

# Introduction to Computer Systems

15-213/18-243, fall 2009

6<sup>th</sup> Lecture, Sep. 10<sup>th</sup>

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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 function 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, ...**)

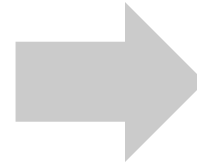
|    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|
| CF | ZF | SF | OF |
|----|----|----|----|

# Last Time

## ■ Do-While loop

### C Code

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



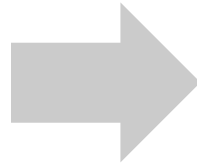
### Goto Version

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

## ■ While-Do loop

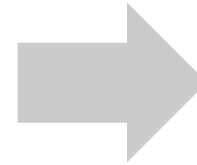
### While version

```
while (Test)  
    Body
```



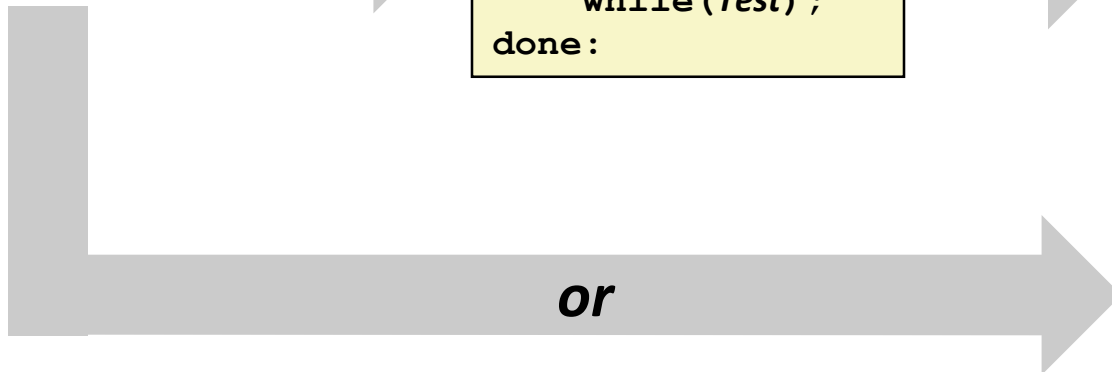
### Do-While Version

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



### Goto Version

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



```
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:  $p = p_0 + 2p_1 + 2^2p_2 + \dots + 2^{n-1}p_{n-1}$
- Gives:  $x^p = z_0 \cdot z_1^2 \cdot (z_2^2)^2 \cdot \dots \cdot \underbrace{(\dots((z_{n-1}^2)^2)\dots)^2}_{n-1 \text{ times}}$ 
  - $z_i = 1$  when  $p_i = 0$
  - $z_i = x$  when  $p_i = 1$
- Complexity  $O(\log p)$

### Example

$$\begin{aligned}
 3^{10} &= 3^2 * 3^8 \\
 &= 3^2 * ((3^2)^2)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

# 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 <sub>2</sub> |
| 2                | 1      | 9        | 5= 101 <sub>2</sub>  |
| 3                | 9      | 81       | 2= 10 <sub>2</sub>   |
| 4                | 9      | 6561     | 1= 1 <sub>2</sub>    |
| 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 ;  
}
```

## Goto Version

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

## Do-While Version

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

# For-Loop: Compilation #1

For Version

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



Goto Version

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

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

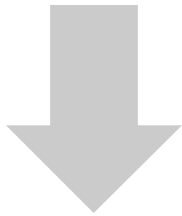


```
result = 1;  
if (p == 0)  
    goto done;  
loop:  
    if (p & 0x1)  
        result *= x;  
    x = x*x;  
    p = p >> 1;  
    if (p != 0)  
        goto loop;  
done:
```

# “For” → “While” (Jump-to-Middle)

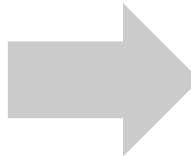
## For Version

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



## While Version

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



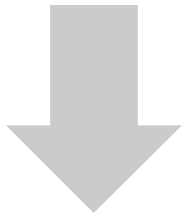
## Goto Version

```
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

```
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;
}
```

# Switch Statement Example

## ■ 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

jtab:

|         |
|---------|
| Targ0   |
| Targ1   |
| Targ2   |
| •       |
| •       |
| •       |
| Targn-1 |

## Jump Targets

Targ0:

Code Block  
0

Targ1:

Code Block  
1

Targ2:

Code Block  
2

•  
•  
•

Targn-1:

Code Block  
n-1

## 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) |         |

*Will disappear  
Blackboard?*



# 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            # x:6
            ja       .L61                # if > goto default
            jmp      *.L62(, %edx, 4)     # goto JTab[x]
```

*Indirect  
jump*



# 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-bit = 4 Bytes on IA32)
- Fetch target from effective Address `.L61 + edx*4`
  - Only for  $0 \leq x \leq 6$

### Jump table

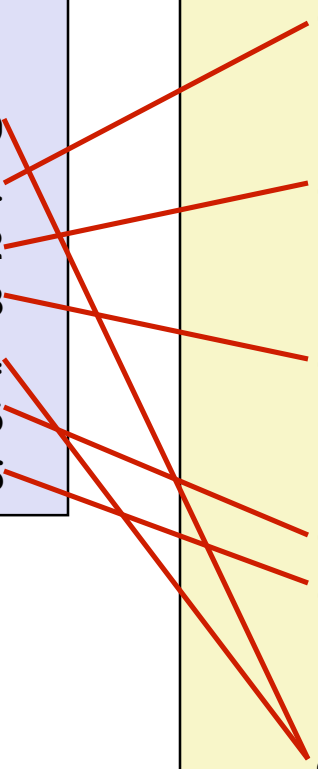
```
.section .rodata
    .align 4
.L62:
    .long    .L61    # x = 0
    .long    .L56    # x = 1
    .long    .L57    # x = 2
    .long    .L58    # x = 3
    .long    .L61    # x = 4
    .long    .L60    # x = 5
    .long    .L60    # x = 6
```

# 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

```

# Code Blocks (Rest)

```

switch(x) {
case 1:          // .L56
    w = y*z;
    break;
    . . .
case 5:
case 6:          // .L60
    w -= z;
    break;
    . . .
}

```

```

.L60: // Cases 5&6:
    subl    %ecx, %ebx    # w -= z
    movl    %ebx, %eax    # Return w
    popl    %ebx
    leave
    ret
.L56: // Case 1:
    movl    12(%ebp), %ebx # w = y
    imull   %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-cnt1
```

```
(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
```

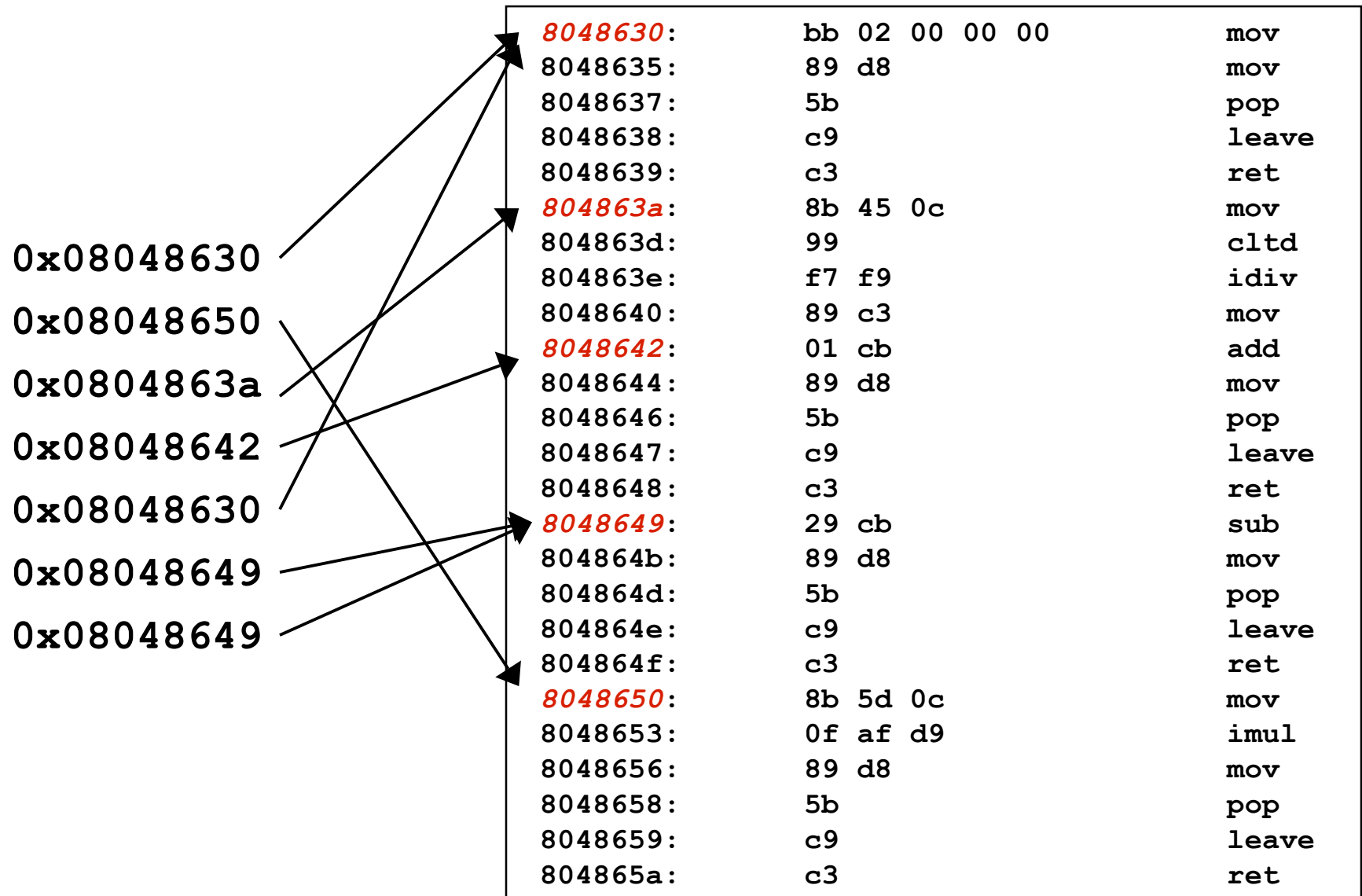
```
0x08048649
```



# Disassembled Targets

|                 |                |                    |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| <b>8048630:</b> | bb 02 00 00 00 | mov \$0x2,%ebx     |
| 8048635:        | 89 d8          | mov %ebx,%eax      |
| 8048637:        | 5b             | pop %ebx           |
| 8048638:        | c9             | leave              |
| 8048639:        | c3             | ret                |
| <b>804863a:</b> | 8b 45 0c       | mov 0xc(%ebp),%eax |
| 804863d:        | 99             | cltd               |
| 804863e:        | f7 f9          | idiv %ecx          |
| 8048640:        | 89 c3          | mov %eax,%ebx      |
| <b>8048642:</b> | 01 cb          | add %ecx,%ebx      |
| 8048644:        | 89 d8          | mov %ebx,%eax      |
| 8048646:        | 5b             | pop %ebx           |
| 8048647:        | c9             | leave              |
| 8048648:        | c3             | ret                |
| <b>8048649:</b> | 29 cb          | sub %ecx,%ebx      |
| 804864b:        | 89 d8          | mov %ebx,%eax      |
| 804864d:        | 5b             | pop %ebx           |
| 804864e:        | c9             | leave              |
| 804864f:        | c3             | ret                |
| <b>8048650:</b> | 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 `0x00000000000400716`
- Label `.L62` becomes address `0x00000000000400990`

## Assembly Code

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

## Disassembled Object Code

```
00000000000400700 <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-cnt1
```

```
(gdb) x/7xg 0x400990
```

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

```
0x400990:
```

```
0x000000000000400716
```

```
0x000000000000400739
```

```
0x000000000000400720
```

```
0x00000000000040072b
```

```
0x000000000000400716
```

```
0x000000000000400732
```

```
0x000000000000400732
```

# 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
. . .

```

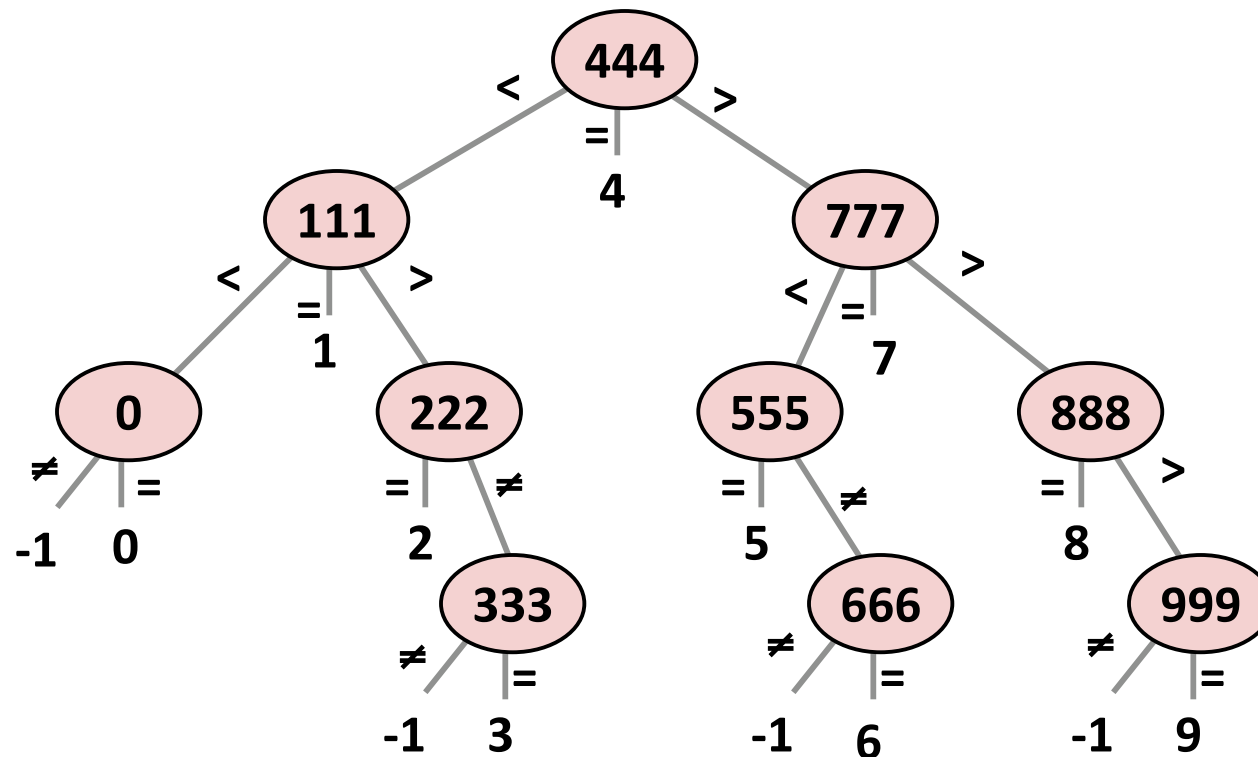
- Compares x to possible case values
- Jumps different places depending on outcomes

```

. . .
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 (not shown)

## ■ Conditions in CISC

- CISC machines generally have condition code registers

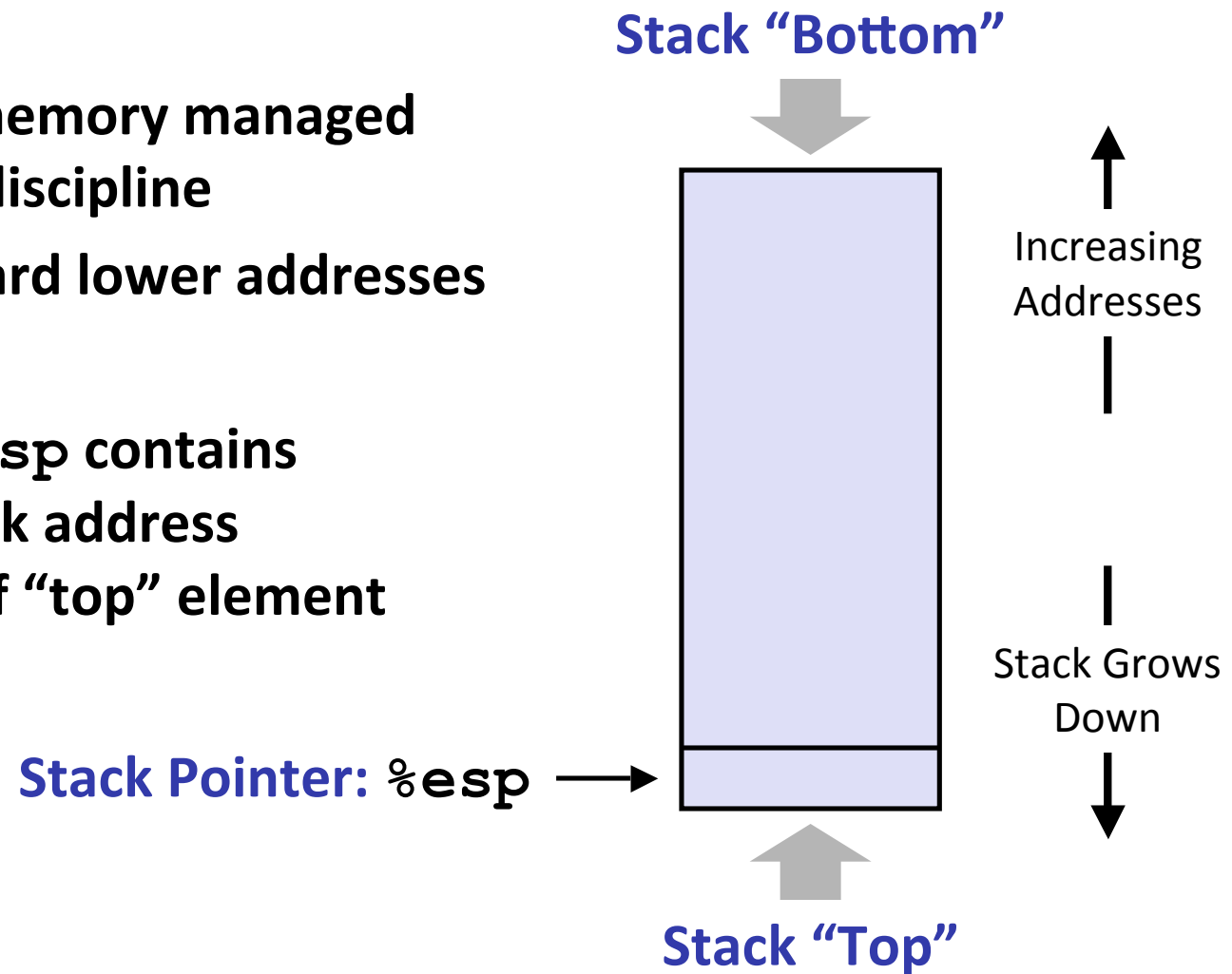


# Today

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

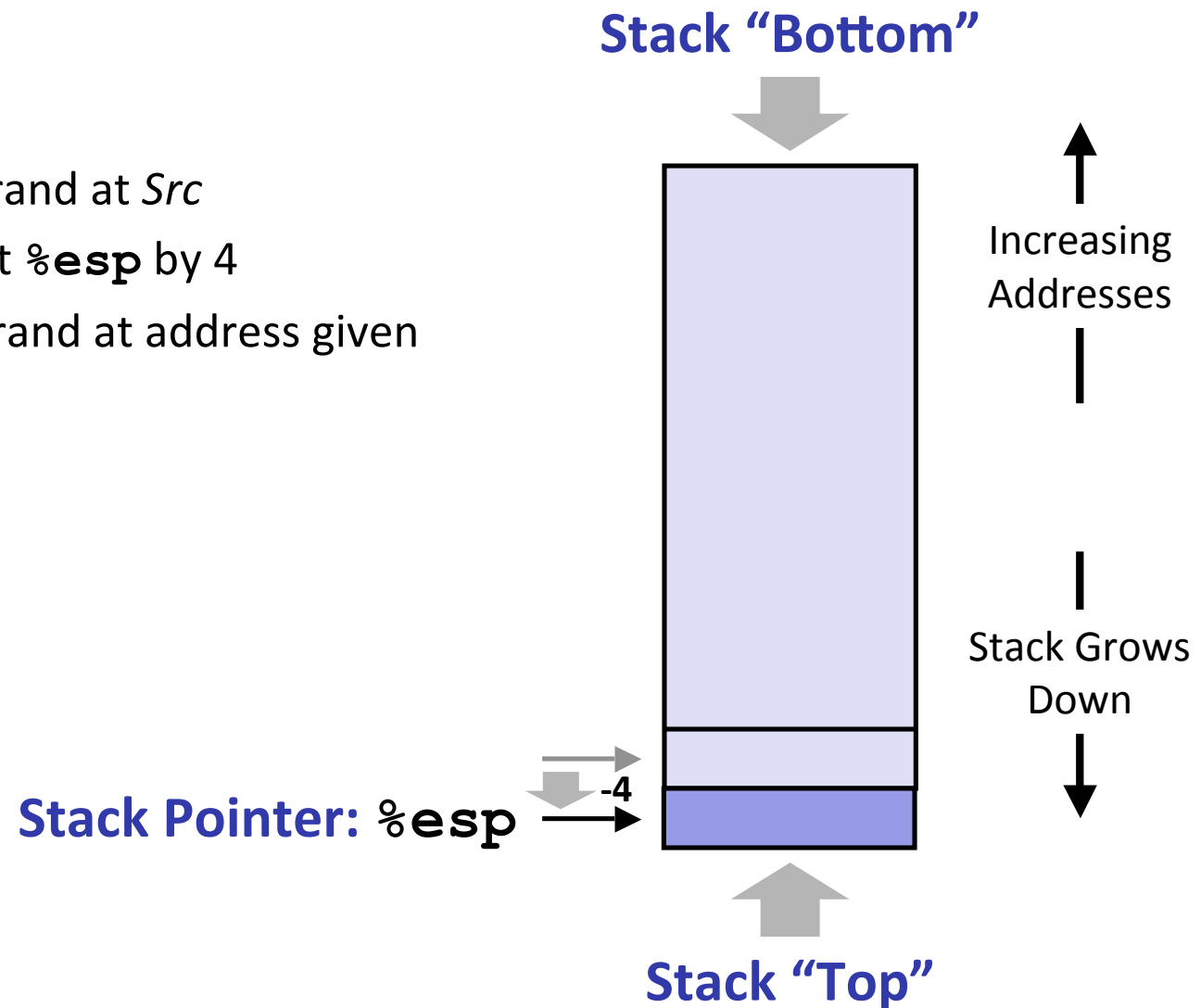
# IA32 Stack

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



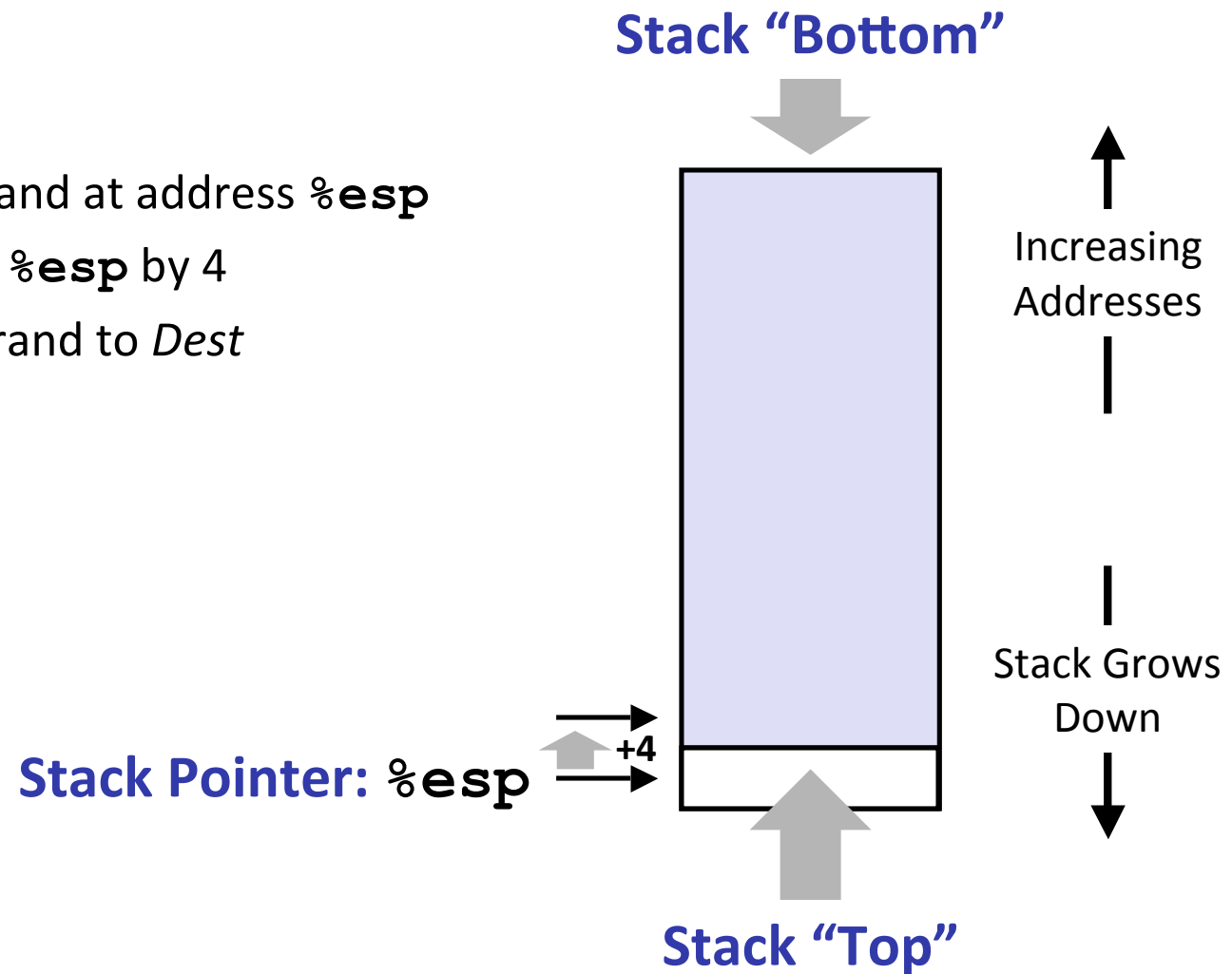
# IA32 Stack: Push

- **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 instruction beyond `call`
  - Example from disassembly

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

- Return address = `0x8048553`

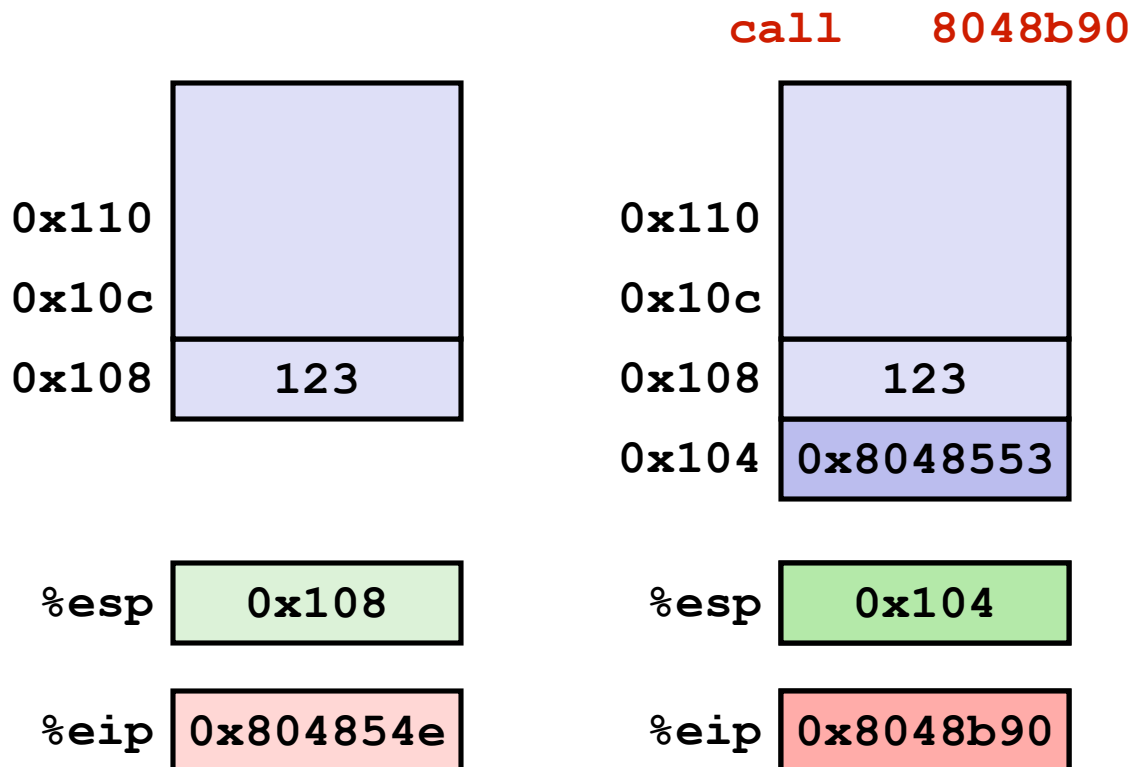
- **Procedure return:** `ret`

- Pop address from stack
  - Jump to address

Think: `popl %eip`

# Procedure Call Example

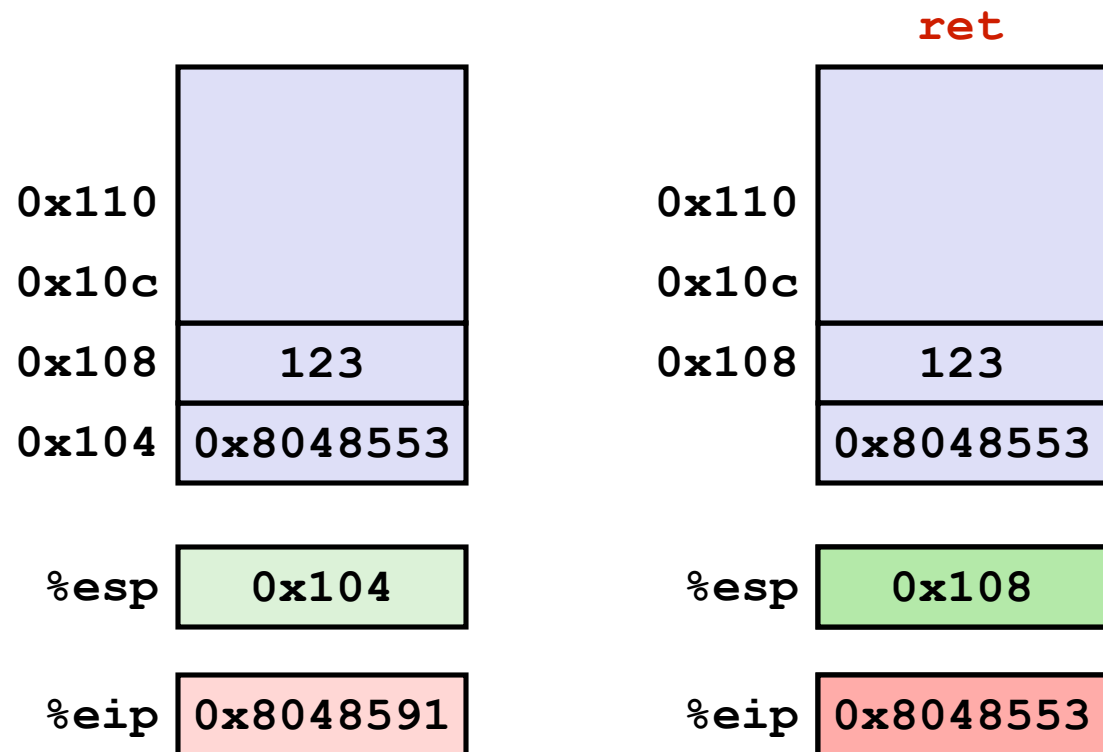
|          |                |       |                |
|----------|----------------|-------|----------------|
| 804854e: | e8 3d 06 00 00 | call  | 8048b90 <main> |
| 8048553: | 50             | pushl | %eax           |



*%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

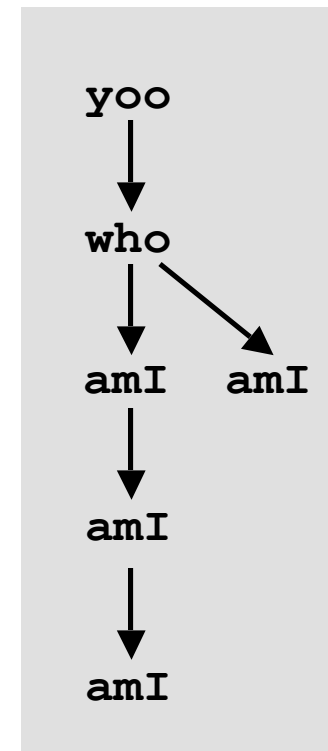
```
yoo (...)  
{  
  .  
  .  
  who () ;  
  .  
  .  
}
```

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

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

Procedure amI is recursive

## Example Call Chain



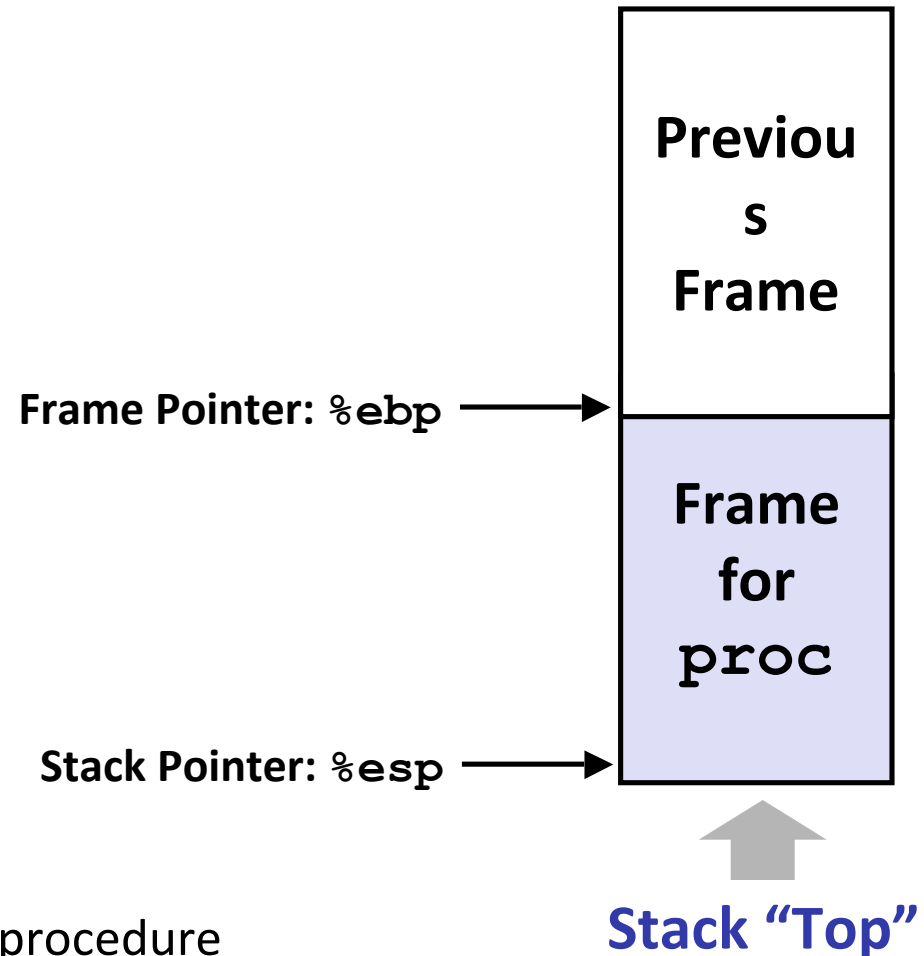
# Stack Frames

## ■ Contents

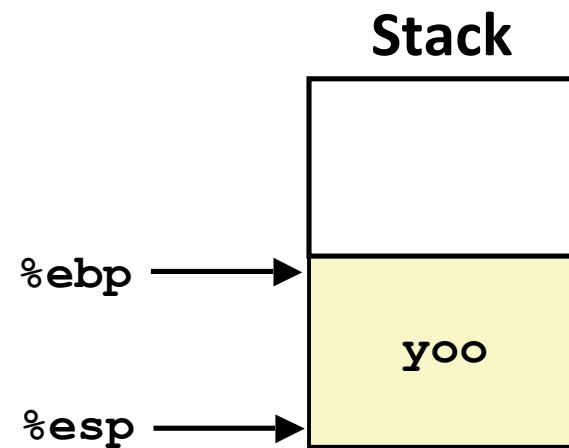
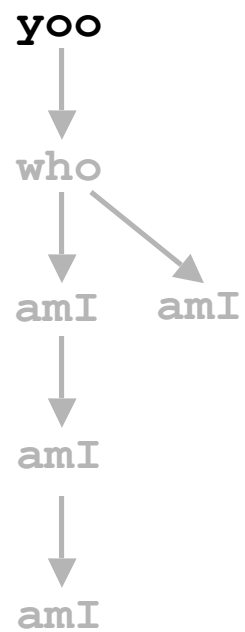
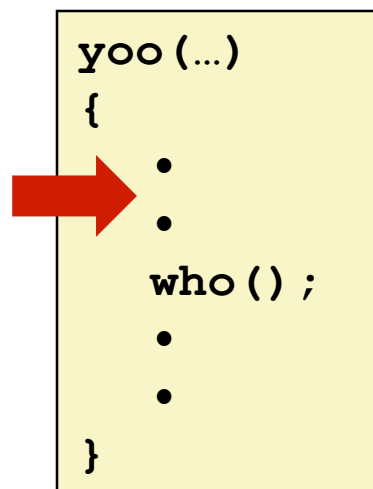
- Local variables
- Return information
- Temporary space

## ■ Management

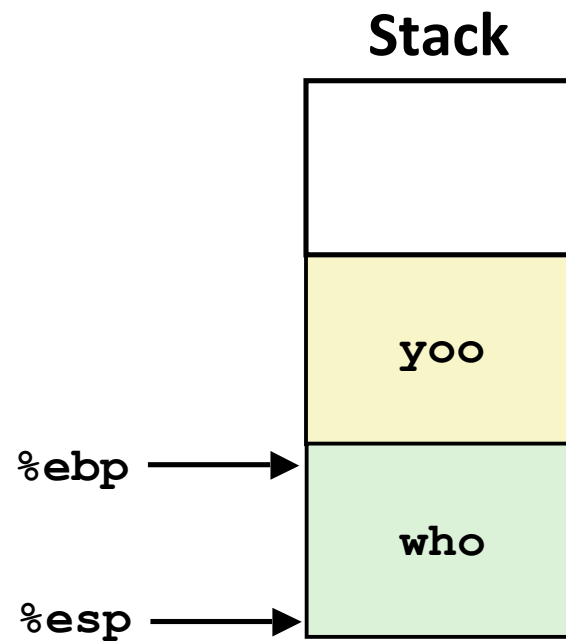
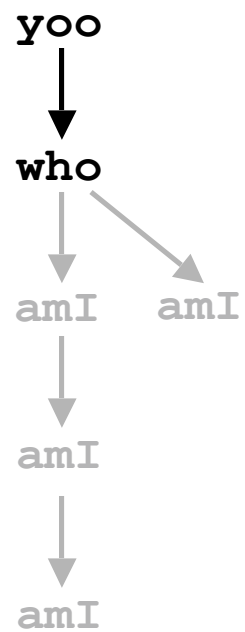
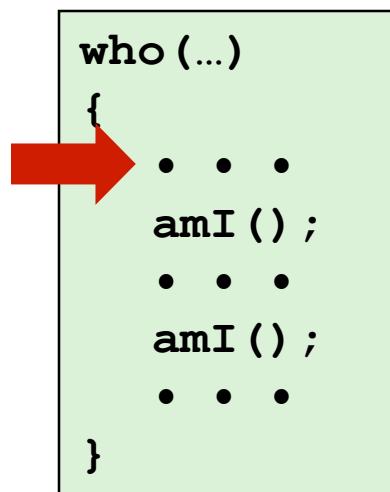
- Space allocated when enter procedure
  - “Set-up” code
- Deallocated when return
  - “Finish” code



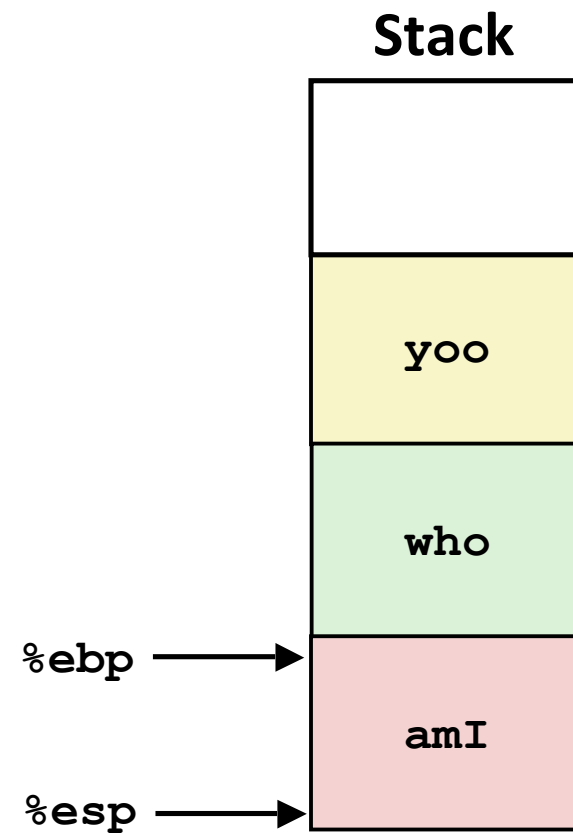
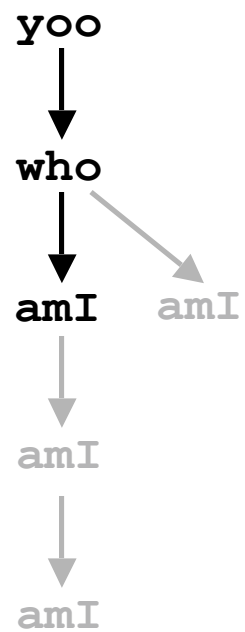
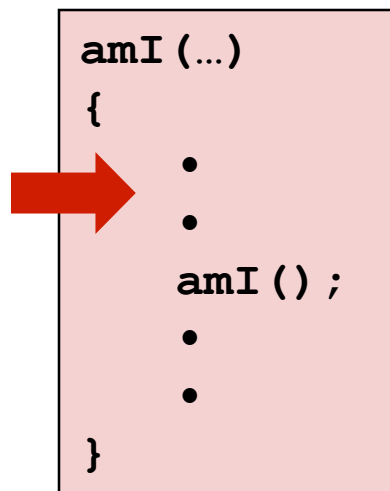
# Example



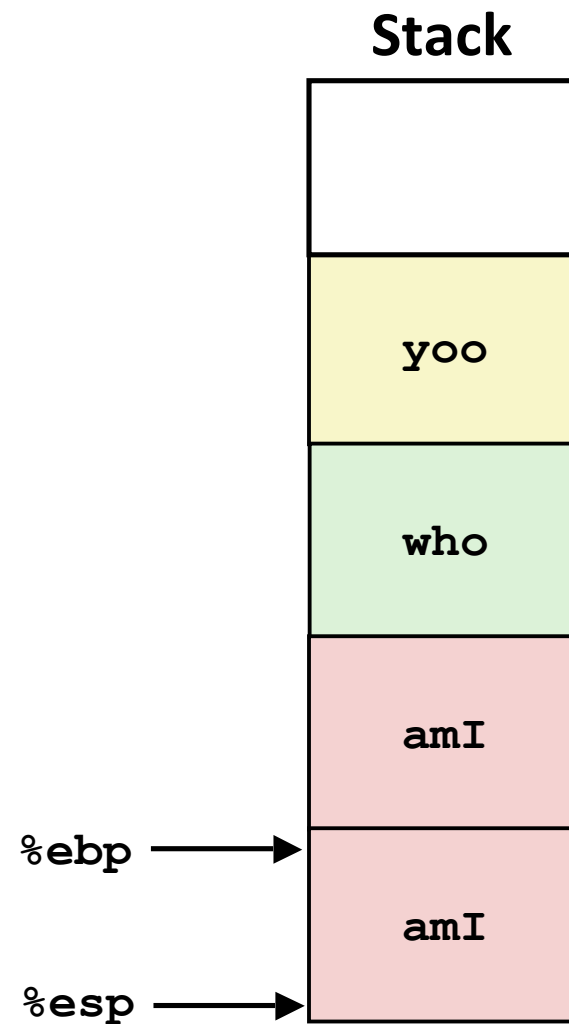
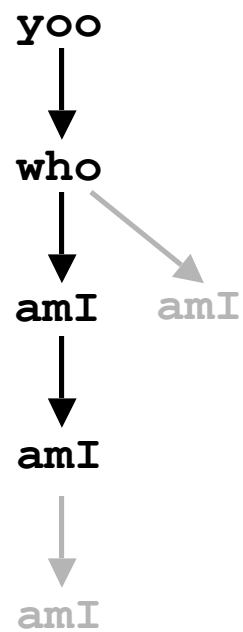
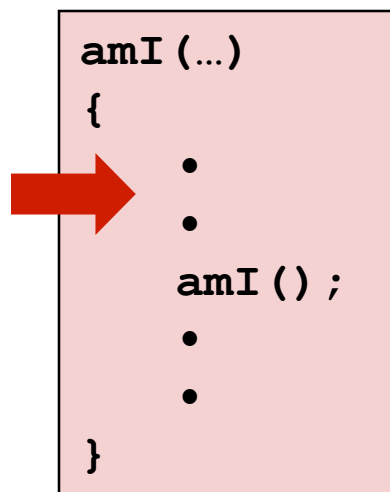
# Example



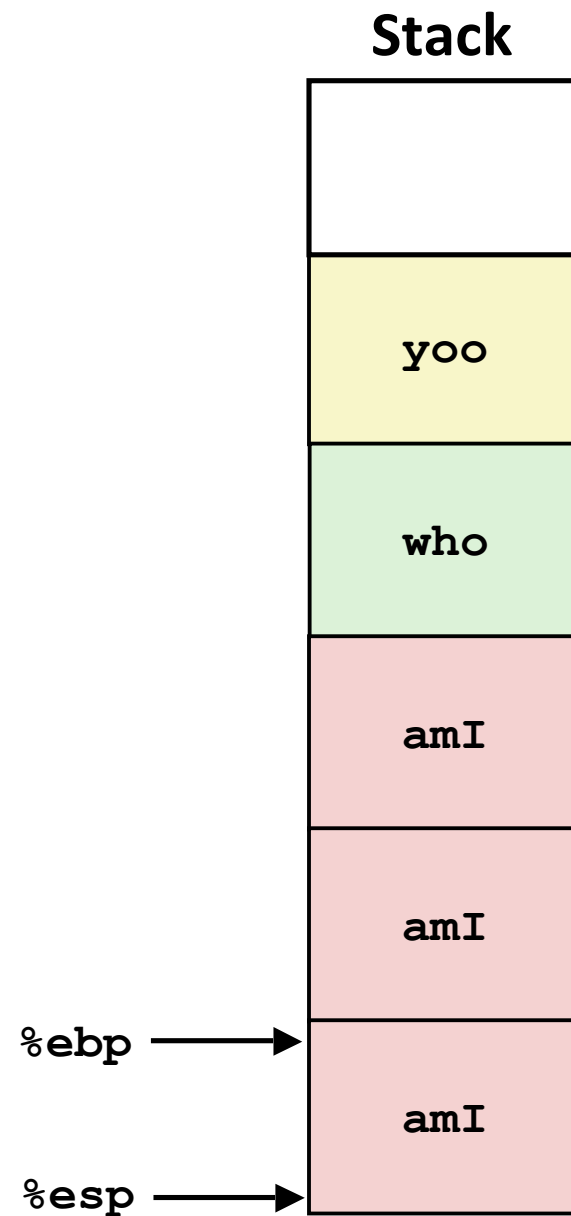
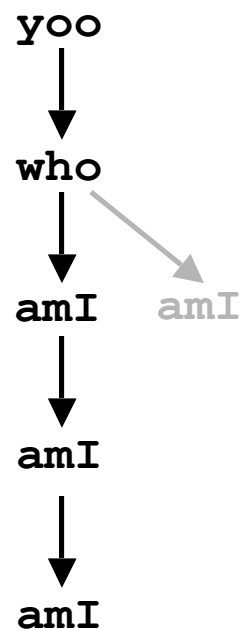
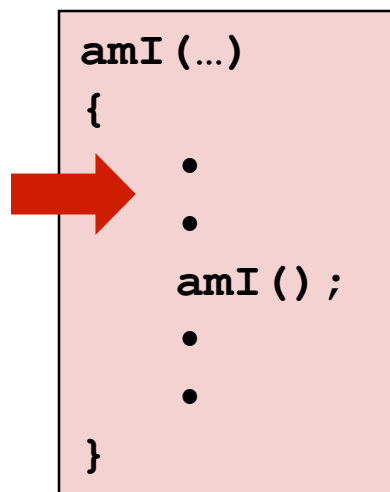
# Example



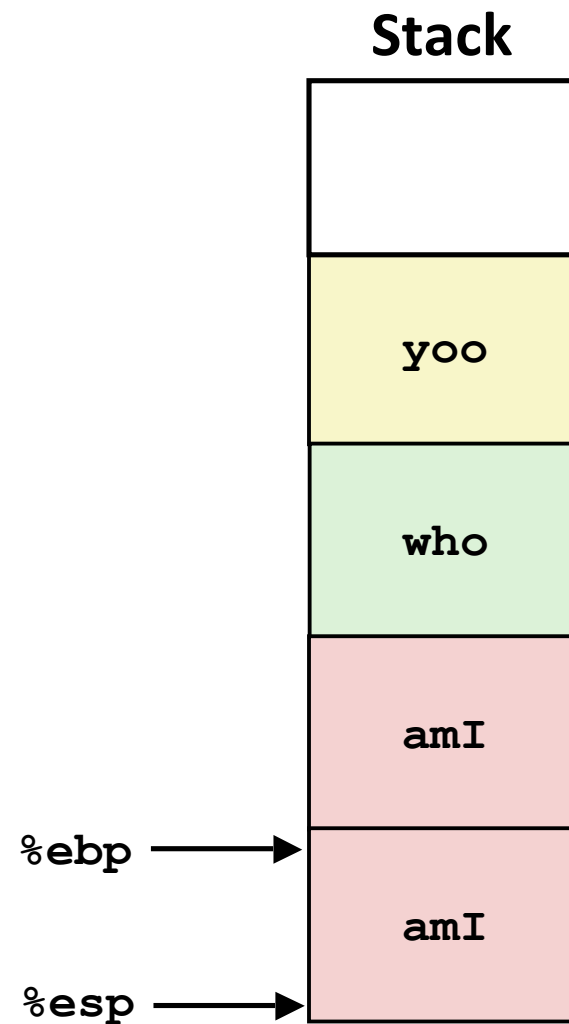
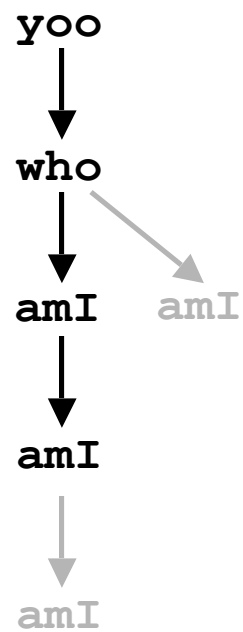
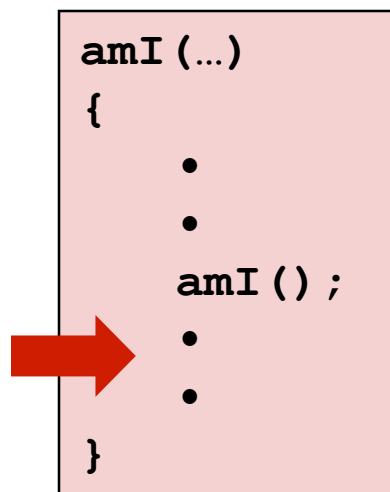
# Example



# Example

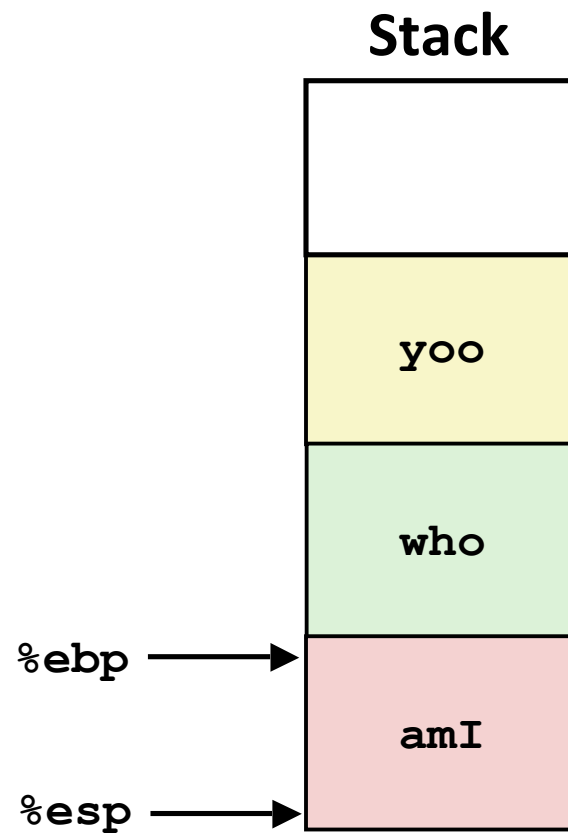
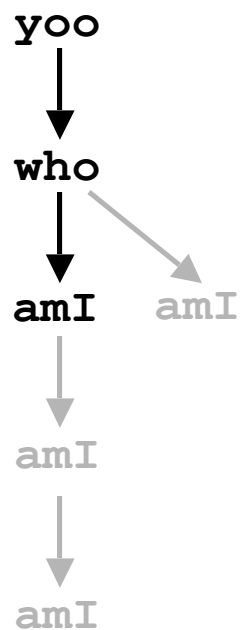
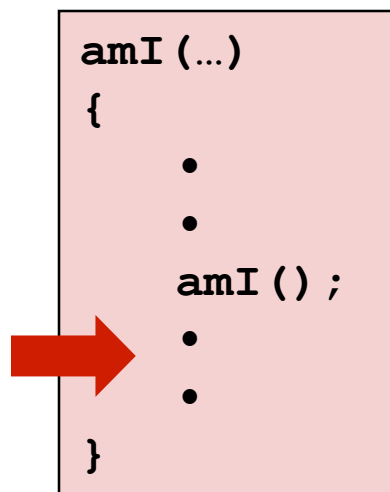


# Example

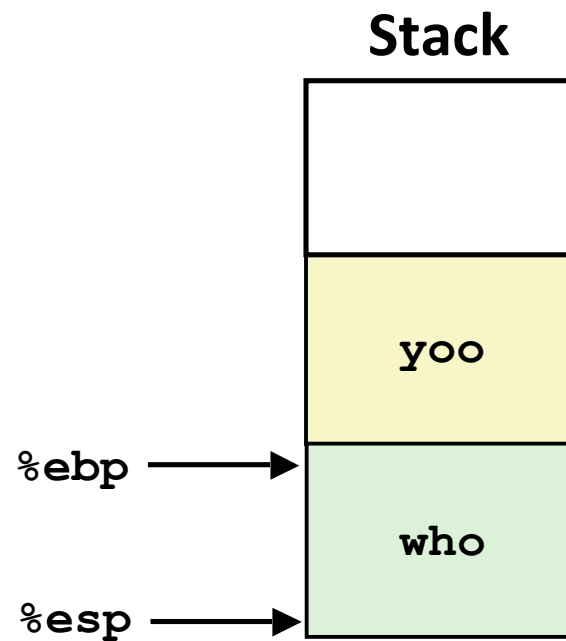
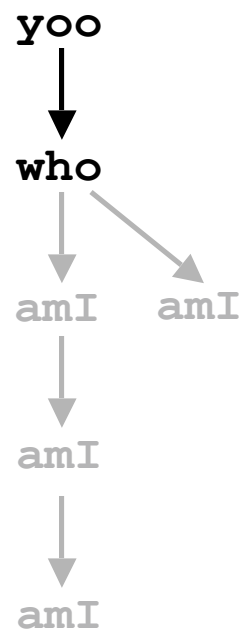
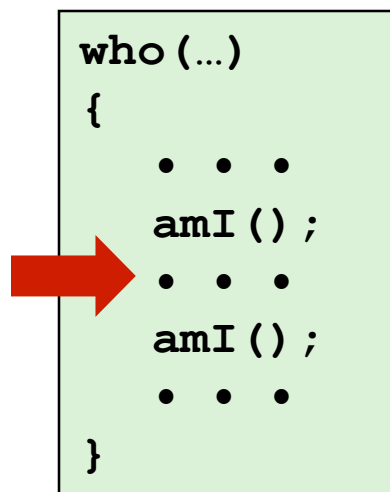




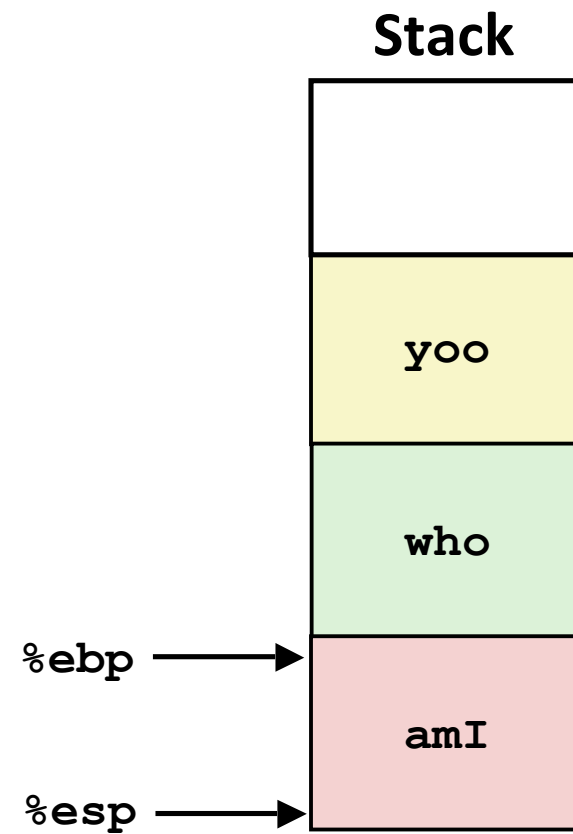
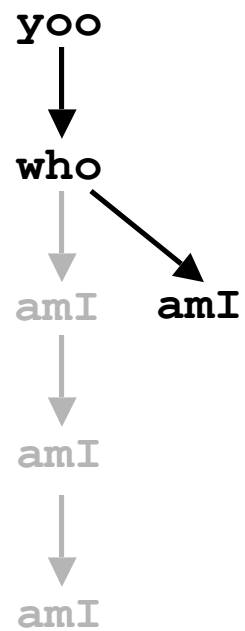
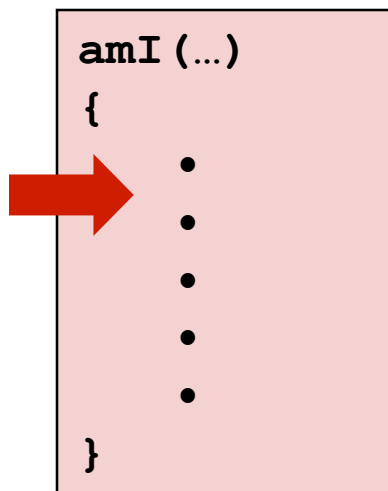
# Example



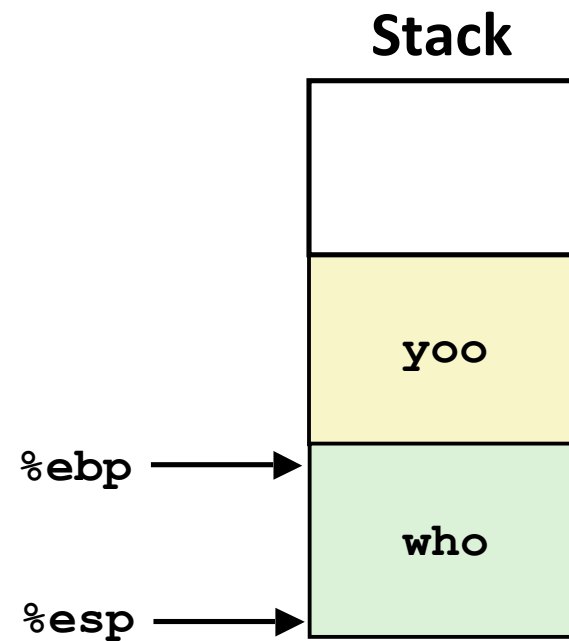
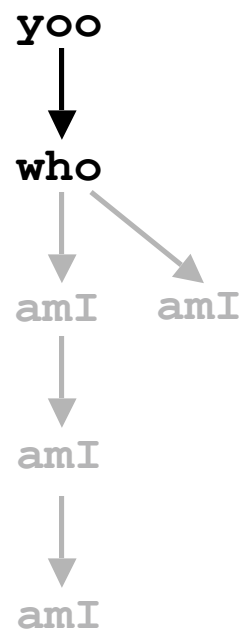
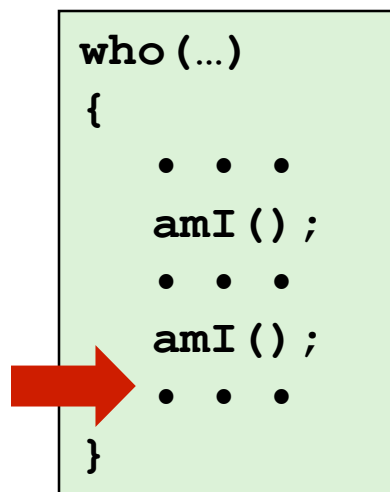
# Example



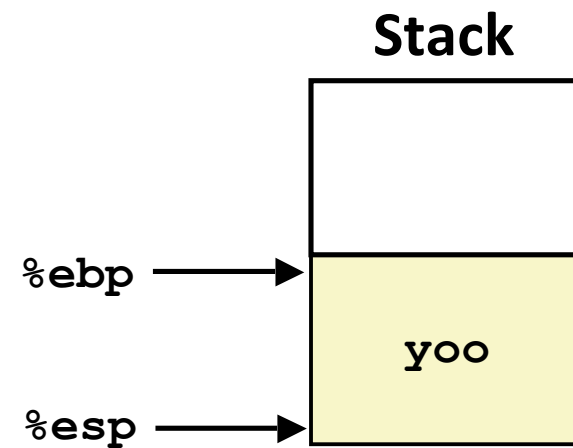
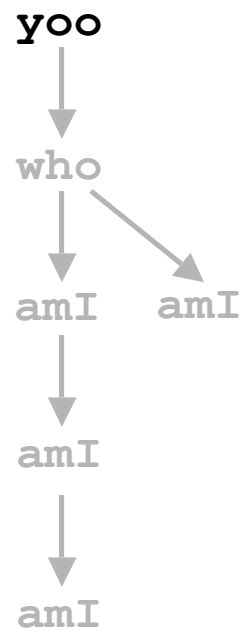
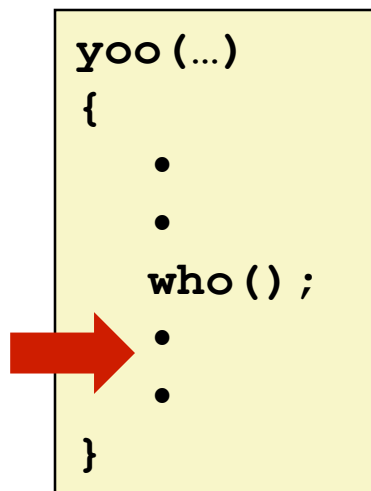
# Example



# Example



# Example



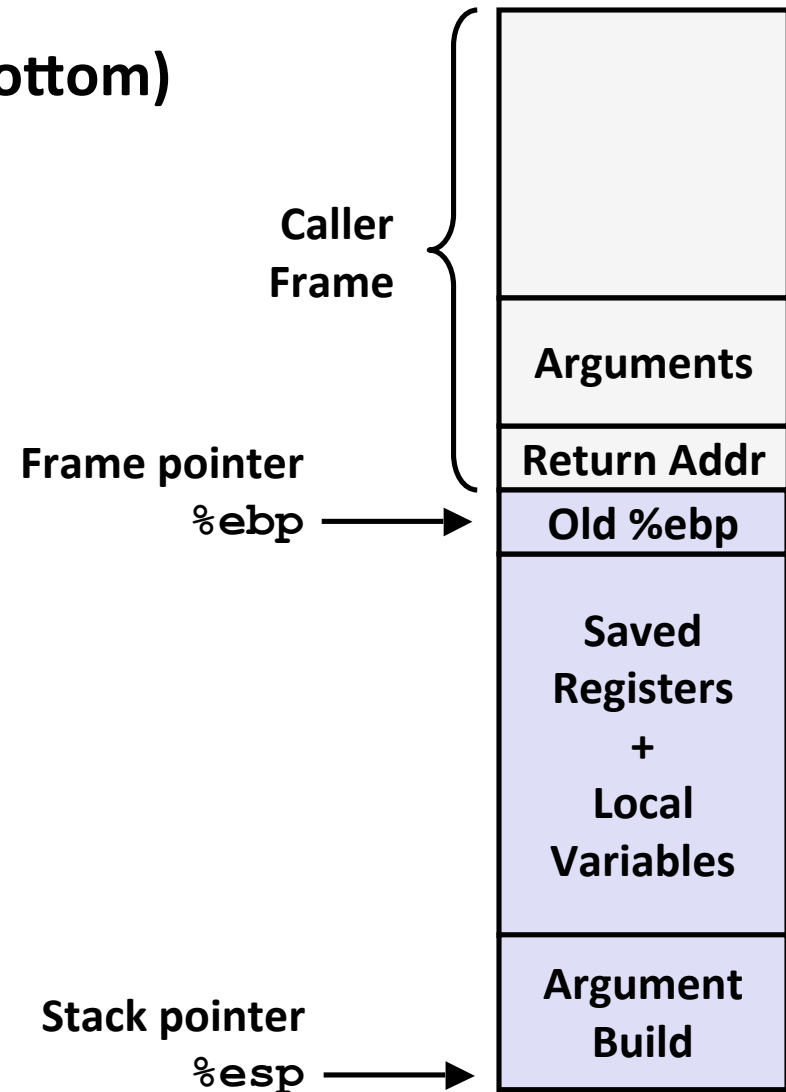
# IA32/Linux Stack Frame

## ■ 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

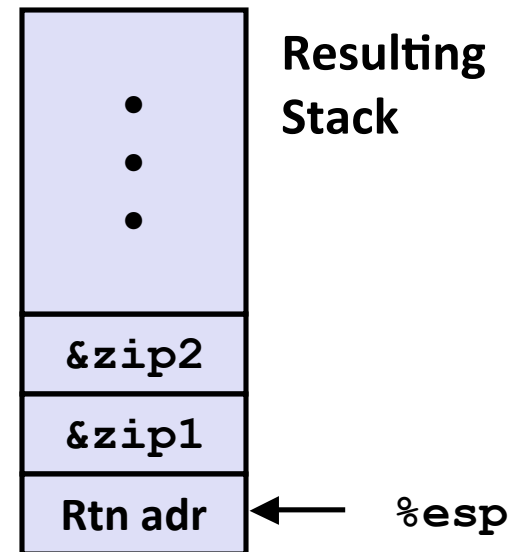
```
int zip1 = 15213;
int zip2 = 91125;

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
    . . .
```



# Revisiting swap

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

swap:

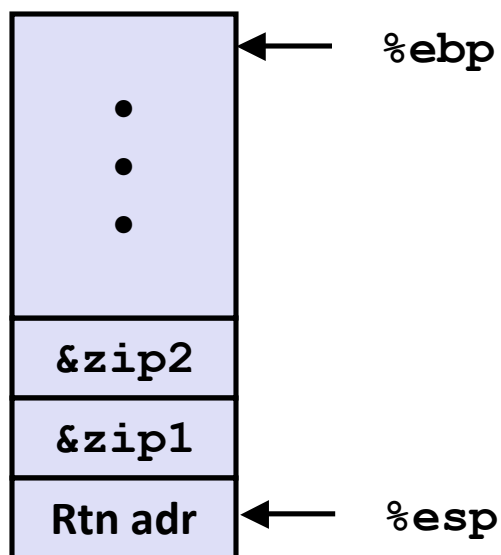
|                                                                                                                     |                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <pre>pushl %ebp movl %esp,%ebp pushl %ebx</pre>                                                                     | <pre>} Set Up</pre> |
| <pre>movl 12(%ebp),%ecx movl 8(%ebp),%edx movl (%ecx),%eax movl (%edx),%ebx movl %eax,(%edx) movl %ebx,(%ecx)</pre> | <pre>} Body</pre>   |
| <pre>movl -4(%ebp),%ebx movl %ebp,%esp popl %ebp ret</pre>                                                          | <pre>} Finish</pre> |

*Do on blackboard?*

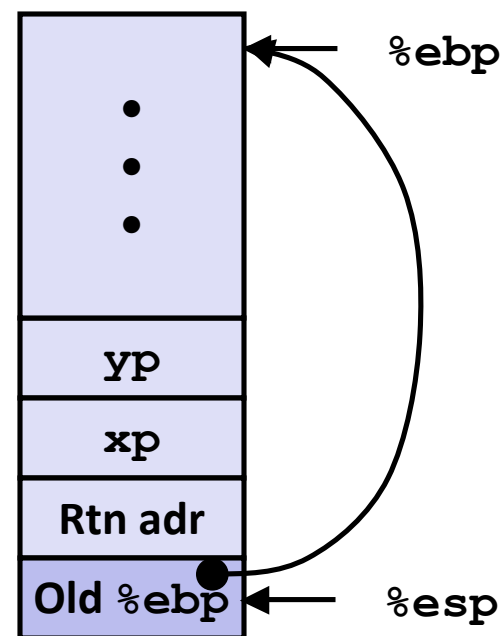


# swap Setup #1

## Entering Stack



## Resulting Stack

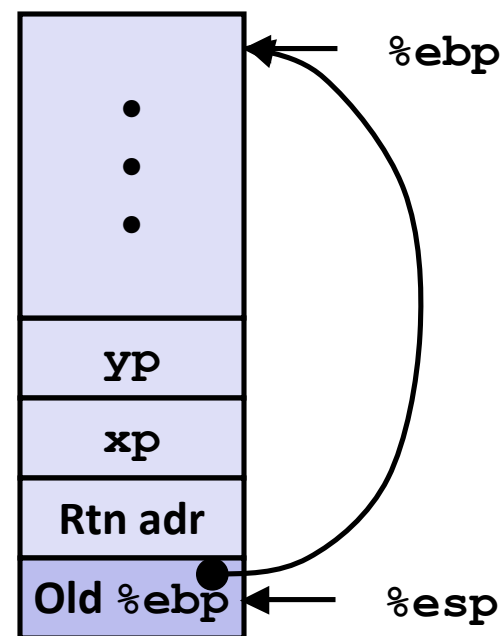
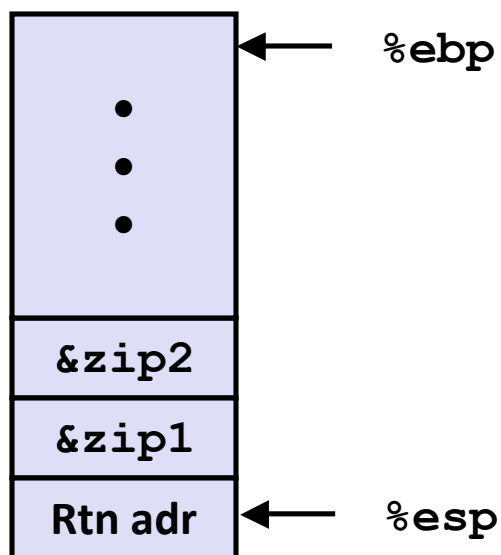


**swap:**

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

# swap Setup #1

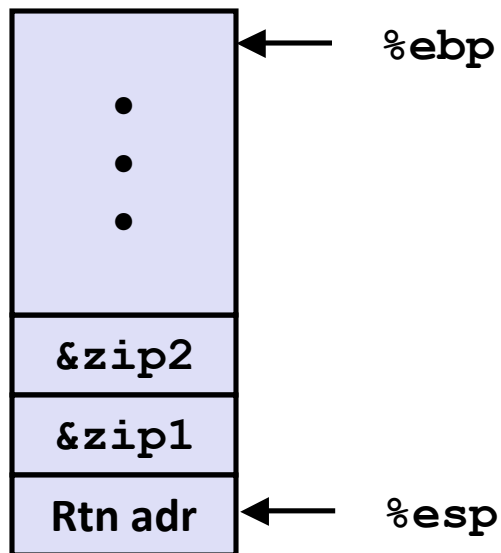
## Entering Stack



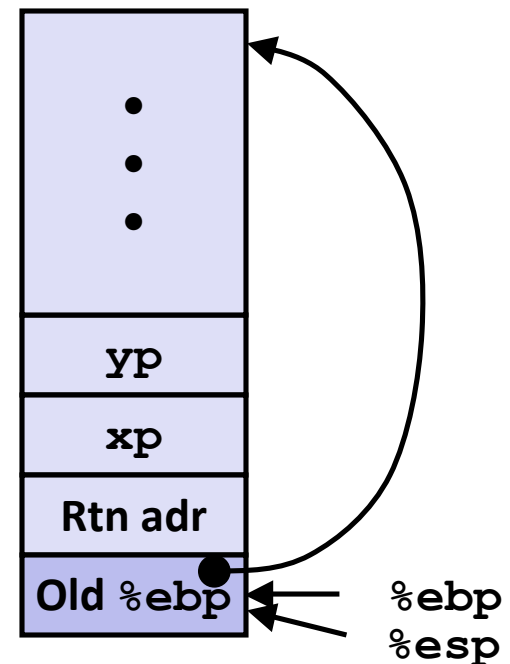
```
swap:  
    pushl %ebp  
    movl %esp, %ebp  
    pushl %ebx
```

# swap Setup #1

## Entering Stack



## Resulting Stack

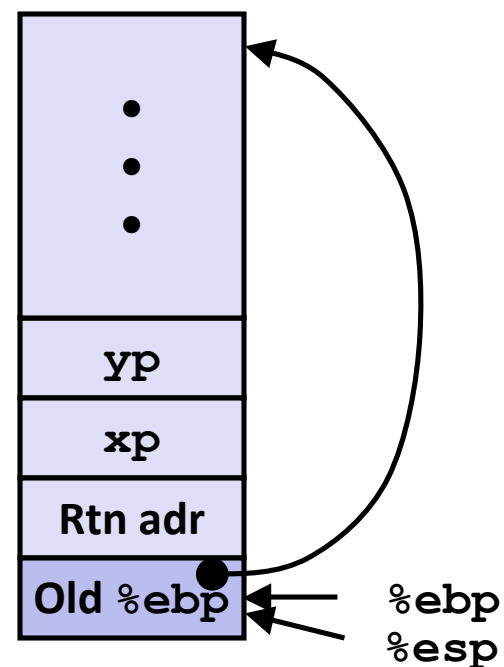
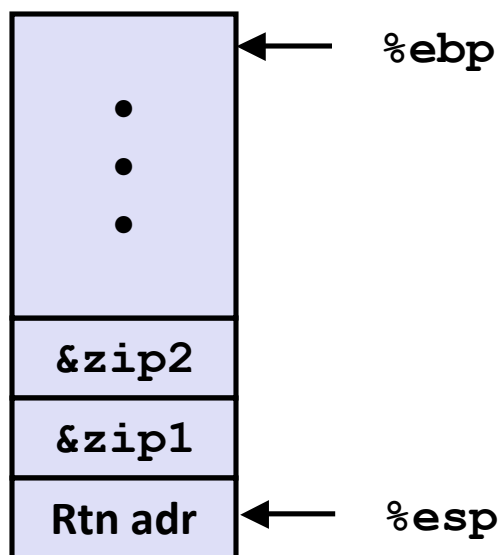


**swap:**

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

# swap Setup #1

## Entering Stack

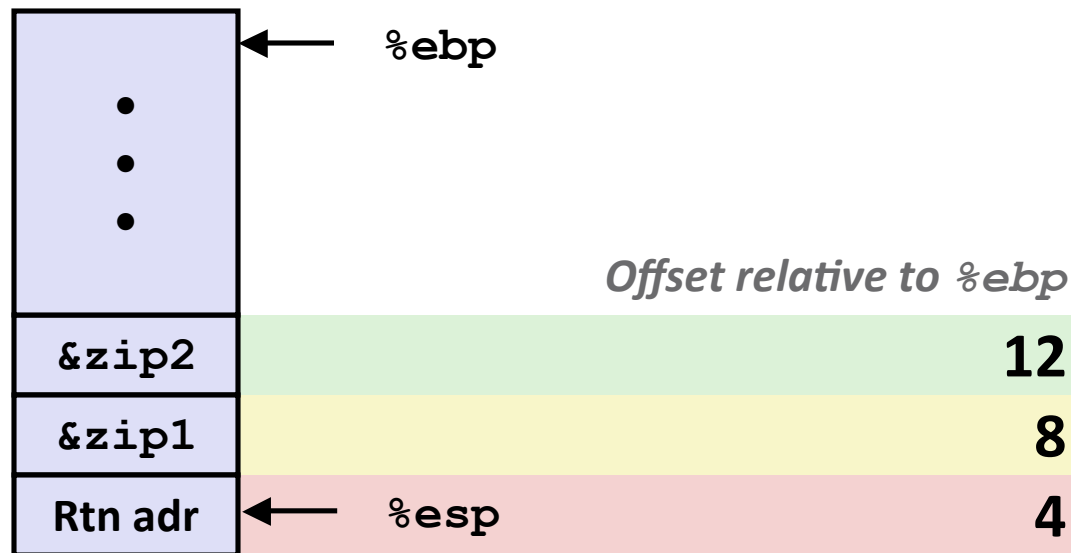


`swap:`

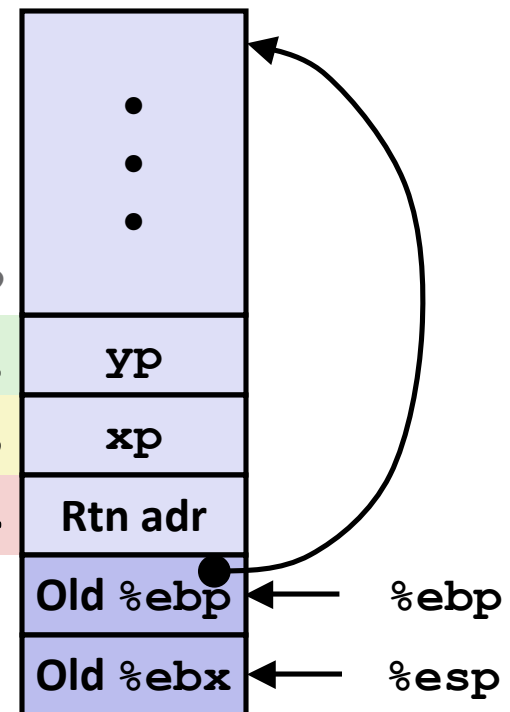
```
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp, %ebp
    pushl %ebx
```

# swap Setup #1

## Entering Stack



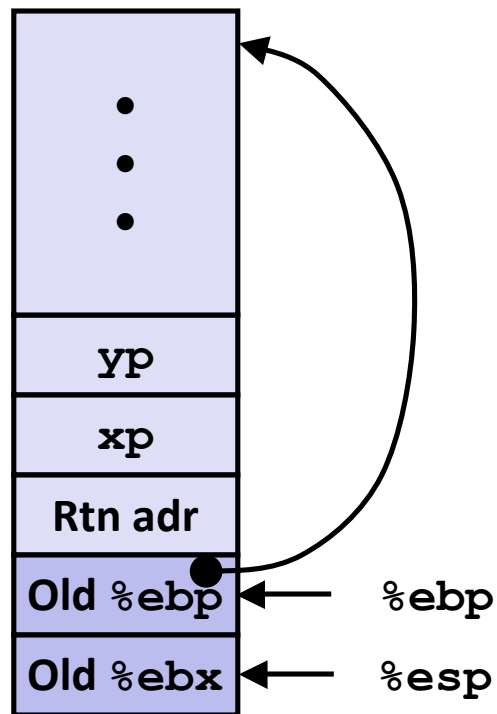
## Resulting Stack



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

# swap Finish #1

swap's Stack

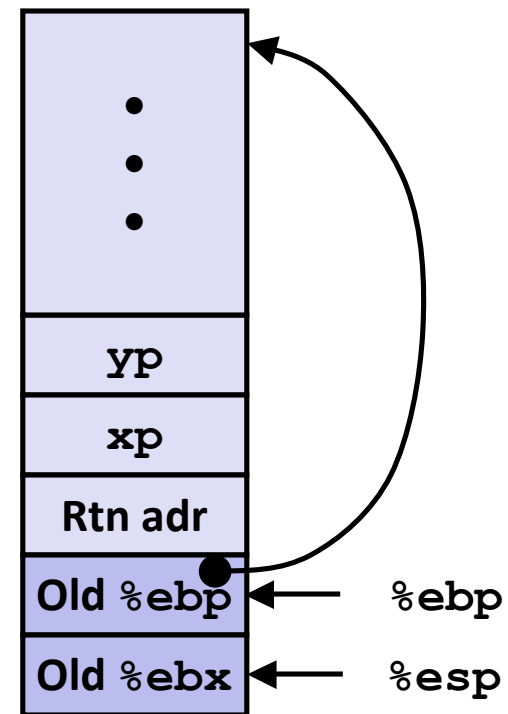


```

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

```

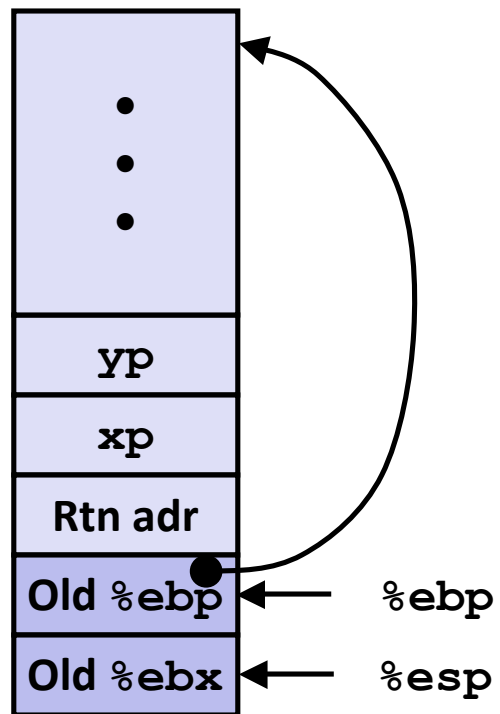
Resulting Stack



**Observation: Saved and restored register `%ebx`**

# swap Finish #2

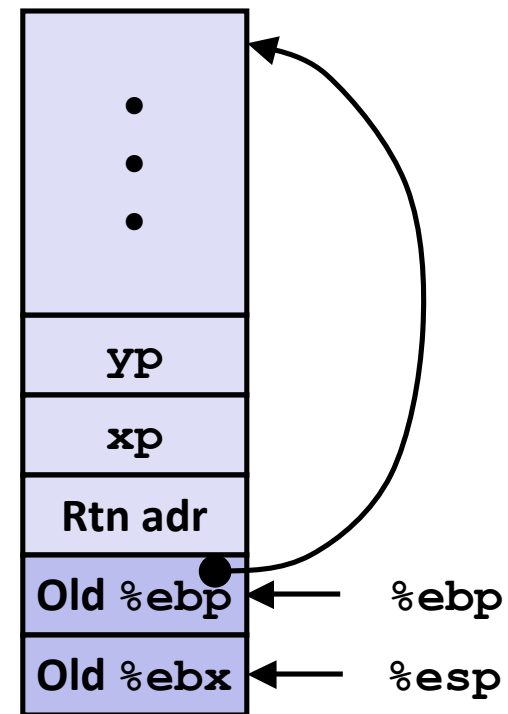
## swap's Stack



```

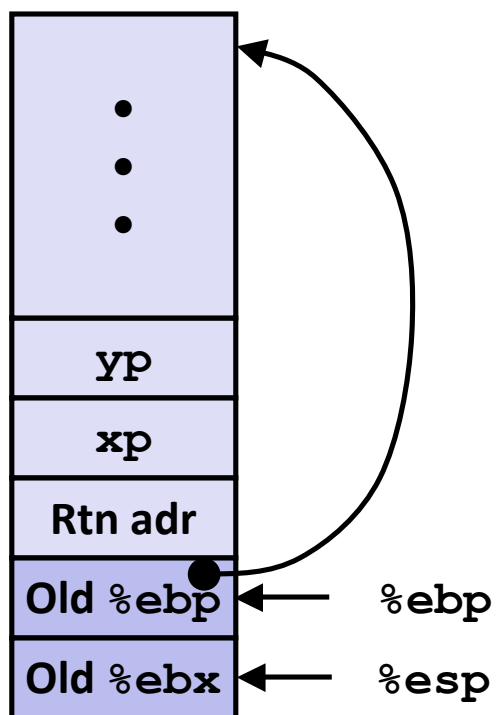
movl -4(%ebp), %ebx
movl %ebp, %esp
popl %ebp
ret

```



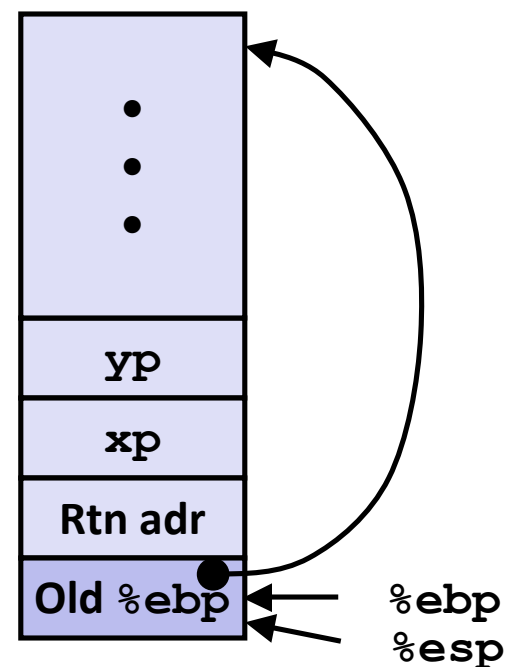
# swap Finish #2

swap's Stack



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

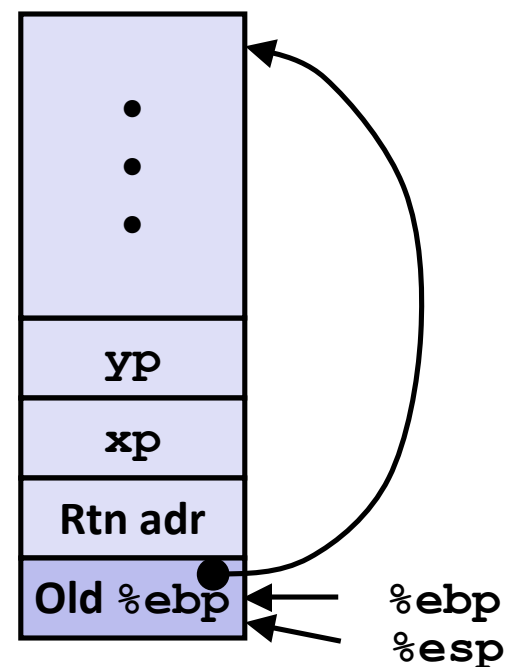
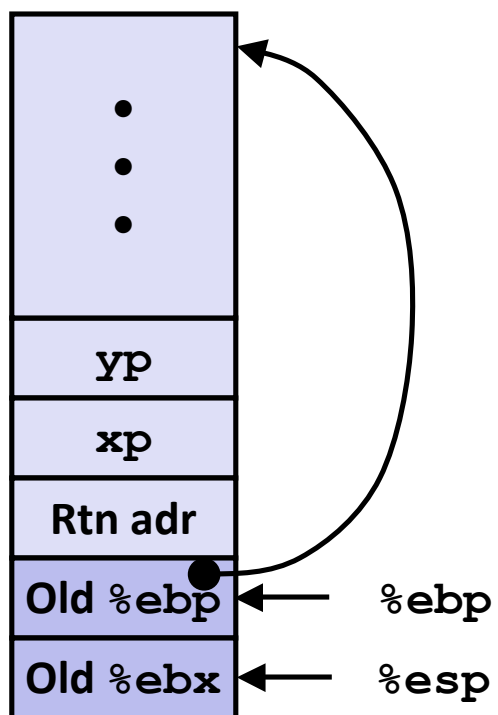
Resulting Stack





# swap Finish #2

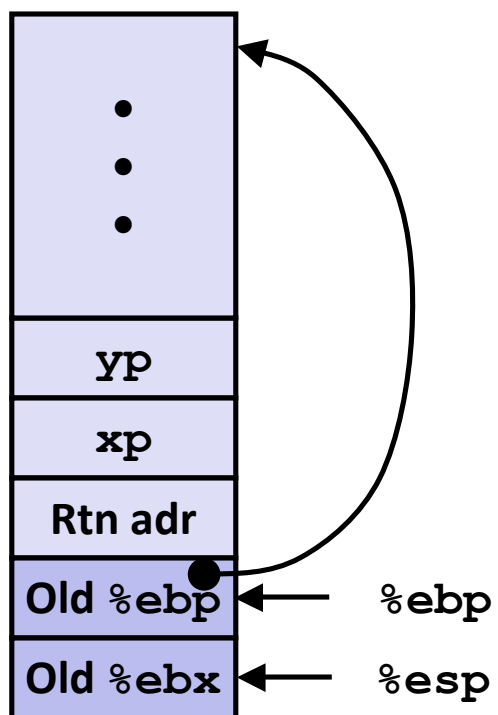
swap's Stack



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

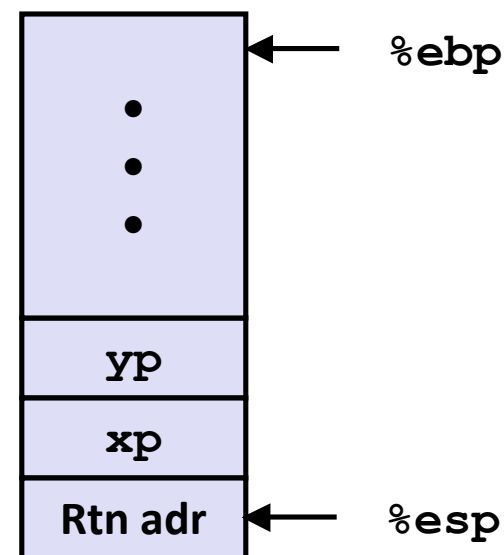
# swap Finish #3

swap's Stack



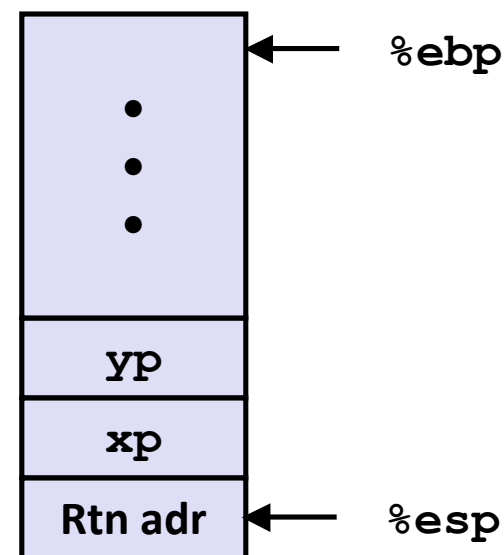
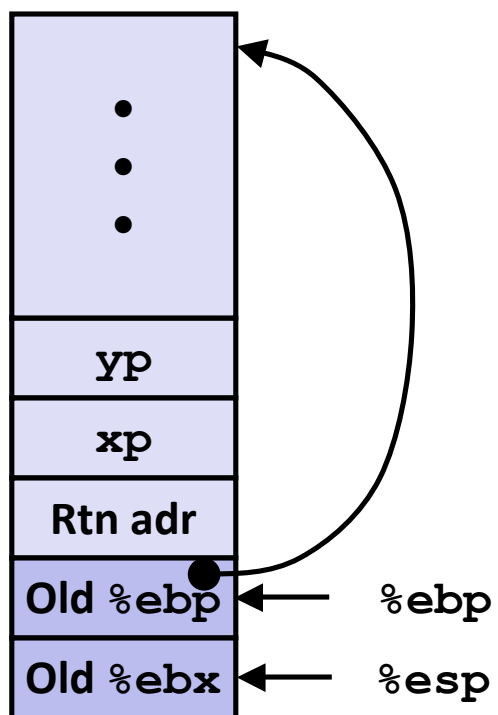
```
movl -4(%ebp), %ebx
movl %ebp, %esp
popl %ebp
ret
```

Resulting Stack



# swap Finish #4

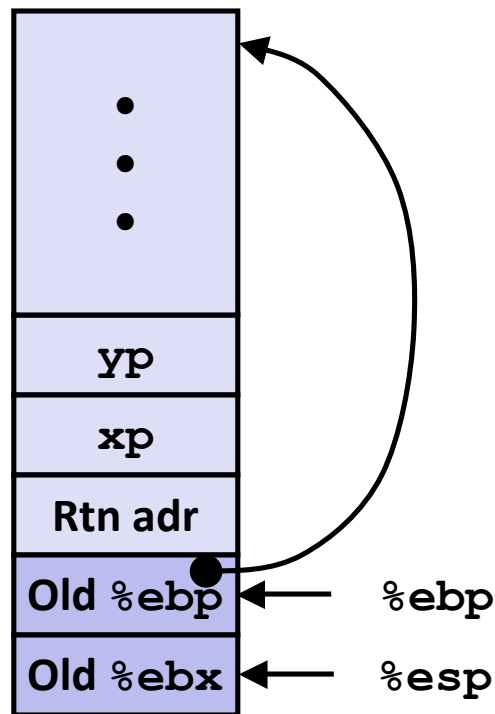
swap's Stack



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

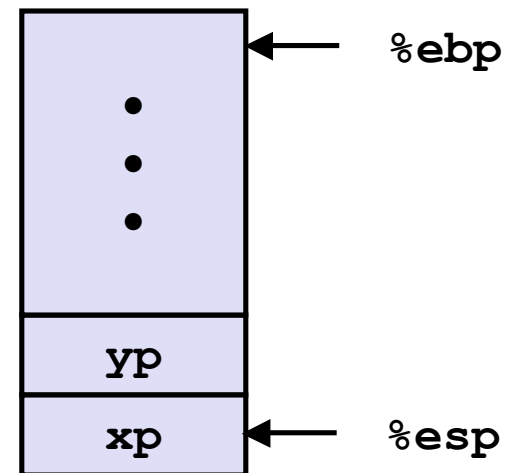
# swap Finish #4

swap' s Stack



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

Resulting Stack



## ■ Observation

- Saved & restored register %ebx
- Didn't do so for %eax, %ecx, or %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     0xffffffff8(%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`

# 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

## ■ **%eax, %edx, %ecx**

- Caller saves prior to call if values are used later

## ■ **%eax**

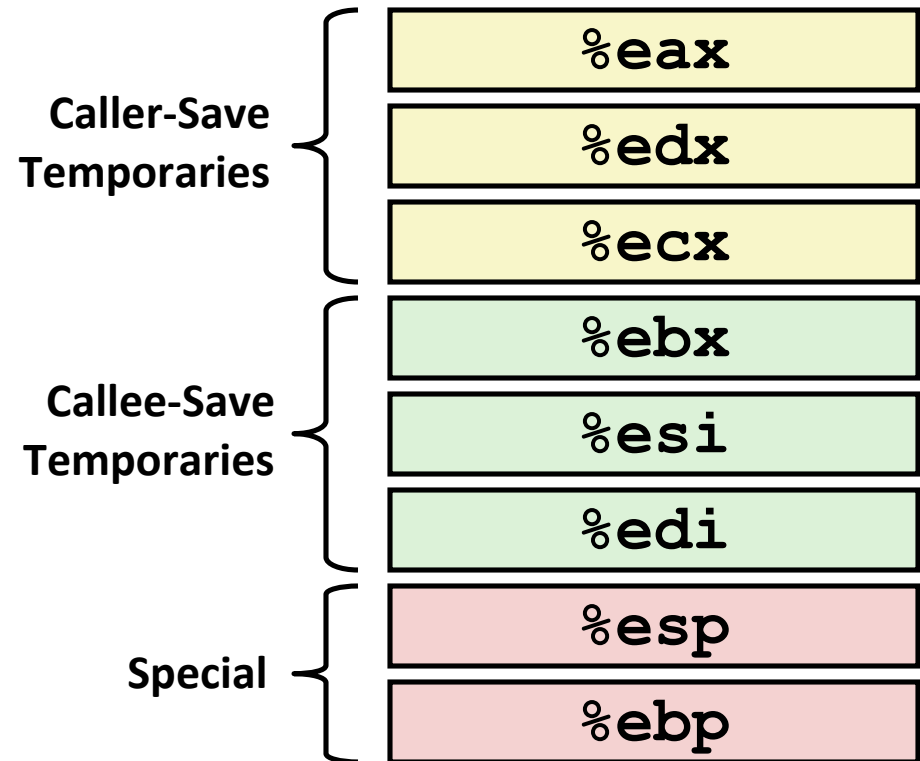
- also used to return integer value

## ■ **%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 & restore 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

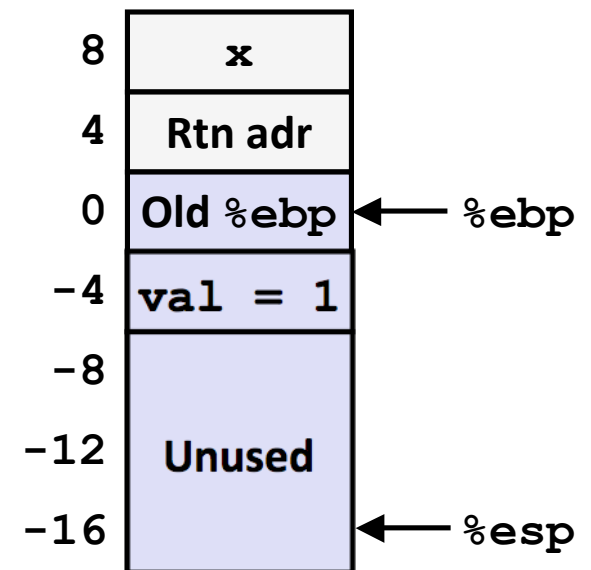
# Creating & Initializing Pointer

```
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
    movl %esp, %ebp
    subl $16, %esp
    movl 8(%ebp), %edx
    movl $1, -4(%ebp)
```



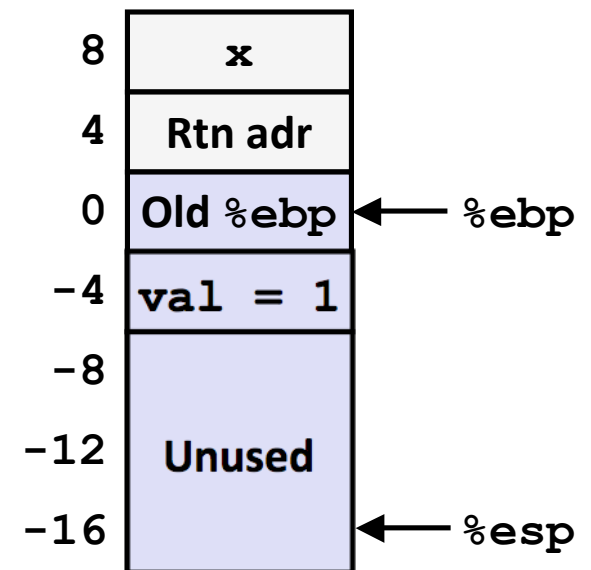
# Creating & Initializing Pointer

```
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
```



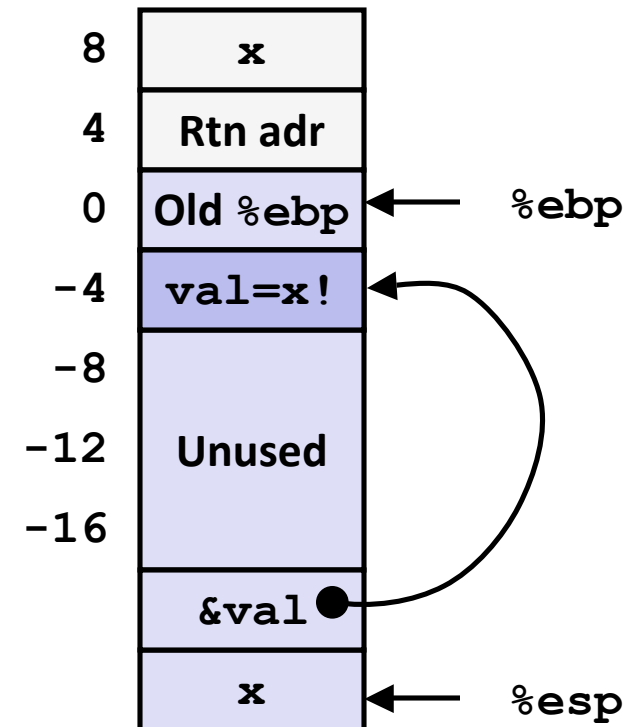
# Passing Pointer

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

Calling s\_helper from sfact

```
leal -4(%ebp), %eax
pushl %eax
pushl %edx
call s_helper
movl -4(%ebp), %eax
. . .
```

Stack at time of call



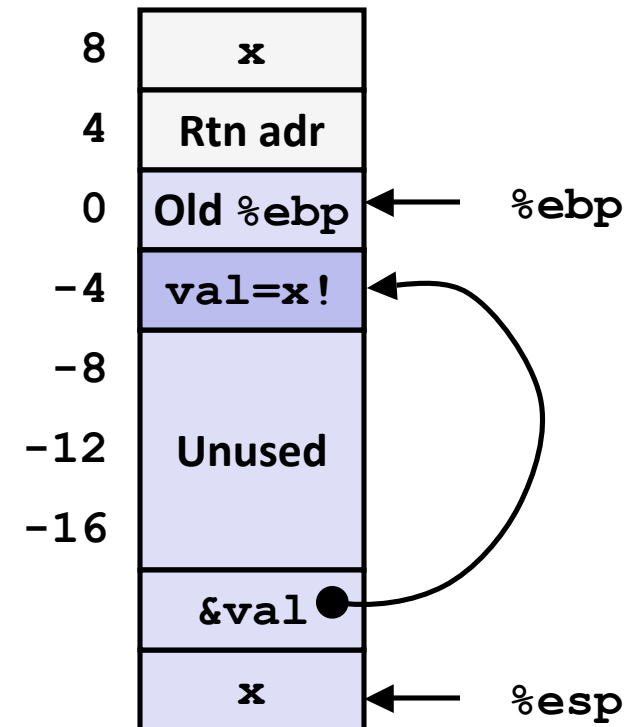
# Passing Pointer

```
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
```

## Stack at time of call



# 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

