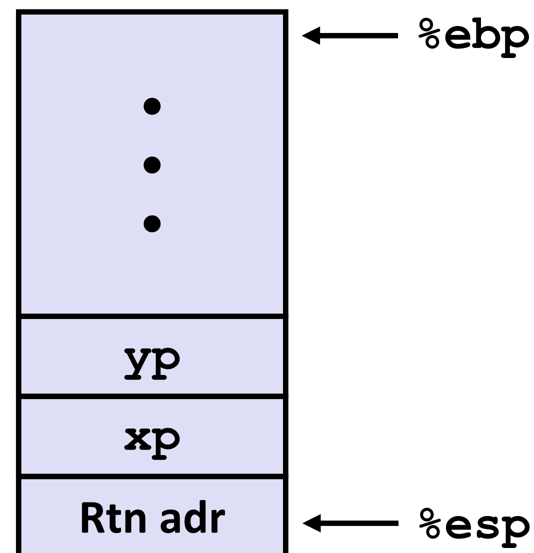
swap Finish #3

Stack Before Finish



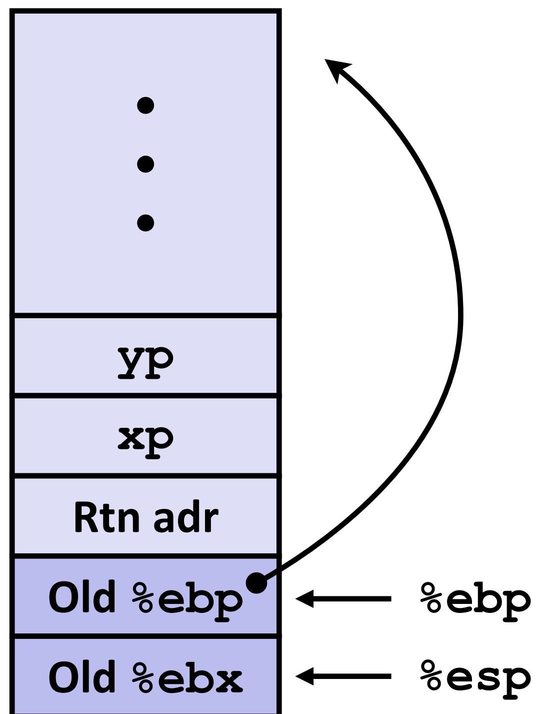

```
movl -4(%ebp),%ebx
movl %ebp,%esp
popl %ebp
ret
```

Resulting Stack



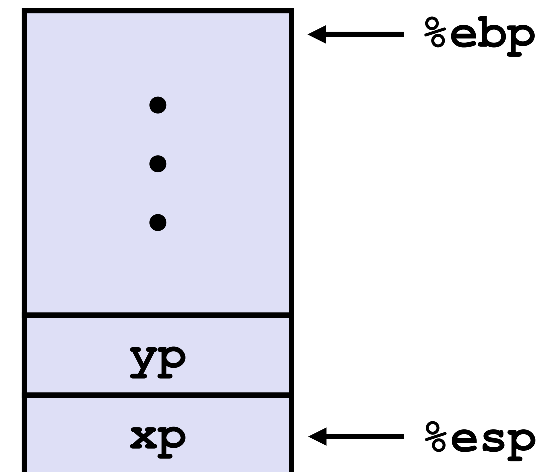
swap Finish #4

Stack Before Finish




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

Resulting Stack



- **Observation**
  - Saved and restored register **%ebx**
  - Not so for **%eax**, **%ecx**, **%edx**

Disassembled swap

```
080483a4 <swap>:
 80483a4:    55               push   %ebp
 80483a5:    89 e5            mov    %esp,%ebp
 80483a7:    53               push   %ebx
 80483a8:    8b 55 08         mov    0x8(%ebp),%edx
 80483ab:    8b 4d 0c         mov    0xc(%ebp),%ecx
 80483ae:    8b 1a            mov    (%edx),%ebx
 80483b0:    8b 01            mov    (%ecx),%eax
 80483b2:    89 02            mov    %eax,(%edx)
 80483b4:    89 19            mov    %ebx,(%ecx)
 80483b6:    5b               pop    %ebx
 80483b7:    c9               leave
 80483b8:    c3               ret
```

Calling Code

```
 8048409:    e8 96 ff ff ff    call 80483a4 <swap>
 804840e:    8b 45 f8          mov  0xfffffff8(%ebp),%eax
```

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
```

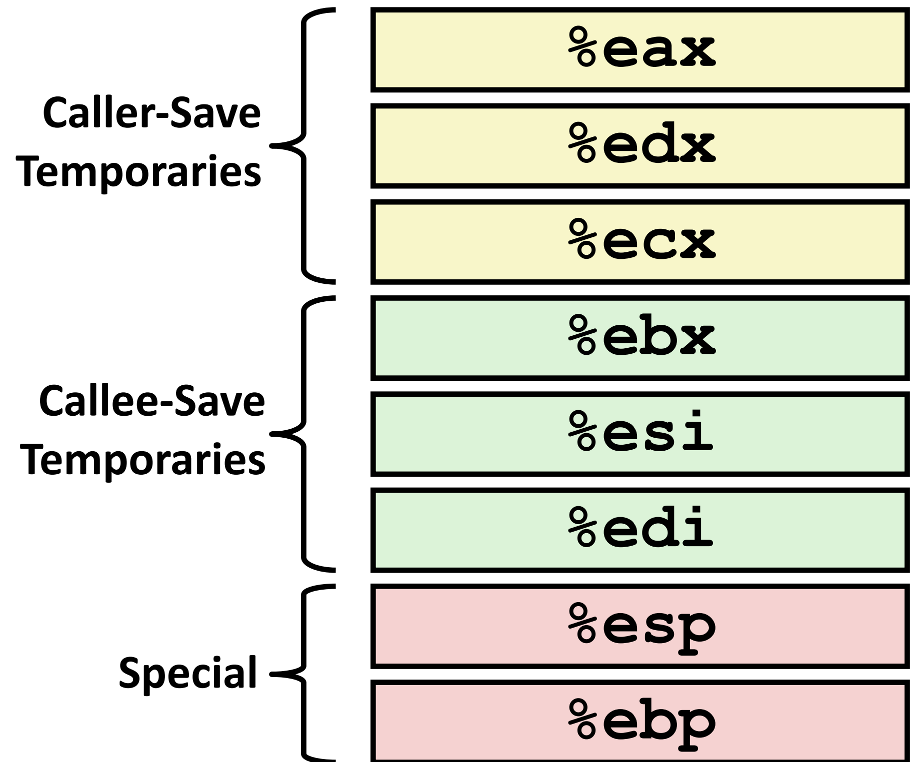
- Contents of register `%edx` overwritten by `who`
- This is trouble → something should be done!
  - Need some coordination

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 values in its frame before the call
  - ***"Callee Save"***
    - Callee saves temporary values in its frame before using

IA32/Linux Register Usage

- **%eax, %edx, %ecx**
  - Caller saves prior to call if values are used later
- **%eax**
  - also used to return integer value
- **%ebx, %esi, %edi**
  - Callee saves if wants to use them
- **%esp, %ebp**
  - special



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 saved at beginning & restored 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
```

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

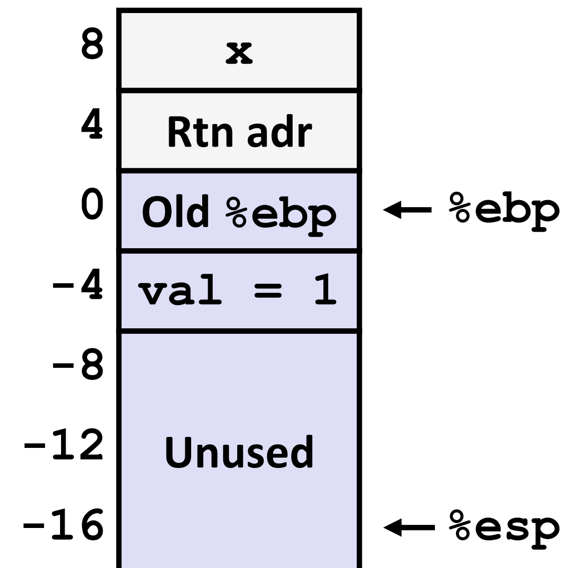
Creating & Initializing Pointer

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

- **Variable val must be stored on stack**
  - Because: Need to create pointer to it
- **Compute pointer as -4(%ebp)**
- **Push on stack as second argument**

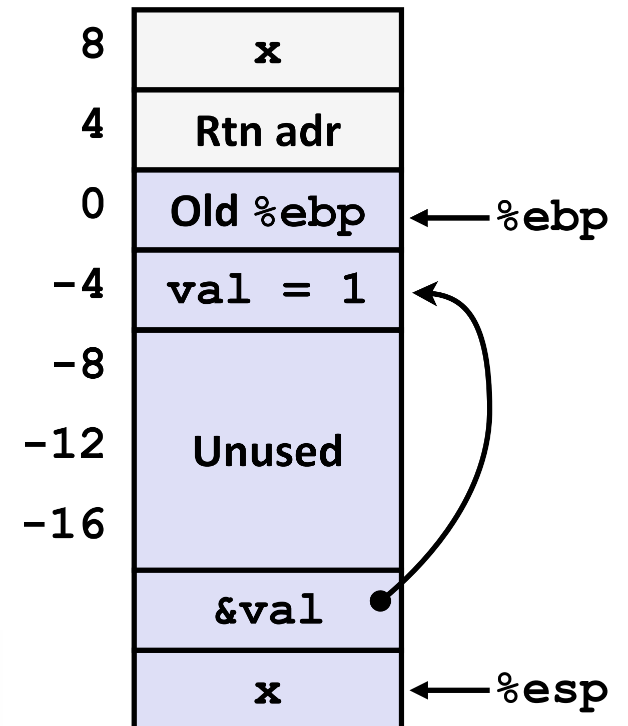
Initial part of sfact

```
_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
```



Passing Pointer

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



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
```

IA 32 Procedure 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
  - 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