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:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{mov } & \$0x15213, \%rax \\
\text{pushq } & \%rax
\end{align*}
\]

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

1) \(\text{mov (}\%\text{rsp)}\), %rcx
2) \(\text{mov 0x8(}\%\text{rsp)}\), %rcx
3) \(\text{mov } \%\text{rsp, %rcx}
4) \(\text{popq } \%\text{rcx}\)
Stack is memory

■ We execute:

```assembly
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.
Register Usage

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register</th>
<th>Function Argument</th>
<th>Return Value</th>
<th>Callee Save</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%rax</td>
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<tr>
<td>%rbx</td>
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<td>%rcx</td>
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<td>%rdx</td>
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<td>%rsi</td>
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<td>%rdi</td>
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<td>%r8</td>
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<td>%r9</td>
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Register Usage

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

- %rax
- %rbx
- %rcx
- %rdx
- %rsi
- %rdi
- %r8
- %r9
- %rbp

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Register Usage

Which line is the first violation of the calling convention?

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

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
push %rax
pop %rbx
pop %rbx

mov %rcx, %rbx

Until this point, the callee has 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

```c
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.

```c
void doThis(int count)
{
    char buf[8];
    strncpy(buf, "Hi 15213", sizeof(buf));
    if (count > 0) doThis(count - 1);
}
```

```assembly
push %rbx
sub $0x10, %rsp
mov %edi,%ebx
movabs $0x3331323531206948,%rax
mov %rax,(%rsp)
...
```