

15-410

“Way easier than when we were students”

Stack Discipline Sep. 01, 2004

Lecture assembled by

Dave Eckhardt

Bruce Maggs

**Review slides from 15-213 originally
developed by Randy Bryant and
Dave O'Halloran.**

Outline

Zoom-speed review

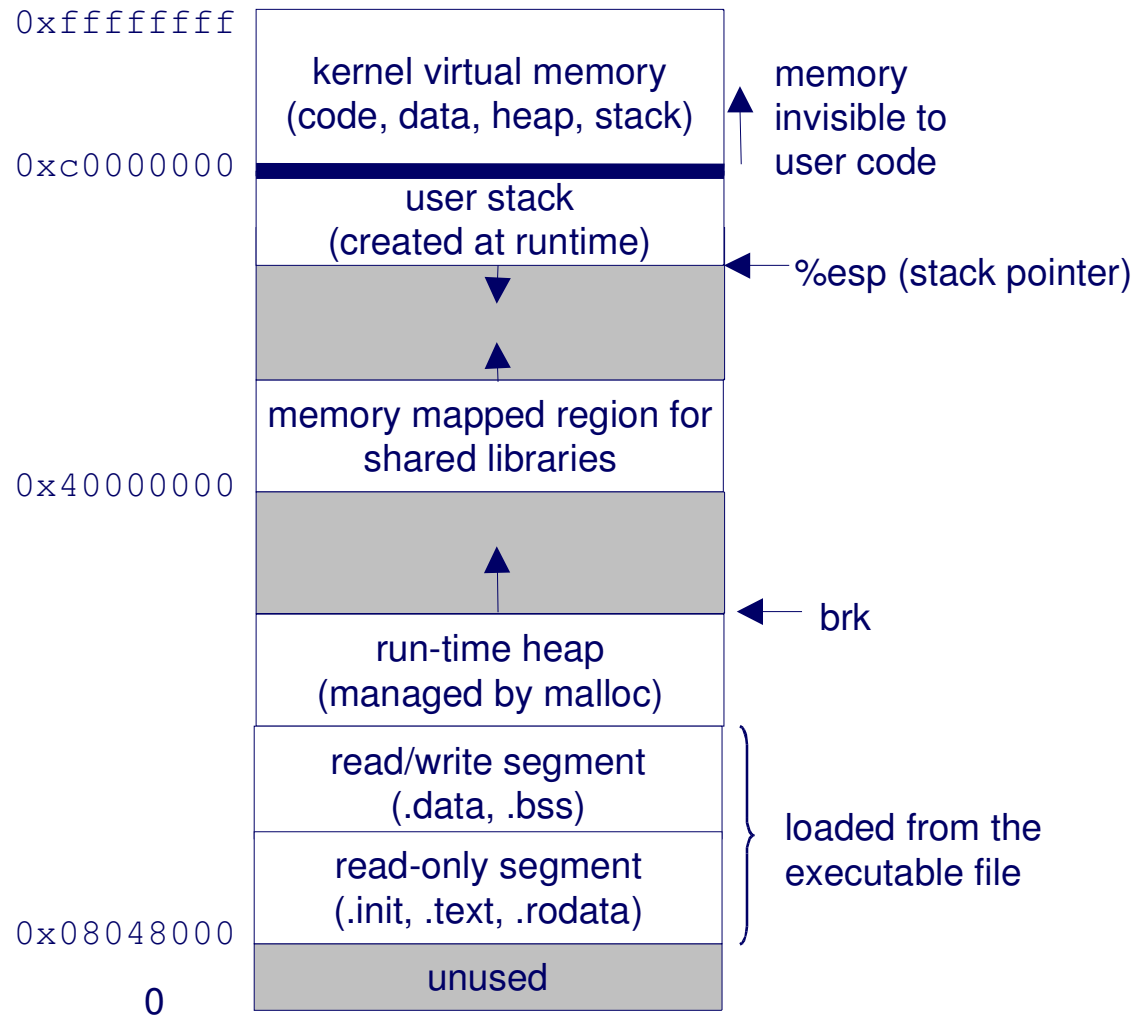
- Process memory model
 - Linux memory model as an example, yours will be different
- IA32 stack organization
 - You will need to understand this fully
- Register saving conventions
 - You will need to understand this fully

“New material”

- Before & after `main()`
- Project 0

Private Address Spaces

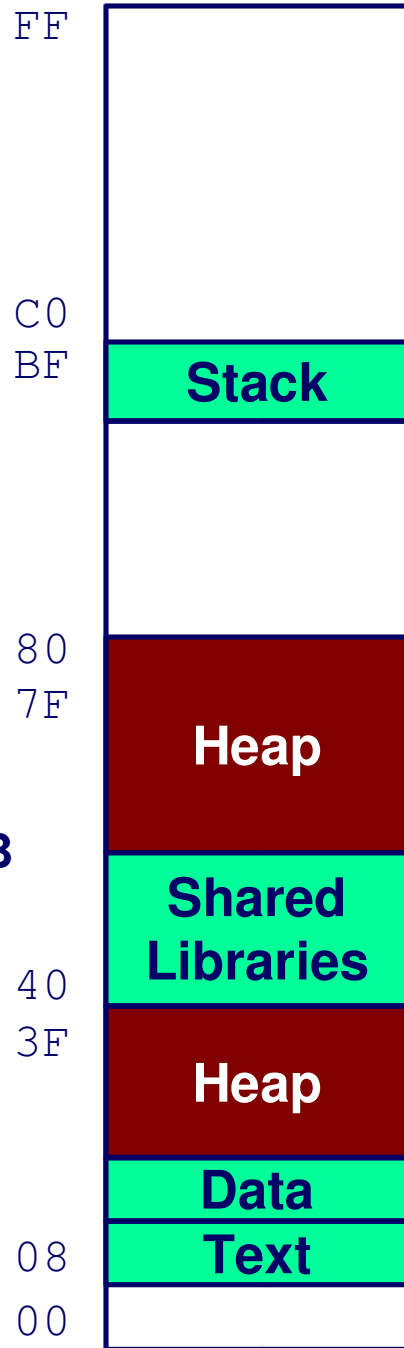
Each process has its own private address space.



Linux Memory Layout

Upper
2 hex
digits of
address

Red Hat
v. 6.2
~1920MB
memory
limit



Stack

- Runtime stack (8MB limit)

Heap

- Dynamically allocated storage
- When call `malloc`, `calloc`, `new`

Shared/Dynamic Libraries aka Shared Objects

- Library routines (e.g., `printf`, `malloc`)
- Linked into object code when first executed
- Windows has “DLLs” (semantic differences)

Data, BSS

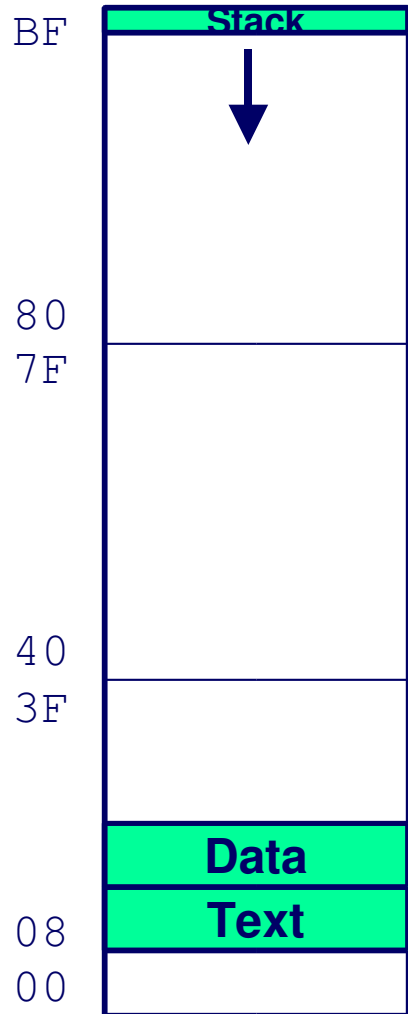
- Statically allocated data
- E.g., arrays & strings declared in code

Text, RODATA

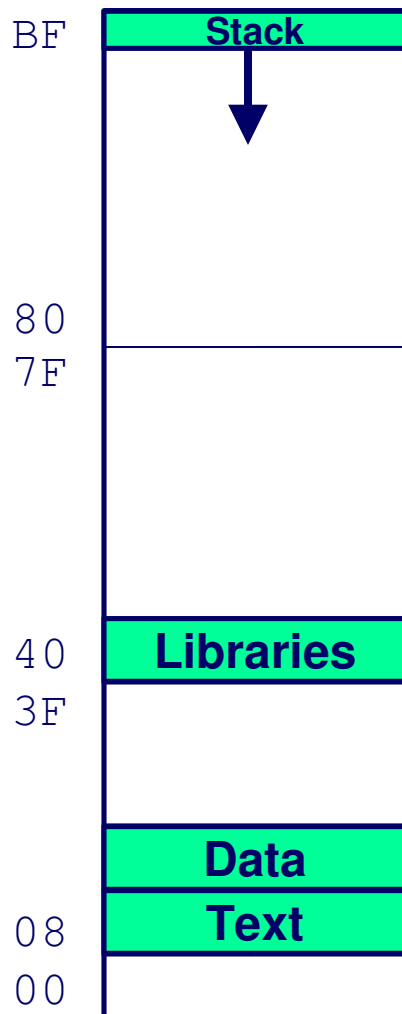
- Text - Executable machine instructions
- RODATA – Read-only (e.g., “const”)

Linux Memory Allocation

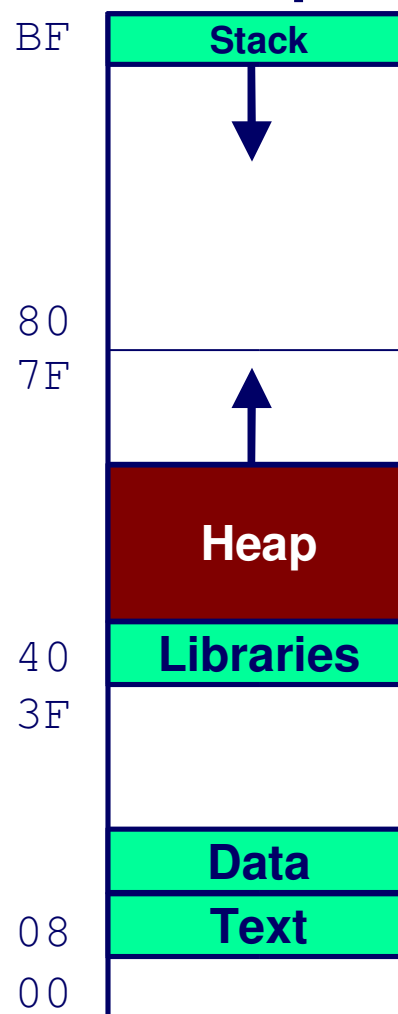
Initially



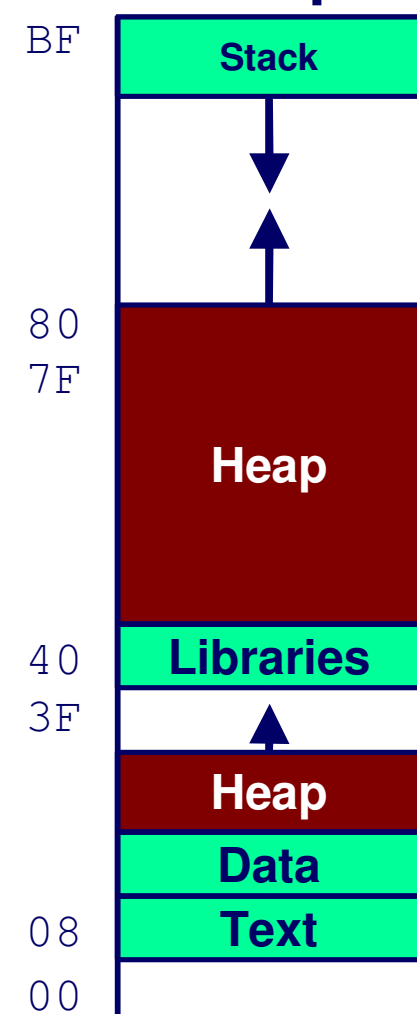
Linked



Some Heap

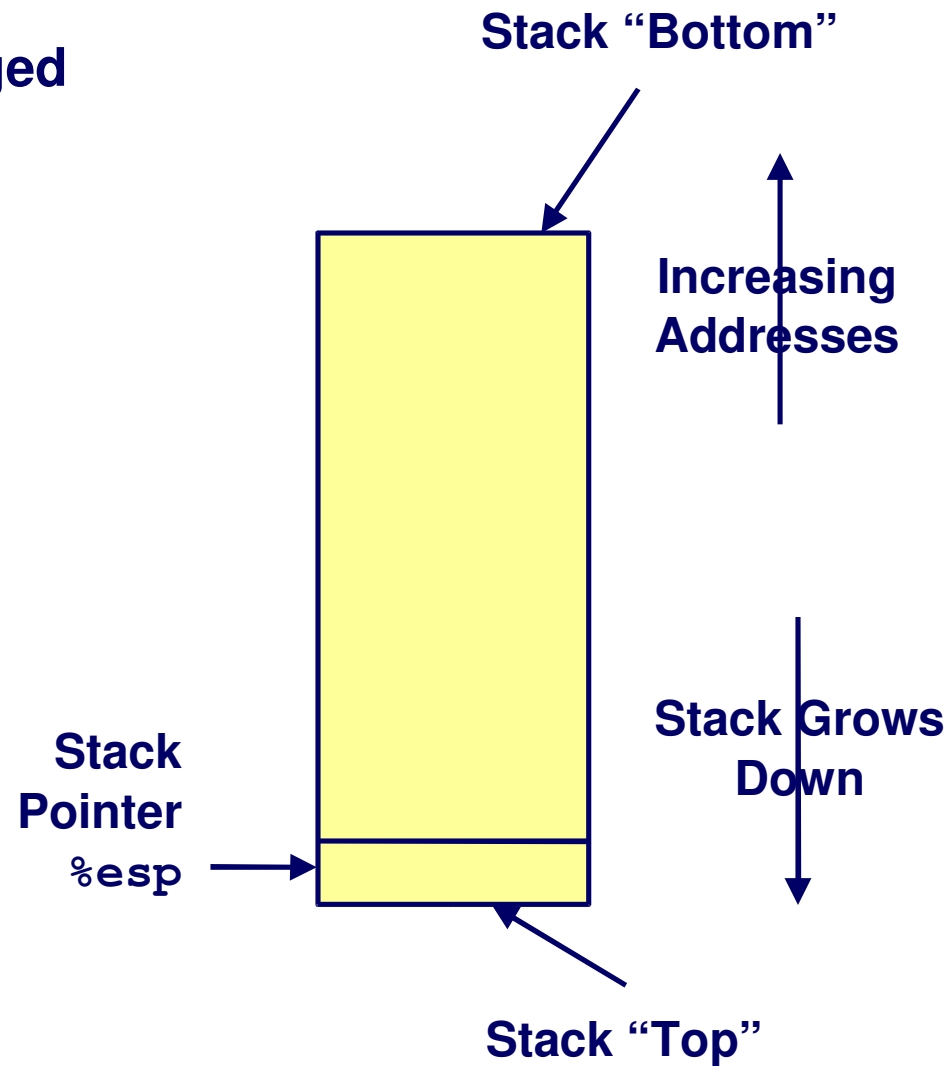


More Heap



IA32 Stack

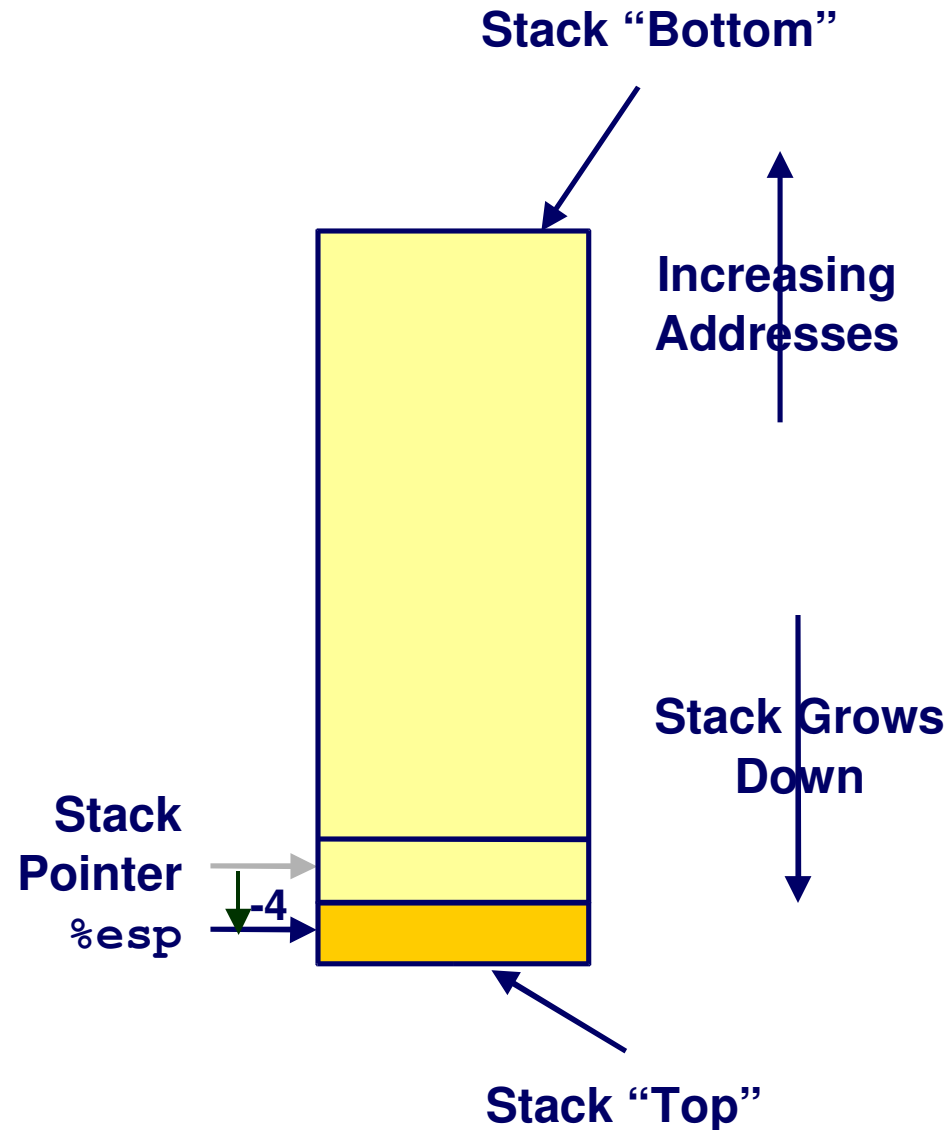
- Region of memory managed with stack discipline
- Grows toward lower addresses
- Register `%esp` indicates lowest stack address
 - address of top element



IA32 Stack Pushing

Pushing

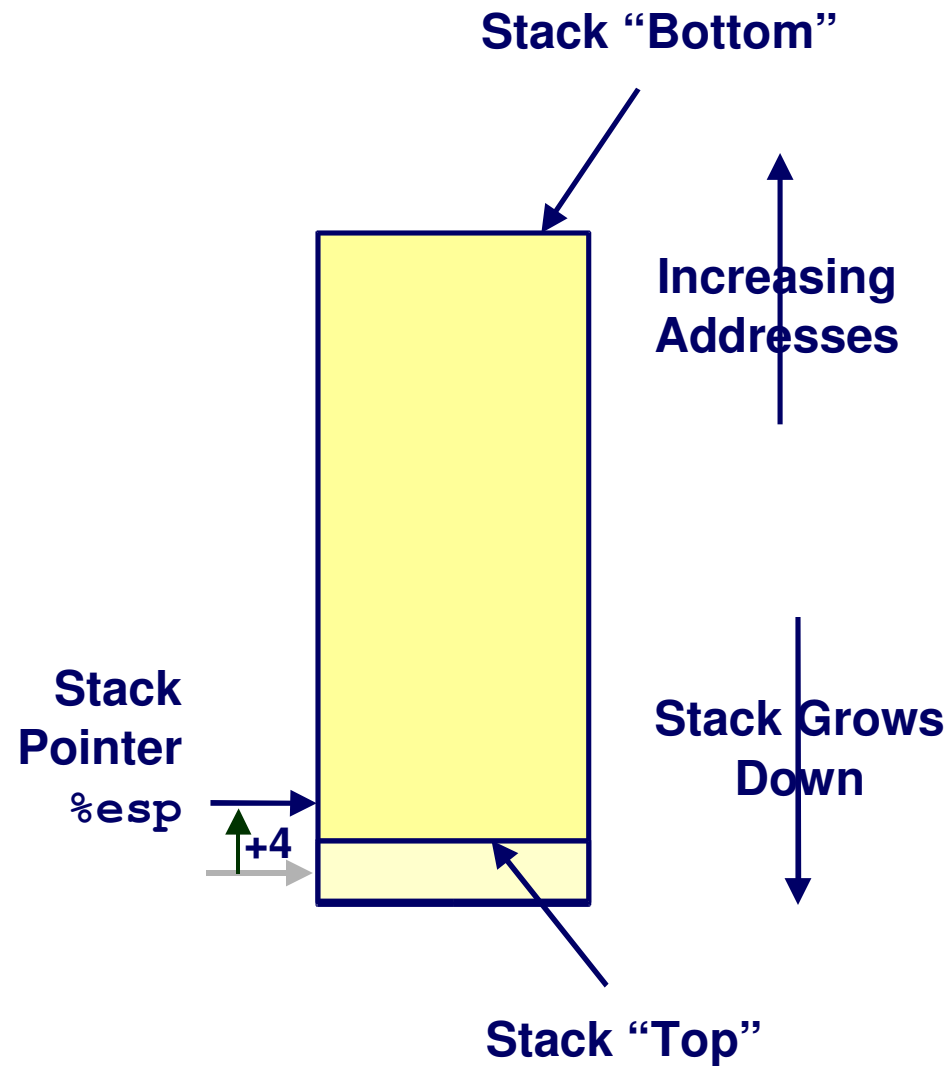
- `pushl Src`
- Fetch operand at *Src*
- Decrement `%esp` by 4
- Write operand at address given by `%esp`



IA32 Stack Popping

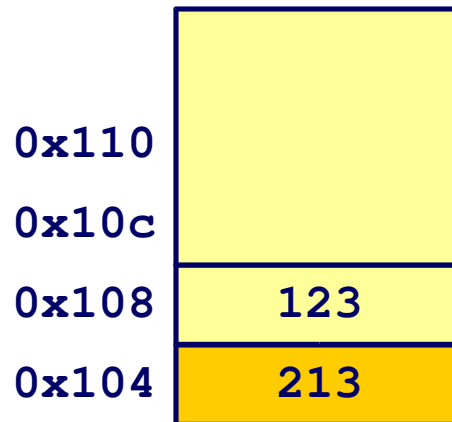
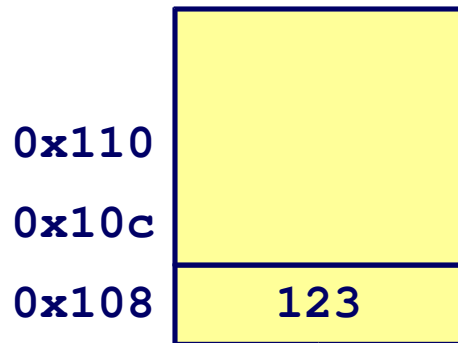
Popping

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

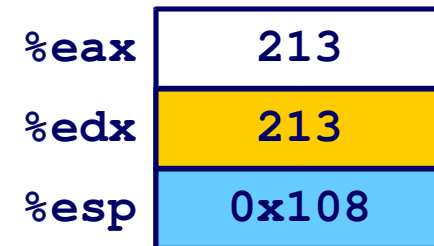
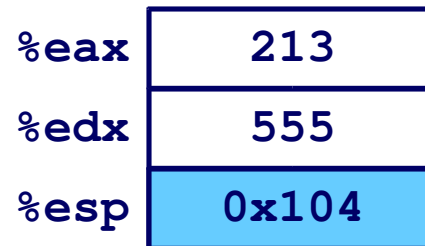
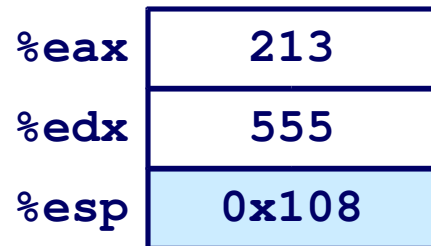
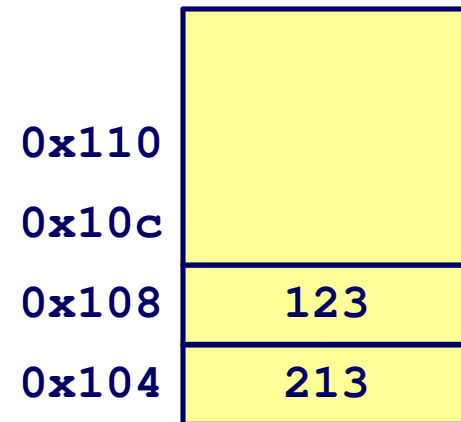


Stack Operation Examples

`pushl %eax`



`popl %edx`



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

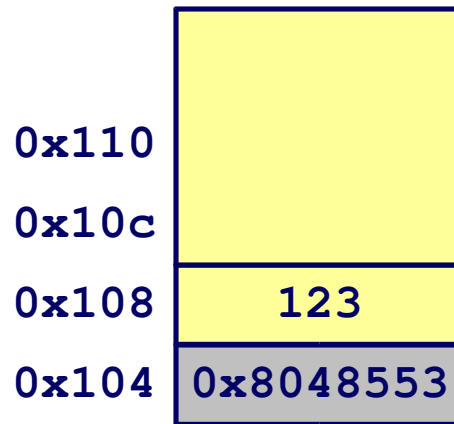
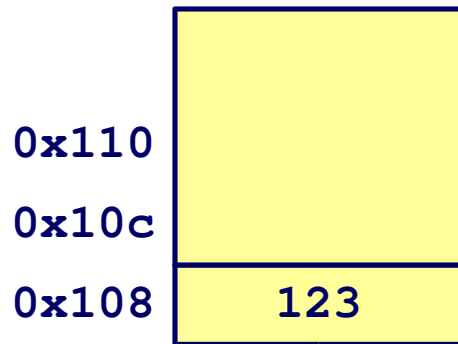
804854e: e8 3d 06 00 00

8048553: 50

call 8048b90 <main>

pushl %eax

call 8048b90

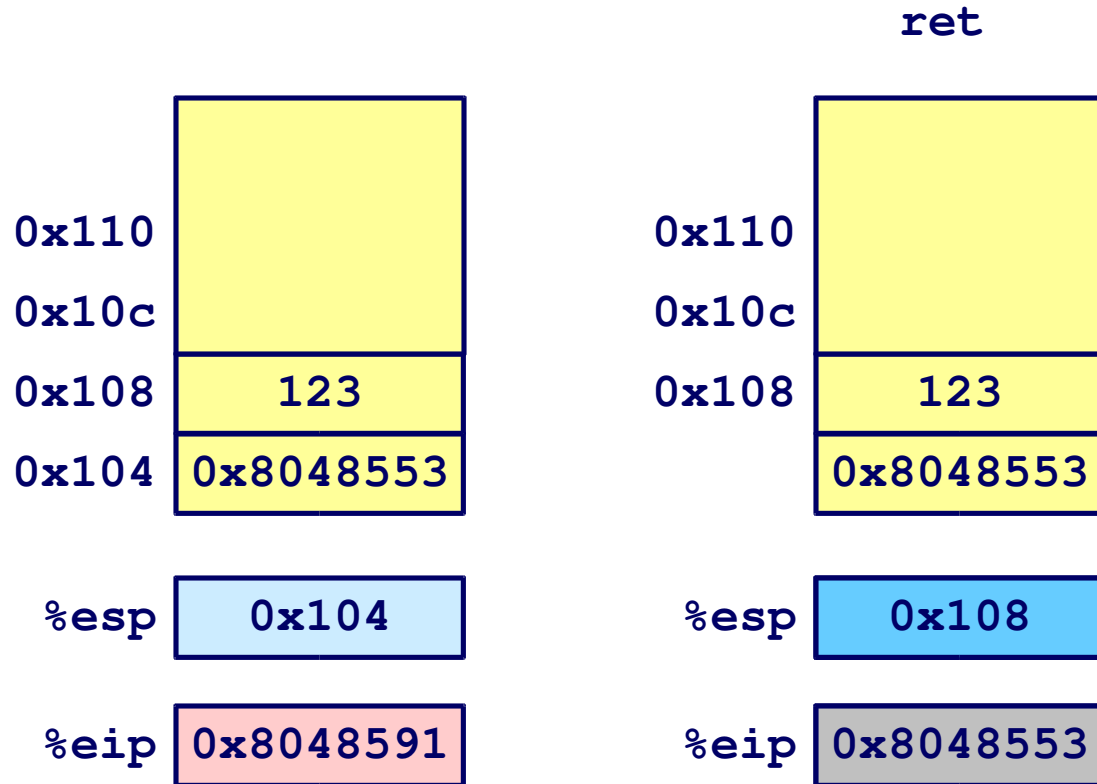


`%eip` is program counter

Procedure Return Example

8048591: c3

ret



`%eip` is 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

Code Structure

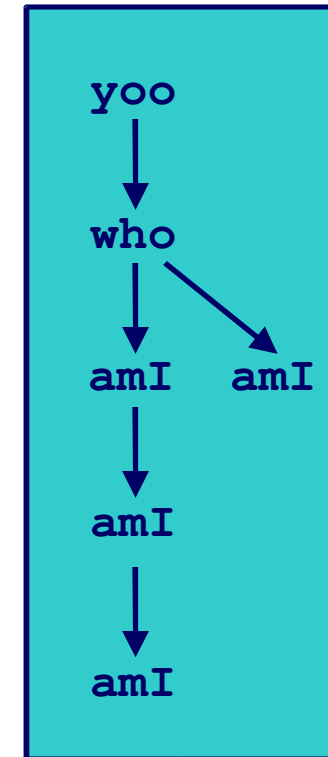
```
yoo (...)  
{  
  .  
  .  
  who ();  
  .  
  .  
}
```

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

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

- Procedure amI recursive

Call Chain



Stack Frames

Contents

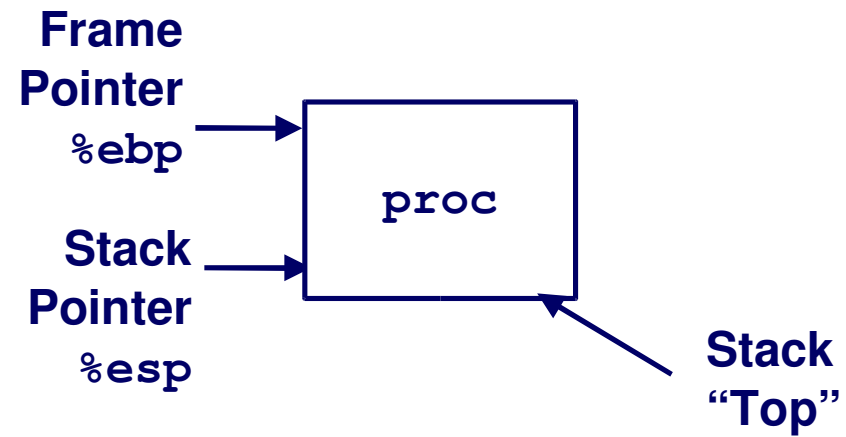
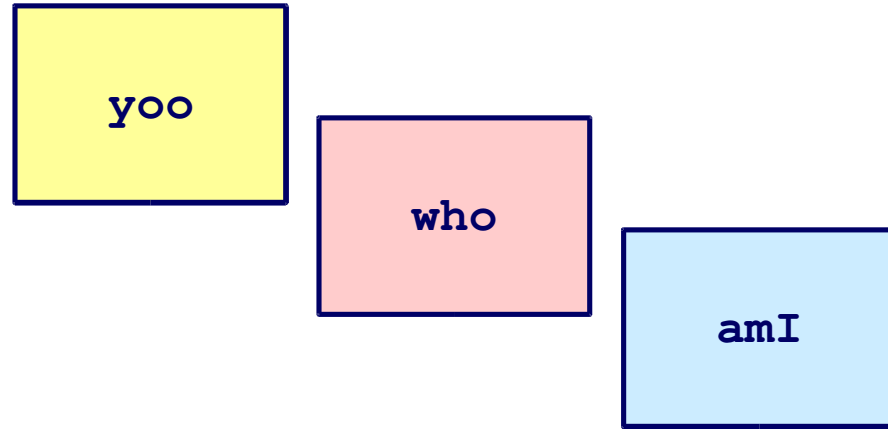
- Local variables
- Return information
- Temporary space

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



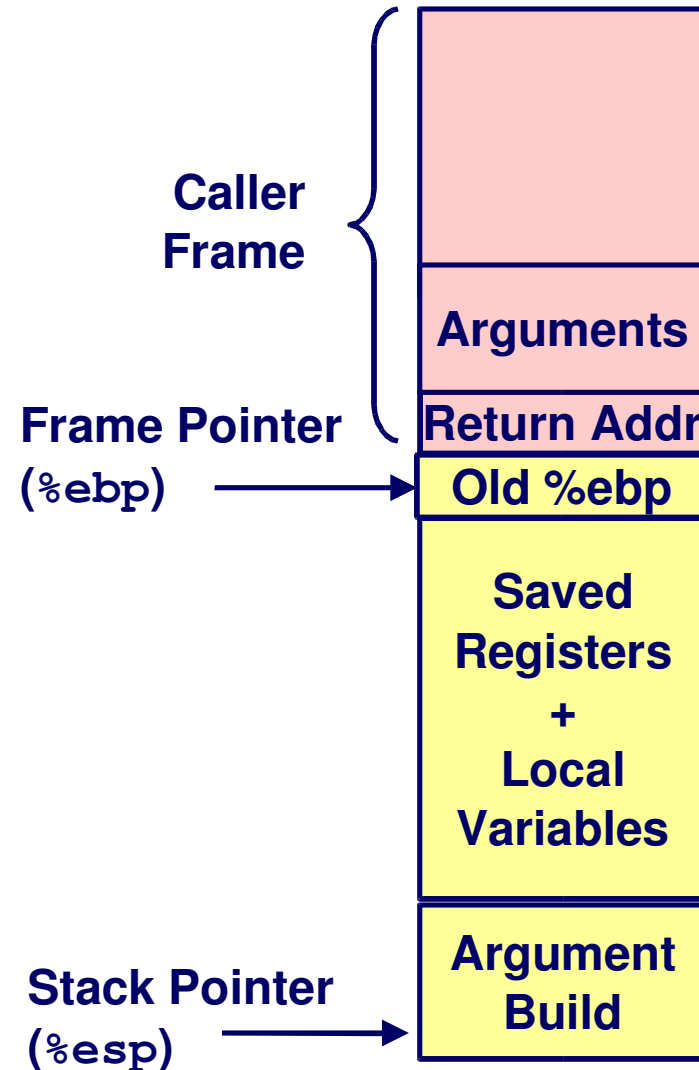
IA32/Linux Stack Frame

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



swap

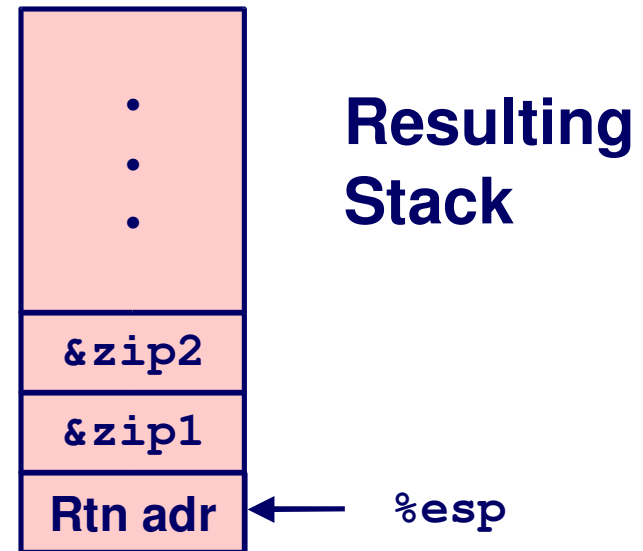
```
int zip1 = 15213;
int zip2 = 91125;

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
    . . .
```



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)
```

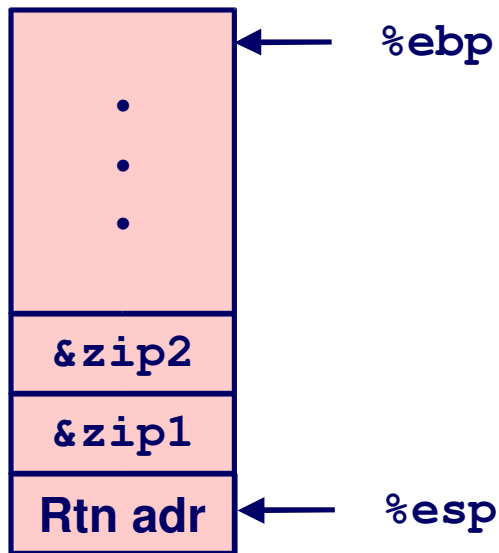
} Body

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

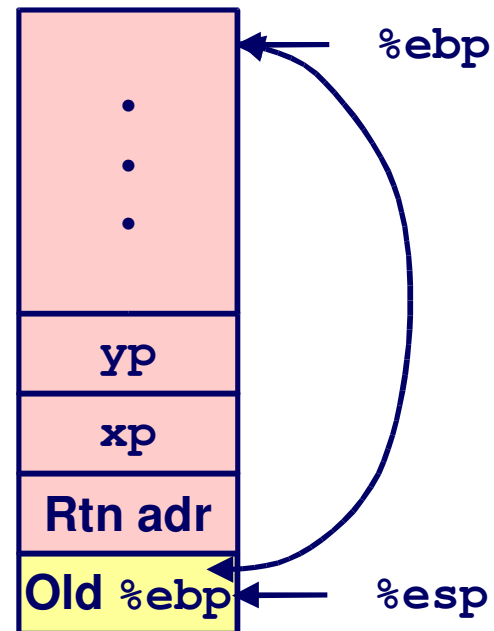
} Finish

swap Setup #1

Entering Stack



Resulting Stack



`swap:`

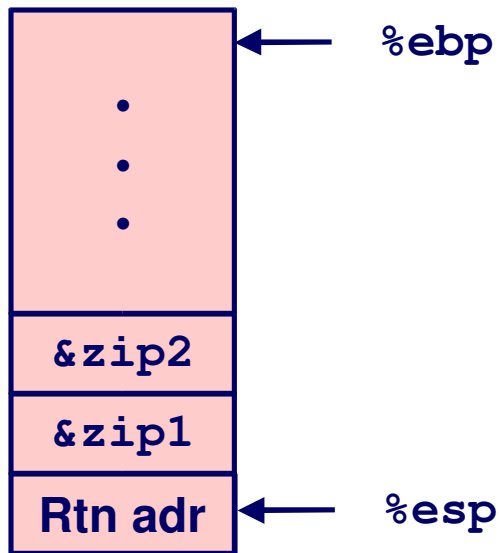
`pushl %ebp`

`movl %esp, %ebp`

`pushl %ebx`

swap Setup #2

Entering Stack



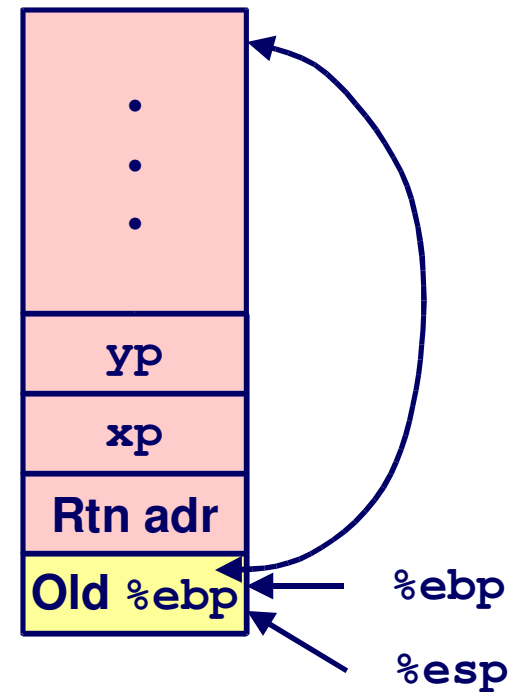
`swap:`

`pushl %ebp`

`movl %esp, %ebp`

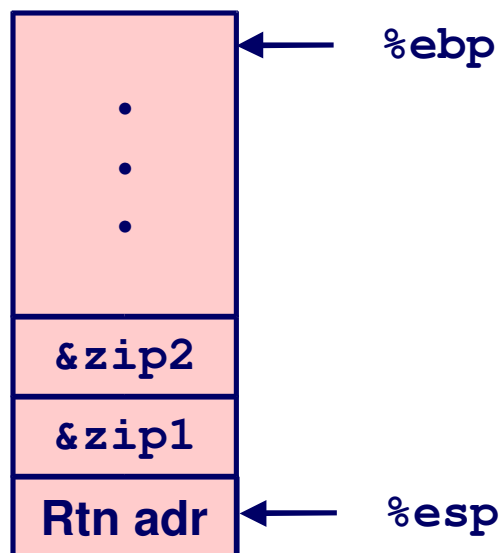
`pushl %ebx`

Resulting Stack



swap Setup #3

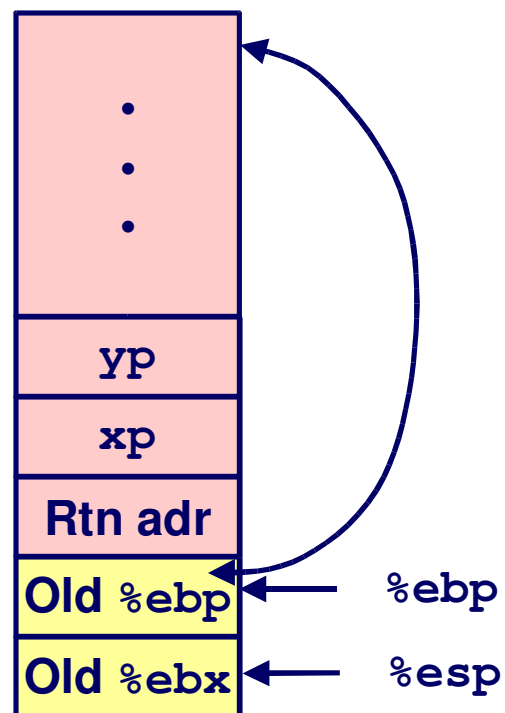
Entering Stack



swap:

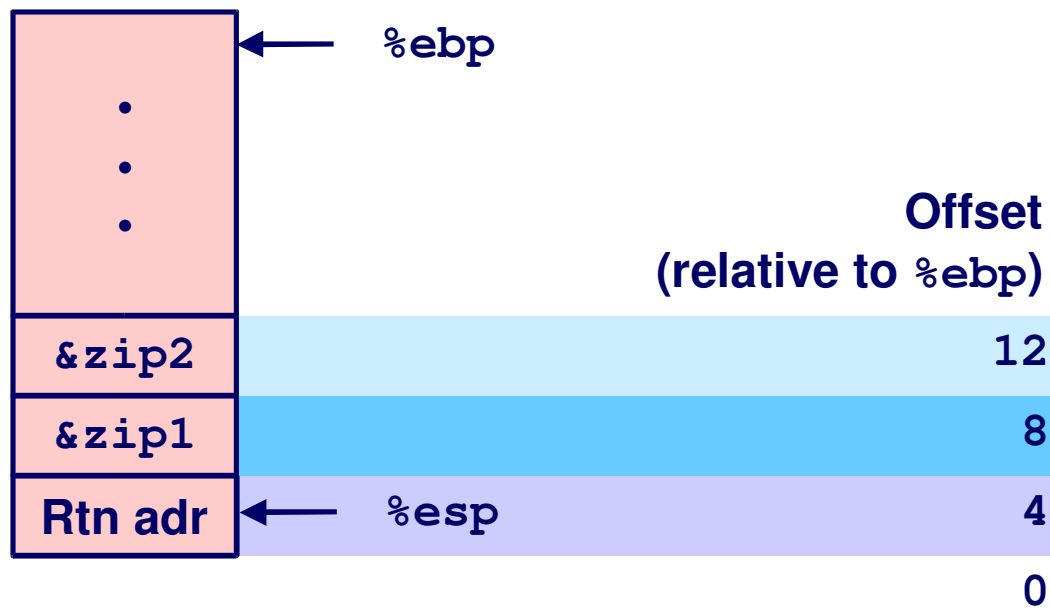
```
pushl %ebp  
movl %esp, %ebp  
pushl %ebx
```

Resulting Stack

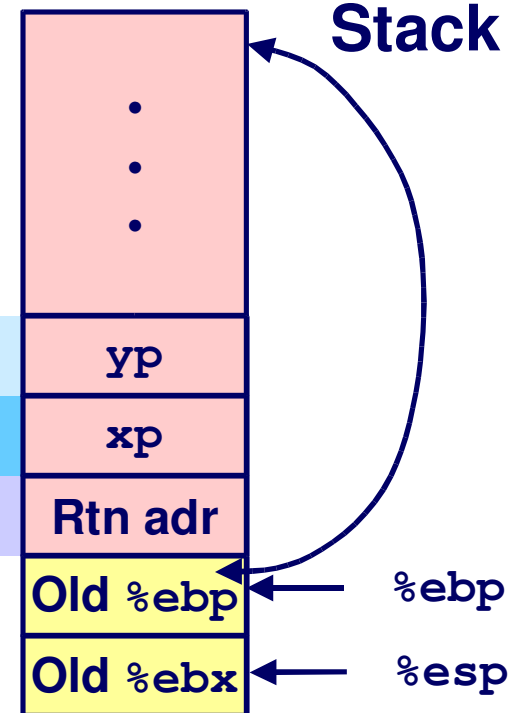


Effect of `swap` Setup

Entering Stack



Resulting Stack

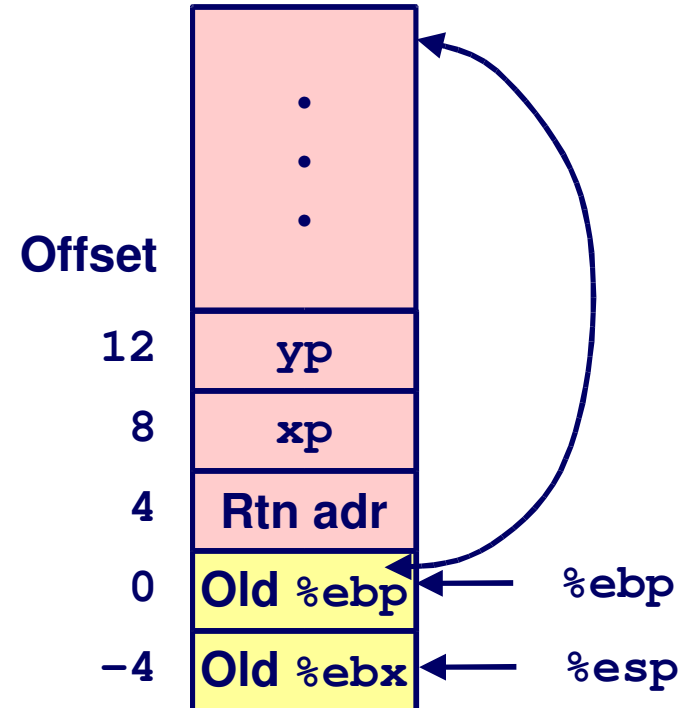
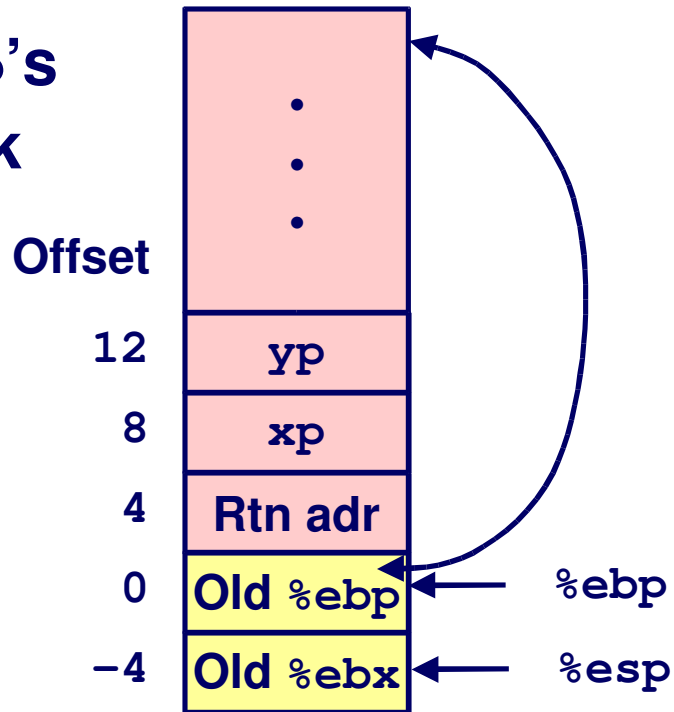


```
movl 12(%ebp), %ecx # get yp
movl 8(%ebp), %edx  # get xp
. . .
```

} Body

swap Finish #1

swap's
Stack



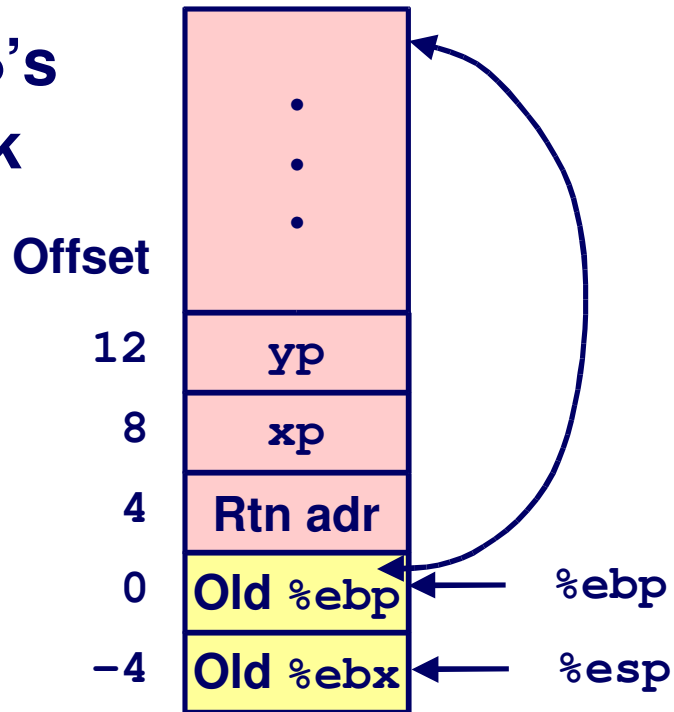
```
movl -4(%ebp), %ebx  
movl %ebp, %esp  
popl %ebp  
ret
```

Observation

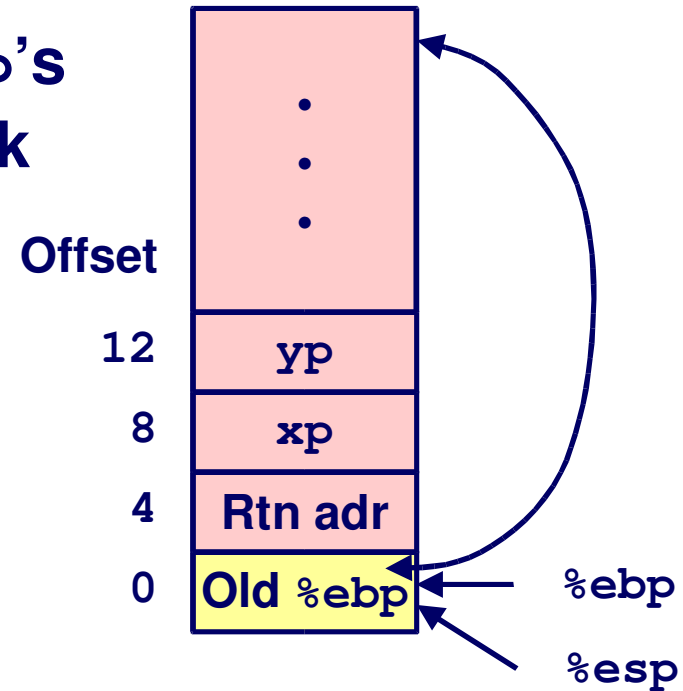
- Saved & restored register `%ebx`

swap Finish #2

**swap's
Stack**



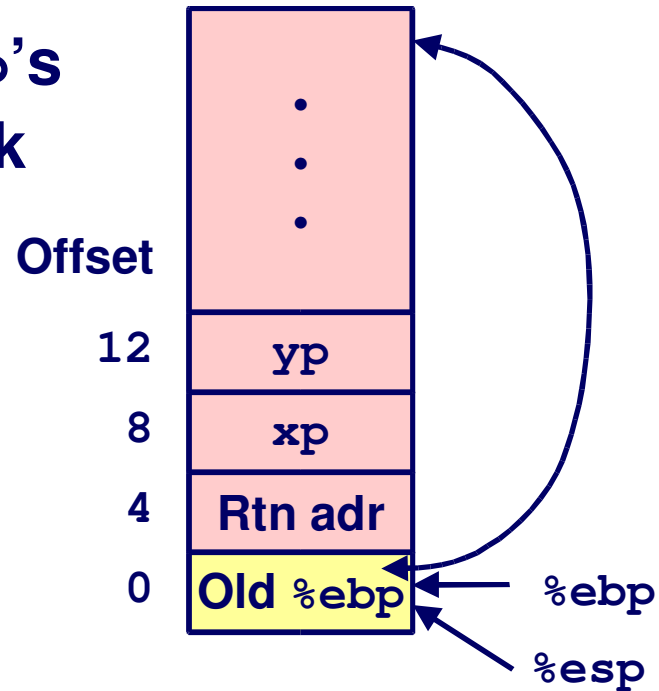
**swap's
Stack**



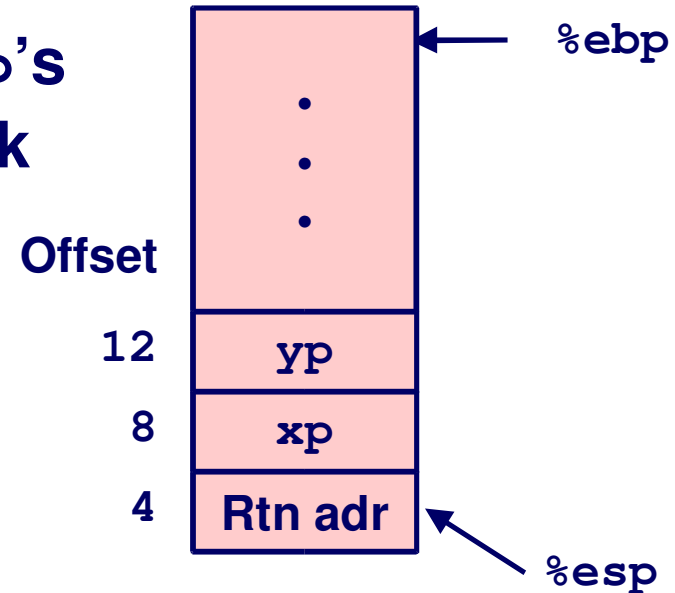
```
movl -4(%ebp), %ebx  
movl %ebp, %esp  
popl %ebp  
ret
```


swap Finish #3

swap's
Stack



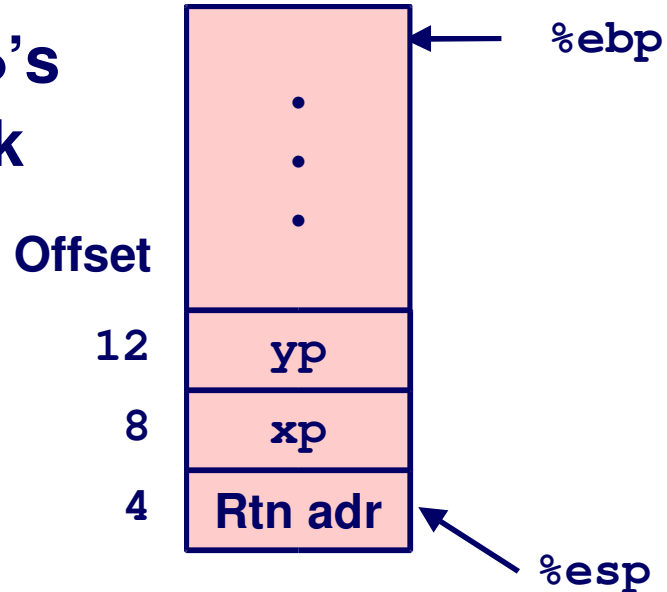
swap's
Stack



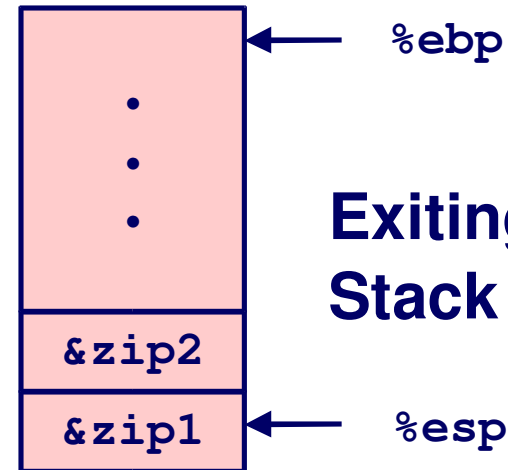
```
movl -4(%ebp), %ebx  
movl %ebp, %esp  
popl %ebp  
ret
```

swap Finish #4

**swap's
Stack**



**Exiting
Stack**



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*
- *yoo*'s computation isn't going to go well.

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

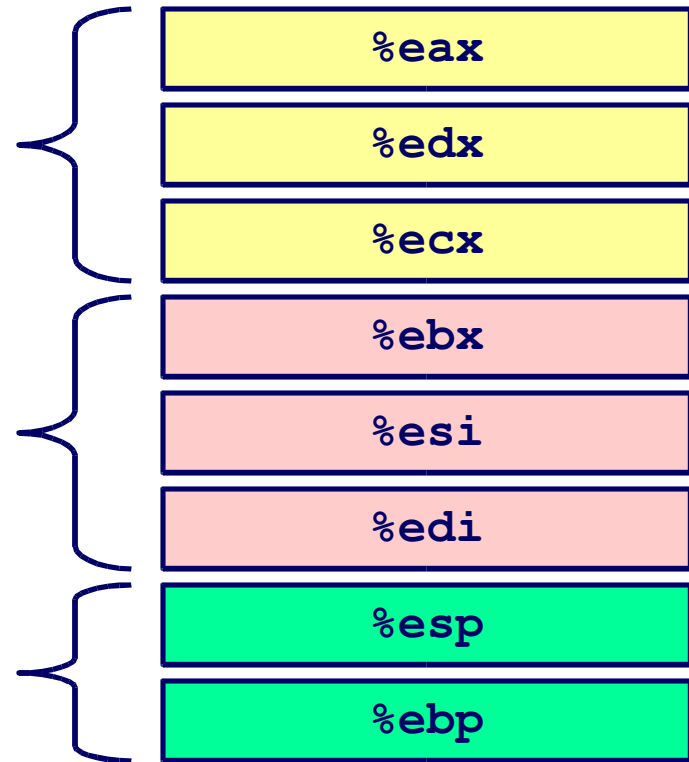
Integer Registers

- 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

Caller-Save
Temporaries

Callee-Save
Temporaries

Special



Stack 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

Before & After `main()`

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
    if (argc > 1) {  
        printf("%s\n", argv[1]);  
    } else {  
        char *av[3] = { 0, 0, 0 };  
        av[0] = argv[0];  av[1] = "Fred";  
        execvp(av[0], av);  
    }  
  
    return (1);  
}
```

The Mysterious Parts

argc, argv

- Strings from one program
- Available while another program is running
- Which part of the memory map are they in?
- How did they get there?

What happens when `main()` does “`return(1)`” ?

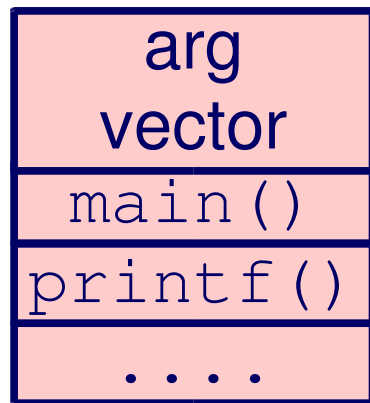
- There's no more program to run...right?
- Where does the 1 go?
- How does it get there?

410 students should seek to abolish mystery

The Mysterious Parts

argc, argv

- Strings from one program
- Available while another program is running
- Inter-process sharing/information transfer is OS's job
- OS copies strings from old address space to new in `exec()`
- Traditionally placed “below bottom of stack”



The Mysterious Parts

What happens when `main()` does “`return(1)`”???

- Defined to have same effect as “`exit(1)`”

The “`main()` wrapper”

- Receives `argc`, `argv` from OS
- Calls `main()`, then calls `exit()`
- Provided by C library, traditionally in “`crt0.s`”
- Often has a “strange” name

```
/* not actual code */
```

```
void ~~main(int argc, char *argv[]) {  
    exit(main(argc, argv));  
}
```

Some Mysteries Deferred

Who calls `~~main()`?

- How does it get passed the address & length of the vector?
- (Who builds that very first stack frame?)

How can `~~main()` be found?

- The code has an address “somewhere in the program”
- How does `exec()` know where that address is?

These will all become clear in Project 3

Project 0 - “Stack Crawler”

C/Assembly function

- Can be called by any C function
- Prints stack frames in a symbolic way

---Stack Trace Follows---

Function fun3 (c='c', d=2.090000d), in

Function fun2 (f=35.000000f), in

Function fun1 (count=0), in

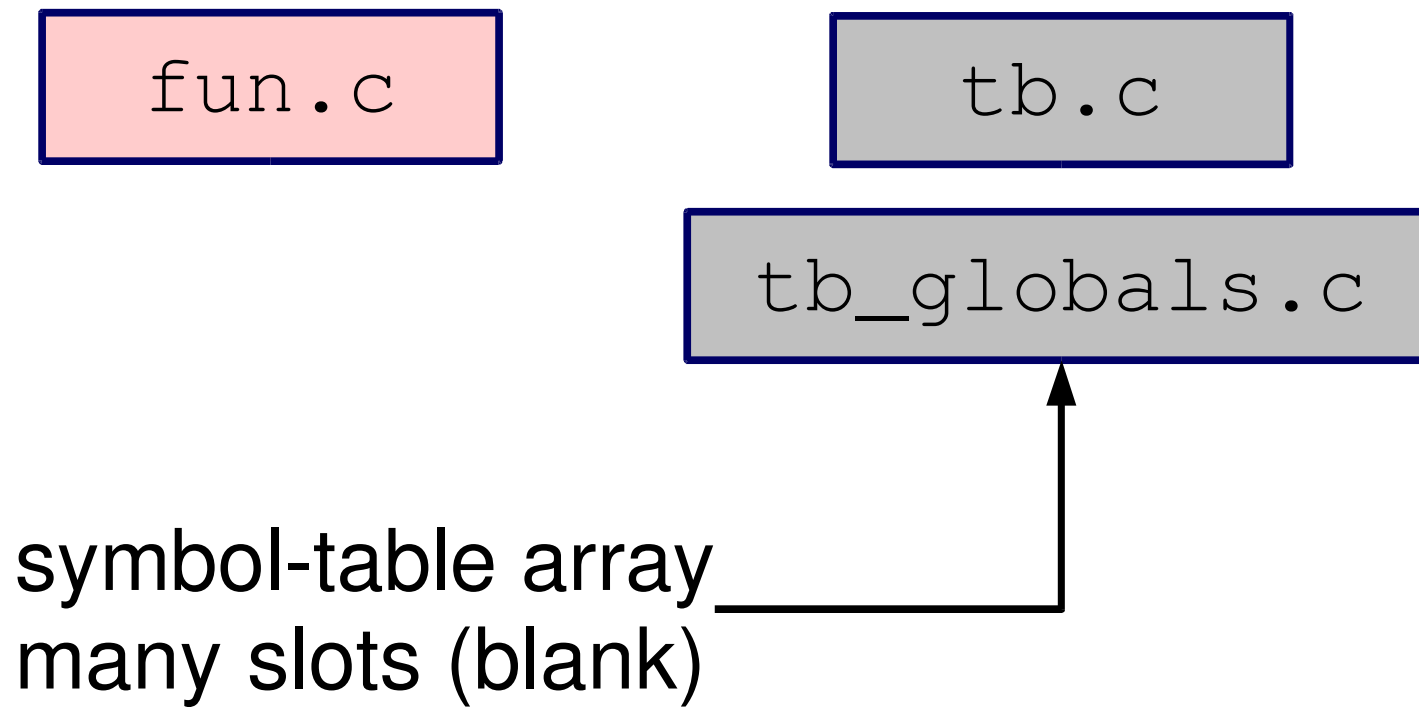
Function fun1 (count=1), in

Function fun1 (count=2), in

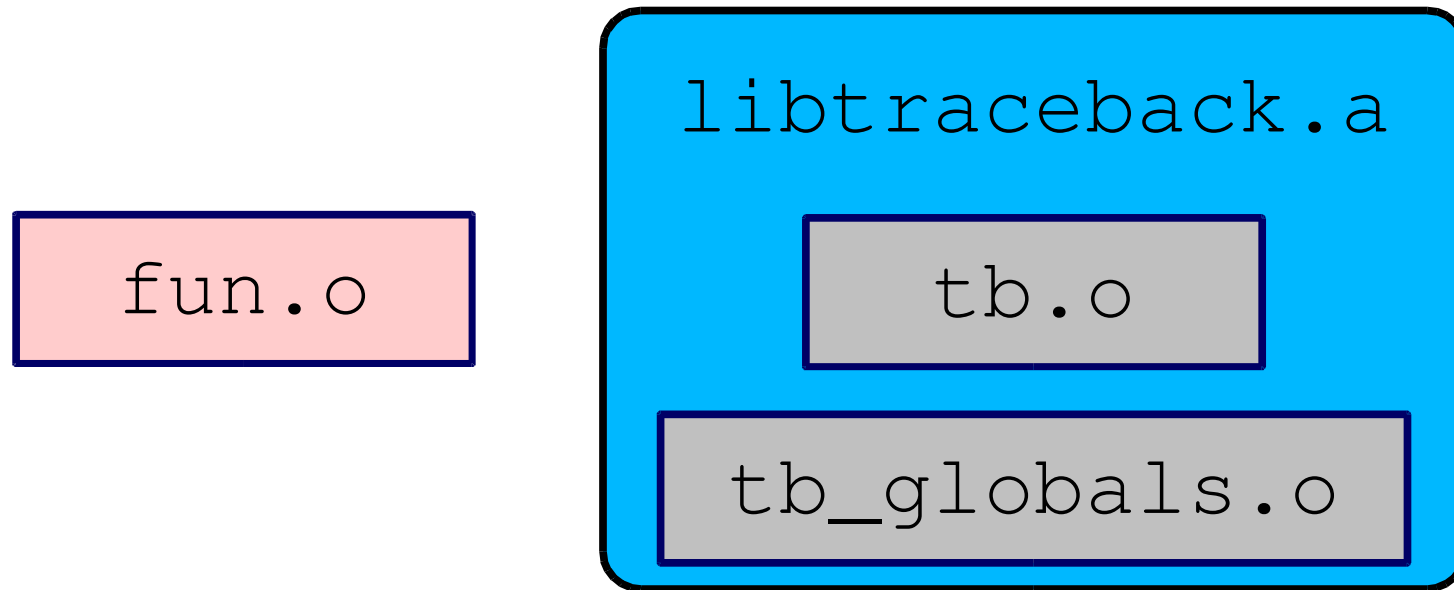
Key questions

- How do I know 0x80334720 is “fun1”?
- How do I know fun3()'s second parameter is “d”?

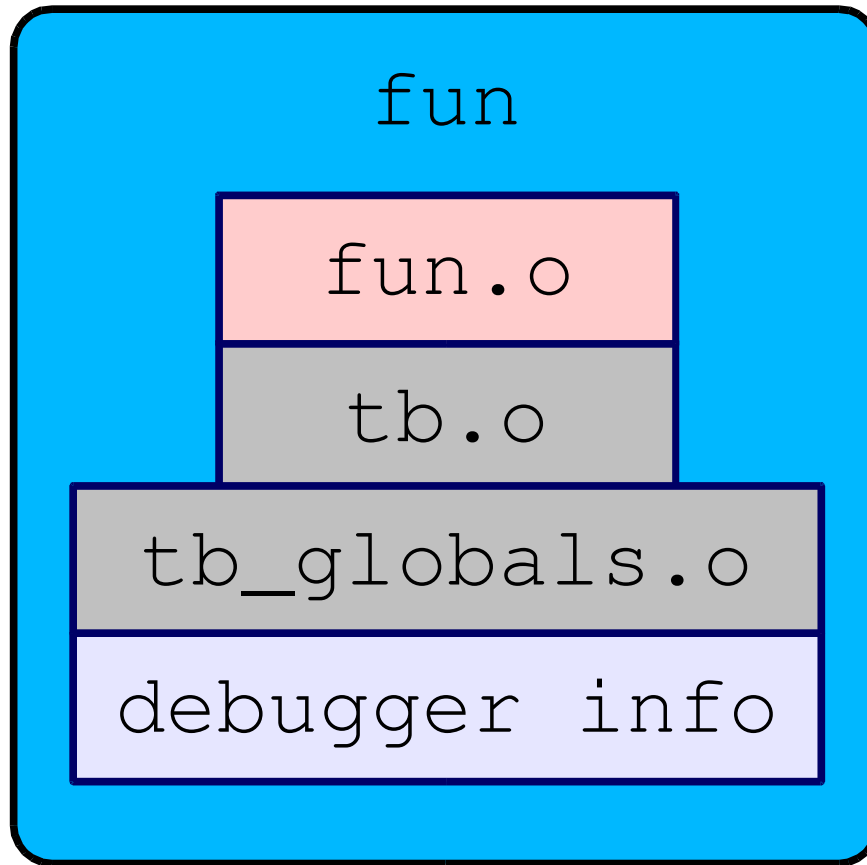
Project 0 “Data Flow”



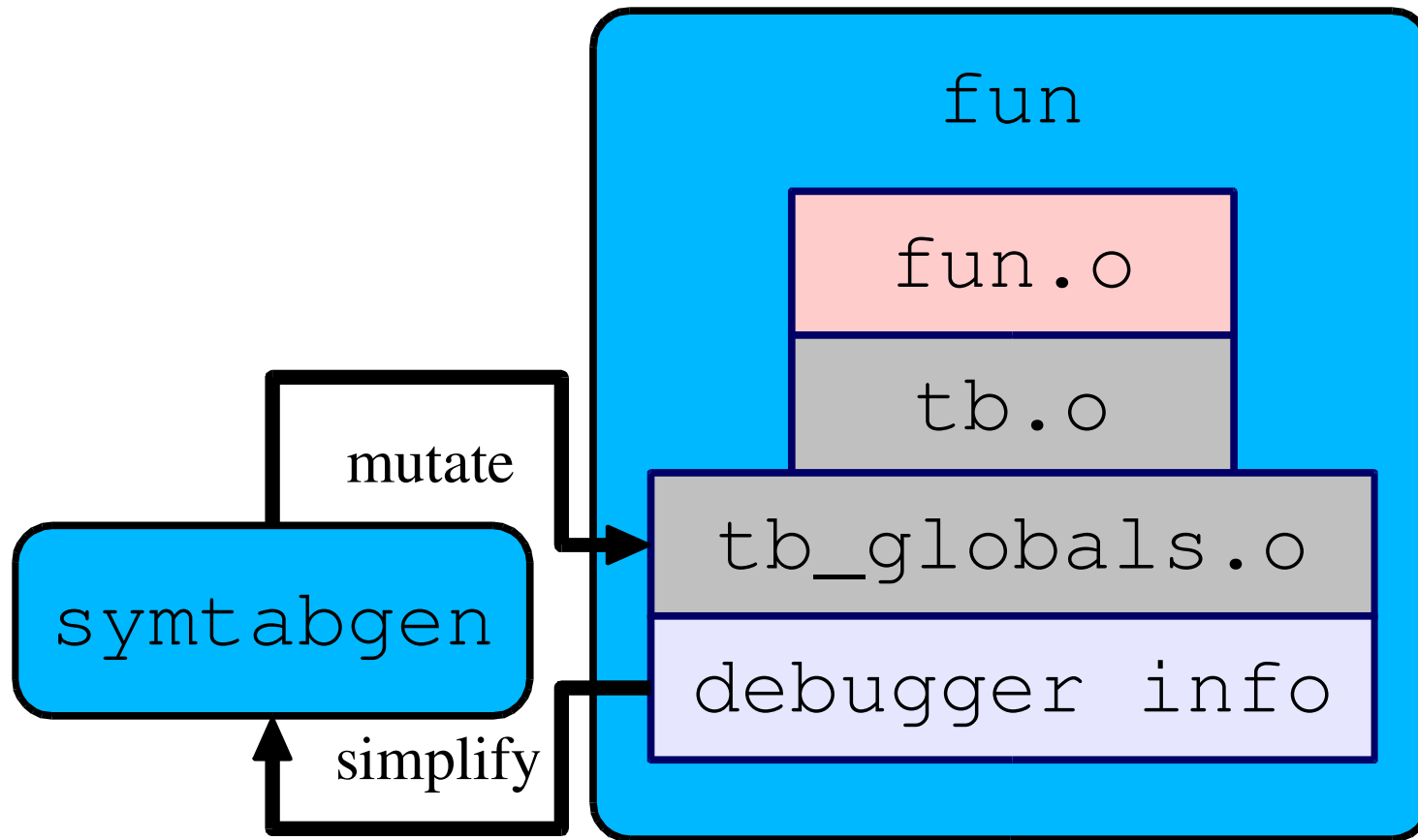
Project 0 “Data Flow”



Project 0 “Data Flow”



Project 0 “Data Flow”



Summary

Review of stack knowledge

What makes `main()` special

Project 0 overview

Start interviewing Project 2/3/4 partners!