

15-213
 "The course that gives CMU its Zip!"

Machine-Level Programming III:
 Procedures
 February 6, 2001

Topics

- IA32 stack discipline
- Register saving conventions
- Creating pointers to local variables
- Stack buffer overflow exploits
 - finger
 - AIM (AOL Instant Messenger)

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IA32 Stack

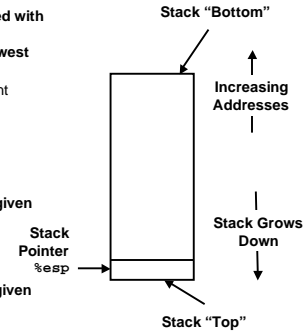
- Region of memory managed with stack discipline
- Register `%esp` indicates lowest allocated position in stack
 - i.e., address of top element

Pushing

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

Popping

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

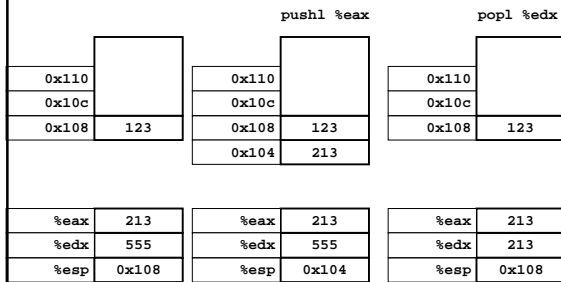


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Stack Operation Examples



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Procedure Control Flow

Use stack to support procedure call and return

Procedure call:

`call labe1` Push return address on stack; Jump to `labe1`

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

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Procedure Call / Return Example

```

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

```

call 8048b90 ret

0x110	0x110	0x110
0x10c	0x10c	0x10c
0x108	0x108	0x108
	0x104	0x108
	0x104	0x108
	0x104	0x108
%esp	0x108	%esp
	0x104	0x108
%eip	0x804854e	%eip
	0x8048b90	0x8048553

%eip is program counter

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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

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Call Chain Example

Code Structure

```

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

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

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

```

- Procedure amI recursive

Call Chain

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IA32 Stack Structure

Stack Growth

- Toward lower addresses

Stack Pointer

- Address of next available location in stack
- Use register %esp

Frame Pointer

- Start of current stack frame
- Use register %ebp

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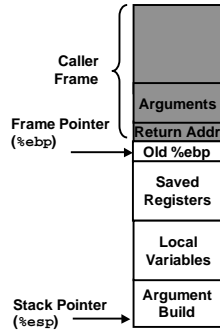
IA32/Linux Stack Frame

Callee Stack Frame ("Top" to Bottom)

- Parameters for called functions
- 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



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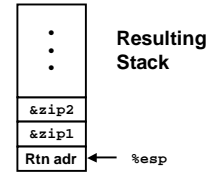
Revisiting swap

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

void call_swap()
{
    swap(&zip1, &zip2);
}
```

```
call_swap:
    . . .
    pushl $zip2
    pushl $zip1
    call swap
    . . .
```

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



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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 (%edx), %eax
    movl (%edx), %ebx
    movl %eax, (%edx)
    movl %ebx, (%ecx)
    . . .
    movl -4(%ebp), %ebx
    movl %ebp, %esp
    popl %ebp
    ret
```

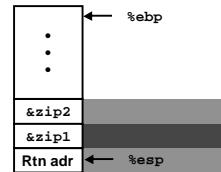
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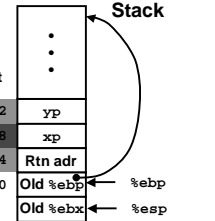
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swap Setup

Entering Stack



Resulting Stack



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

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swap Finish

swap's Stack

•
•
•
yp
xp
Rtn adr
Old %ebp
Old %ebx

Offset

12

8

4

0

-4

Exiting Stack

•
•
•
&zip2
&zip1

← %ebp

← %esp

```

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

```

Observation

- Saved & restored register %ebx
- Didn't do so for %eax, %ecx, or %edx

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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

Conventions

- "Caller Save"
 - Caller saves temporary in its frame before calling
- "Callee Save"
 - Callee saves temporary in its frame before using

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IA32/Linux Register Usage

- Surmised by looking at code examples

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	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">%eax</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">%edx</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">%ecx</td></tr> </table>	%eax	%edx	%ecx
%eax				
%edx				
%ecx				
Callee-Save Temporaries	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">%ebx</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">%esi</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">%edi</td></tr> </table>	%ebx	%esi	%edi
%ebx				
%esi				
%edi				
Special	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">%esp</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">%ebp</td></tr> </table>	%esp	%ebp	
%esp				
%ebp				

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Recursive Factorial

```

int rfact(int x)
{
    int rval;
    if (x <= 1)
        return 1;
    rval = rfact(x-1);
    return rval * x;
}

```

```

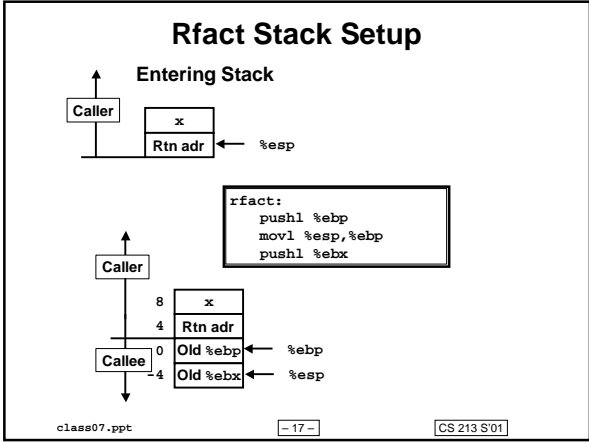
.globl rfact
.type rfact,@function
rfact:
    pushl %ebp
    movl %esp,%ebp
    pushl %ebx
    movl 8(%ebp),%ebx
    cmpl $1,%ebx
    jle .L78
    leal -1(%ebx),%eax
    pushl %eax
    call rfact
    imull %ebx,%eax
    jmp .L79
.L78:
    .align 4
.L79:
    movl $1,%eax
.L79:
    movl -4(%ebp),%ebx
    movl %ebp,%esp
    popl %ebp
    ret

```

Complete Assembly

- Assembler directives
 - Lines beginning with "."
 - Not of concern to us
- Labels
 - .Lxx
- Actual instructions

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Rfact Body

```

movl 8(%ebp),%ebx # ebx = x
cmpl $1,%ebx     # Compare x : 1
jle .L78         # If <= goto Term
leal -1(%ebx),%eax # eax = x-1
pushl %eax       # Push x-1
call rfact       # rfact(x-1)
imull %ebx,%eax  # rval * x
jmp .L79         # Goto done
.L78:            # Term:
movl $1,%eax    # return val = 1
.L79:            # Done:
  
```

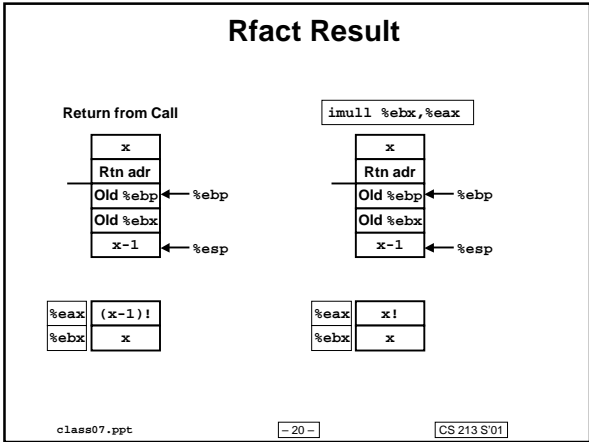
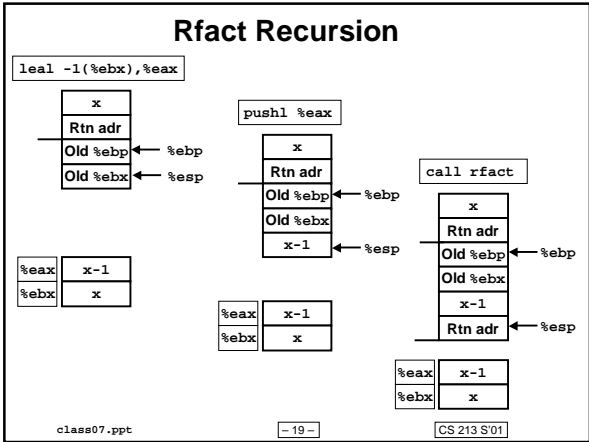
```

int rfact(int x)
{
    int rval;
    if (x <= 1)
        return 1;
    rval = rfact(x-1);
    return rval * x;
}
  
```

Registers

- \$ebx Stored value of x
- \$eax
 - Temporary value of x-1
 - Returned value from rfact(x-1)
 - Returned value from this call

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Rfact Completion

```

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

```

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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
- Uses tail recursion
 - But GCC only partially optimizes it

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Creating & Initializing Pointer

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

```

Using Stack for Local Variable

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

```

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

```

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Passing Pointer

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

```

```

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

```

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Using Pointer

```
void s_helper
(int x, int *accum)
{
    . . .
    int z = *accum * x;
    *accum = z;
    . . .
}
```

```
. . .
movl %ecx,%eax # z = x
imull (%edx),%eax # z *= *accum
movl %eax,(%edx) # *accum = z
. . .
```

- Register `%ecx` holds `x`
- Register `%edx` holds `accum`
 - Use `access (%edx)` to reference memory

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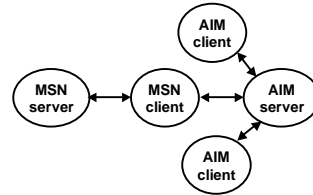
Internet worm and IM War

November, 1988

- Internet Worm attacks thousands of Internet hosts.
- How did it happen?

July, 1999

- Microsoft launches MSN Messenger (instant messaging system).
- Messenger clients can access popular AOL Instant Messaging Service (AIM) servers



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Internet Worm and IM War (cont)

August 1999

- Mysteriously, Messenger clients can no longer access AIM servers.
- Even though the AIM protocol is an open, published standard.
- Microsoft and AOL begin the IM war:
 - AOL changes server to disallow Messenger clients
 - Microsoft makes changes to clients to defeat AOL changes.
 - At least 13 such skirmishes.
- How did it happen?

The Internet Worm and AOL/Microsoft War were both based on *stack buffer overflow* exploits!

- many Unix functions, such as `gets()` and `strcpy()`, do not check argument sizes.
- allows target buffers to overflow.

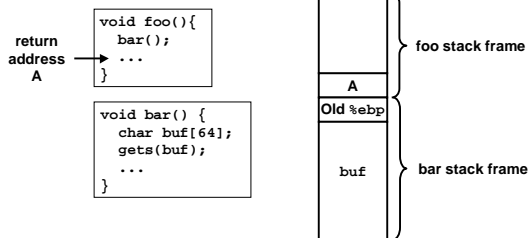
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Stack buffer overflows

Stack
before call to `gets()`

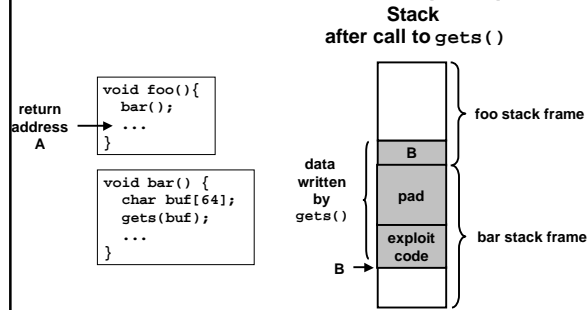


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Stack buffer overflows (cont)



When `bar()` returns, control passes silently to B instead of A!!

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Exploits based on buffer overflows

Buffer overflow bugs allow remote machines to execute arbitrary code on victim machines.

Internet worm

- Early versions of the finger server (`fingerd`) used `gets()` to read the argument sent by the client:
- `finger droh@cs.cmu.edu`
- Worm attacked `fingerd` client by sending phony argument:
- `finger "exploit code padding new return address"`
- exploit code: executed a root shell on the victim machine with a direct TCP connection to the attacker.

IM War

- AOL exploited existing buffer overflow bug in AIM clients
- exploit code: returned 4-byte signature (the bytes at some location in the AIM client) to server.
- When Microsoft changed code to match signature, AOL changed signature location.

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Main Ideas

Stack Provides Storage for Procedure Instantiation

- Save state
- Local variables
- Any variable for which must create pointer

Assembly Code Must Manage Stack

- Allocate / deallocate by decrementing / incrementing stack pointer
- Saving / restoring register state

Stack Adequate for All Forms of Recursion

- Including multi-way and mutual recursion examples in the bonus slides.

Good programmers know the stack discipline and are aware of the dangers of stack buffer overflows.

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Free Bonus Slides!

(not covered in lecture)

Topics

- how the stack supports multi-way recursion.
- how the stack supports mutual recursion.

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Multi-Way Recursion

```
int r_prod
(int from, int to)
{
    int middle;
    int prodA, prodB;
    if (from >= to)
        return from;
    middle = (from + to) >> 1;
    prodA = r_prod(from, middle);
    prodB = r_prod(middle+1, to);
    return prodA * prodB;
}
```

Top-Level Call

```
int bfact(int x)
{
    return r_prod(1,x);
}
```

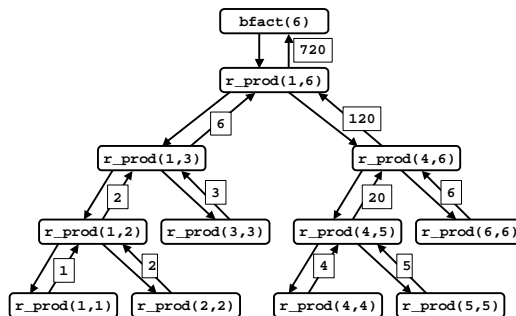
- Compute product $x * (x+1) * \dots * (y-1) * y$
- Split into two ranges:
 - Left: $x * (x+1) * \dots * (m-1) * m$
 - Right: $(m+1) * \dots * (y-1) * y$
 - $m = \lfloor (x+y)/2 \rfloor$
- No real advantage algorithmically

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Binary Splitting Example



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Multi-Way Recursive Code

Stack Frame

12	from
8	to
4	Rtn Adr
0	Old \$ebp
-4	Old \$edi
-8	Old \$esi
-12	Old \$ebx

\$eax
from
return values

Callee Save Regs.

\$ebx middle
\$edi to
\$esi prodA

```
_r_prod:
    . . .
    # Setup
    movl 8(%ebp),%eax # eax = from
    movl 12(%ebp),%edi # edi = to
    cmpl %edi,%eax # from : to
    jge L8 # if >= goto done
    leal (%edi,%eax),%ebx # from + to
    # middle
    pushl %ebx # 2nd arg: middle
    pushl %eax # 1st arg: from
    call _r_prod # 1st call
    pushl %edi # 2nd arg: to
    movl %eax,%esi # esi = ProdA
    incl %ebx # middle + 1
    pushl %ebx # ... 1st arg
    call _r_prod # 2nd call
    imull %eax,%esi # ProdA * ProdB
    movl %esi,%eax # Return value
L8: # done:
    . . .
    # Finish
```

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Multi-Way Recursive Code Finish

12	from
8	to
4	Rtn Adr
0	Old \$ebp
-4	Old \$edi
-8	Old \$esi
-12	Old \$ebx
-16	Arg 2
-20	Arg 1

```
L8: # done:
    leal -12(%ebp),%esp # Set Stack Ptr
    popl %ebx # Restore %ebx
    popl %esi # Restore %esi
    popl %edi # Restore %edi
    movl %ebp,%esp # Restore %esp
    popl %ebp # Restore %ebp
    ret # Return
```

Stack

- After making recursive calls, still has two arguments on top

Finishing Code

- Moves stack pointer to start of saved register area
- Pops registers

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Mutual Recursion

Top-Level Call

```
int lrfact(int x)
{
    int left = 1;
    return
        left_prod(&left, &x);
}
```

```
int left_prod
(int *leftp, int *rightp)
{
    int left = *leftp;
    if (left >= *rightp)
        return left;
    else {
        int plus1 = left+1;
        return left *
            right_prod(&plus1, rightp);
    }
}
```

```
int right_prod
(int *leftp, int *rightp)
{
    int right = *rightp;
    if (*leftp == right)
        return right;
    else {
        int minus1 = right-1;
        return right *
            left_prod(leftp, &minus1);
    }
}
```

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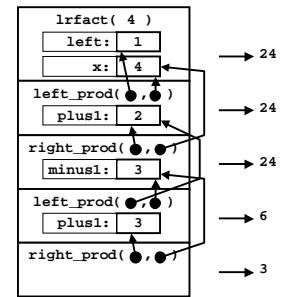
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Mutually Recursive Execution Example

Calling

- Recursive routines pass two arguments
 - Pointer to own local variable
 - Pointer to caller's local variable



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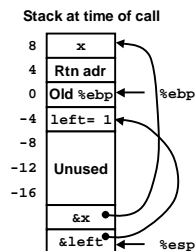
Implementation of lrfact

Call to Recursive Routine

```
int left = 1;
return left_prod(&left, &x);
```

Code for Call

```
leal 8(%ebp),%edx # edx = &x
pushl %edx      # push &x
leal -4(%ebp),%eax # eax = &left
pushl %eax      # push &left
call _left_prod # Call
```



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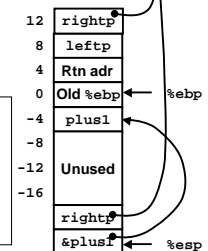
Implementation of left_prod

Call to Recursive Routine

```
int plus1 = left+1;
return left *
    right_prod(&plus1, rightp);
```

Stack at time of call

```
# %ebx holds left
# %edx holds rightp
leal 1(%ebx),%ecx # left+1
movl %ecx,-4(%ebp) # Store in plus1
pushl %edx      # Push rightp
leal -4(%ebp),%eax # &plus1
pushl %eax      # Push &plus1
call _right_prod # Call
```



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Tail Recursion

Tail Recursive Procedure

```
int t_helper
(int x, int val)
{
  if (x <= 1)
    return val;
  return
    t_helper(x-1, val*x);
}
```

General Form

```
t_helper(x, val)
{
  . . .
  return
    t_helper(Xexpr, Vexpr)
}
```

Top-Level Call

```
int tfact(int x)
{
  return t_helper(x, 1);
}
```

Form

- Directly return value returned by recursive call

Consequence

- Can convert into loop

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Removing Tail Recursion

Optimized General Form

```
t_helper(x, val)
{
  start:
  . . .
  val = Vexpr;
  x = Xexpr;
  goto start;
}
```

Resulting Code

```
int t_helper
(int x, int val)
{
  start:
  if (x <= 1)
    return val;
  val = val*x;
  x = x-1;
  goto start;
}
```

Effect of Optimization

- Turn recursive chain into single procedure
- No stack frame needed
- Constant space requirement
 - Vs. linear for recursive version

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Generated Code for Tail Recursive Proc.

Optimized Form

```
int t_helper
(int x, int val)
{
  start:
  if (x <= 1)
    return val;
  val = val*x;
  x = x-1;
  goto start;
}
```

Code for Loop

```

# %edx = x
# %ecx = val
L53:      # start:
         cmpl $1,%edx      # x : 1
         jle L52          # if <= goto done
         movl %edx,%eax   # eax = x
         imull %ecx,%eax  # eax = val * x
         decl %edx        # x--
         movl %eax,%ecx   # val = val * x
         jmp L53          # goto start
L52:      # done:
```

Registers

```
$edx x
$ecx val
```

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