

Machine Program: Procedure

Zhaoguo Wang

Requirements of procedure calls?

```
P(...) {  
  y = Q(x);  
  y++;  
}
```

```
int Q(int i)  
{  
  int t, z;  
  ...  
  return z;  
}
```

1. Passing control

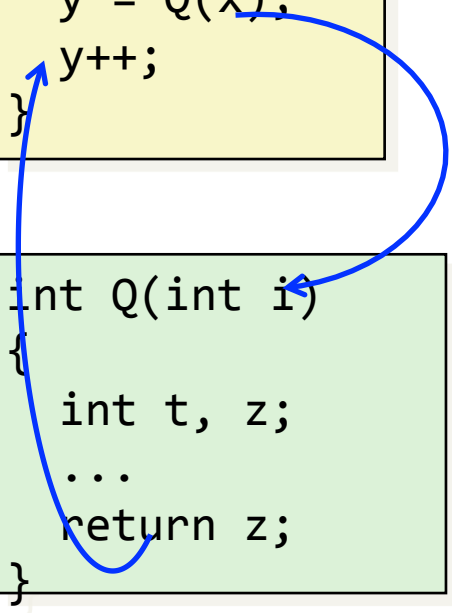


Requirements of procedure calls?

```
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}
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```
int Q(int i)  
{  
  int t, z;  
  ...  
  return z;  
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```

1. Passing control
2. Passing Arguments & return value



Requirements of procedure calls?

```
P(...) {  
  y = Q(x);  
  y++;  
}
```

```
int Q(int i)  
{  
  int t, z;  
  ...  
  return z;  
}
```

1. Passing control
2. Passing Arguments & return value
3. Allocate / deallocate local variables

How to transfer control for procedure calls?

```
void main(){  
    ..  
    f(..)  
L1: ..  
}
```

```
void f(){  
    ..  
    g(..)  
L2: ..  
}
```

```
void g(){  
    ..  
    h(..)  
L3: ..  
}
```

How to transfer control for procedure calls?

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void main(){  
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}
```

```
void g(){  
    ..  
    h(..)  
L3: ..  
}
```

Jump to f()
Remember where to come back



L1

How to transfer control for procedure calls?

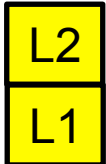
```
void main(){  
    ..  
    f(..)  
L1: ..  
}
```

Jump to f()
Remember where to come back

```
void f(){  
    ..  
    g(..)  
L2: ..  
}
```

Jump to g()
Remember where to come back

```
void g(){  
    ..  
    h(..)  
L3: ..  
}
```



How to transfer control for procedure calls?

```
void main(){  
    ..  
    f(..)  
L1: ..  
}
```

Jump to f()
Remember where to come back

```
void f(){  
    ..  
    g(..)  
L2: ..  
}
```

Jump to g()
Remember where to come back

```
void g(){  
    ..  
    h(..)  
L3: ..  
}
```

Jump to h()
Remember where to come back



How to transfer control for procedure calls?

```
void main(){  
  ..  
  f(..)  
L1: ..  
}
```

```
void f(){  
  ..  
  g(..)  
L2: ..  
}
```

```
void g(){  
  ..  
  h(..)  
L3: ..  
}
```

Jump to f()
Remember where to come back

Jump to g()
Remember where to come back

Jump to L3
Forget L3



How to transfer control for procedure calls?

```
void main(){  
    ..  
    f(..)  
L1: ..  
}
```

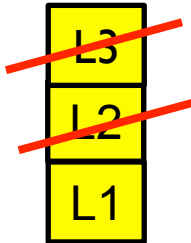
```
void f(){  
    ..  
    g(..)  
L2: ..  
}
```

```
void g(){  
    ..  
    h(..)  
L3: ..  
}
```

Jump to f()
Remember where to come back

Jump to L2
Forget L2

Jump to L3
Forget L3



How to transfer control for procedure calls?

```
void main(){  
    ..  
    f(..)  
L1: ..  
}
```

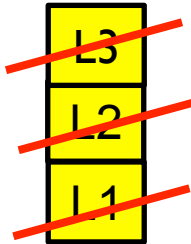
Jump to L1
Forget L1

```
void f(){  
    ..  
    g(..)  
L2: ..  
}
```

Jump to L2
Forget L2

```
void g(){  
    ..  
    h(..)  
L3: ..  
}
```

Jump to L3
Forget L3



How to transfer control for procedure calls?

```
void main(){  
    ..  
    f(..)  
L1: ..  
}
```

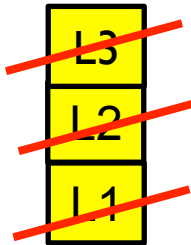
Jump to L1
Forget L1

```
void f(){  
    ..  
    g(..)  
L2: ..  
}
```

Jump to L2
Forget L2

```
void g(){  
    ..  
    h(..)  
L3: ..  
}
```

Jump to L3
Forget L3

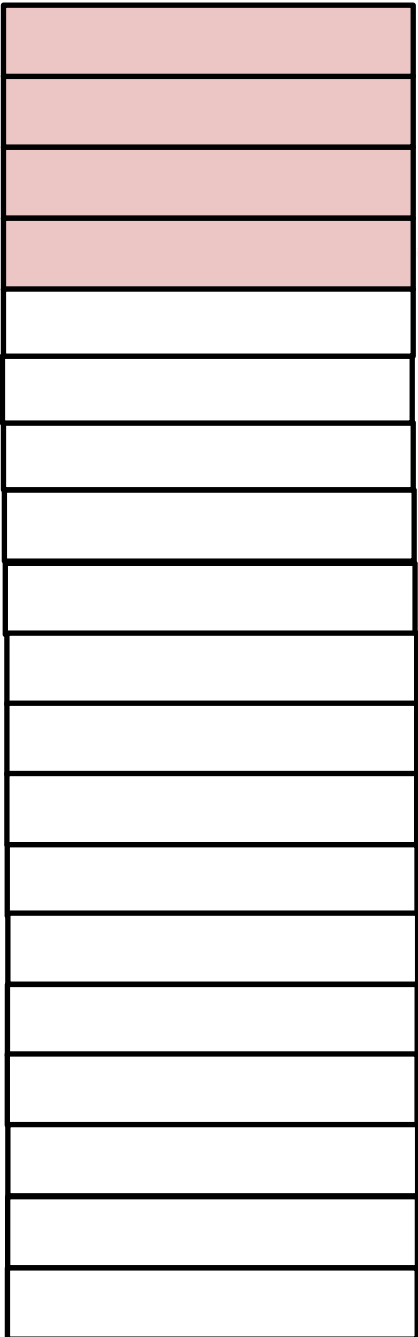


Stack

Stack Grows Down



0x00...0098
0x00...0090
0x00...0088
0x00...0080
0x00...0078
0x00...0070
0x00...0068
0x00...0060
0x00...0058
0x00...0050
0x00...0048
0x00...0040
0x00...0038
0x00...0030
0x00...0028
0x00...0020
0x00...0018
0x00...0010
...



← **BOTTOM**
(Initial ESP Value)

← **TOP**

Memory

CPU

PC:

IR:

RAX:

RBX:

RCX:

RDX:

RSI:

RDI:

RSP:

RBP:

ZF: SF:

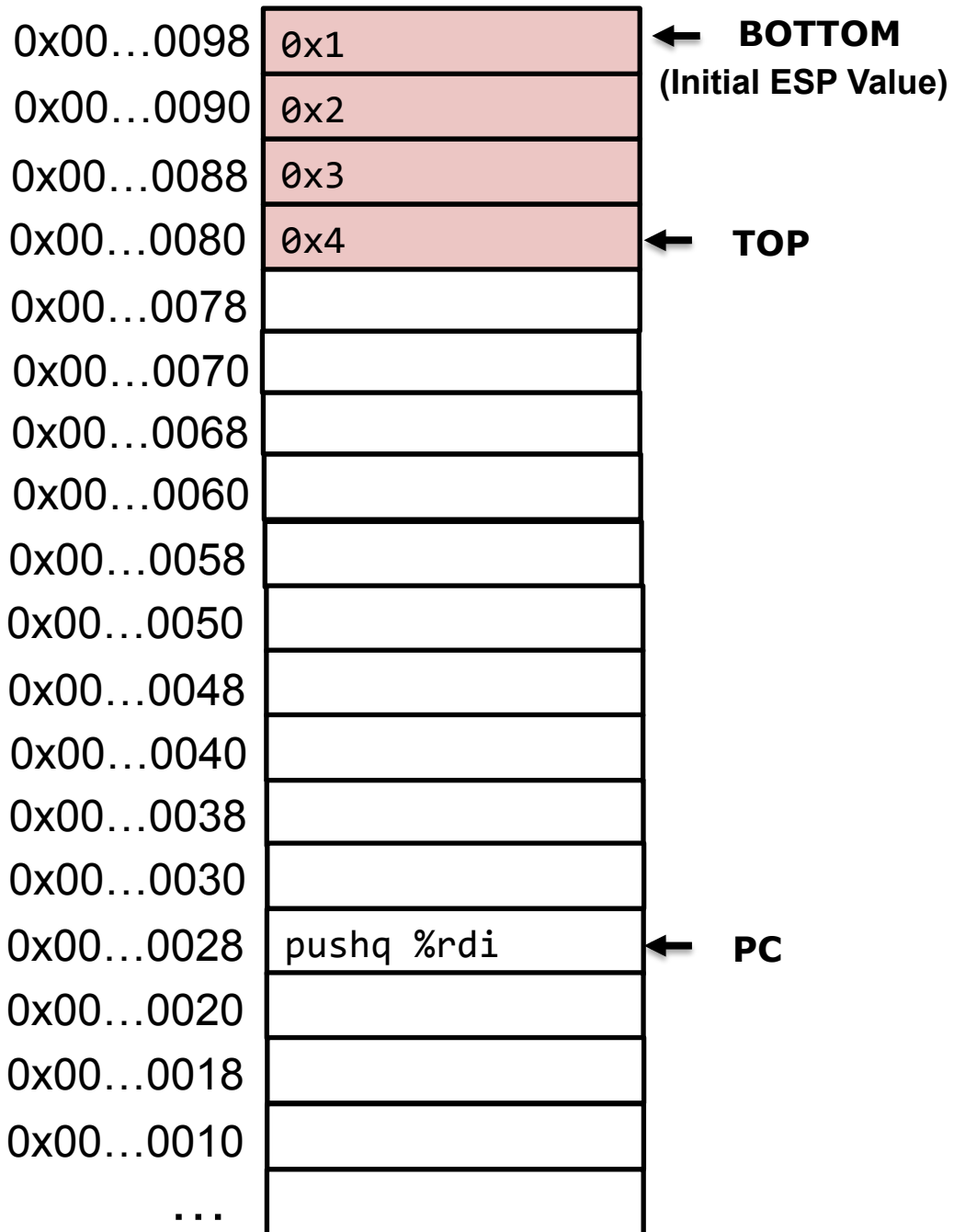
CF: OF:

...

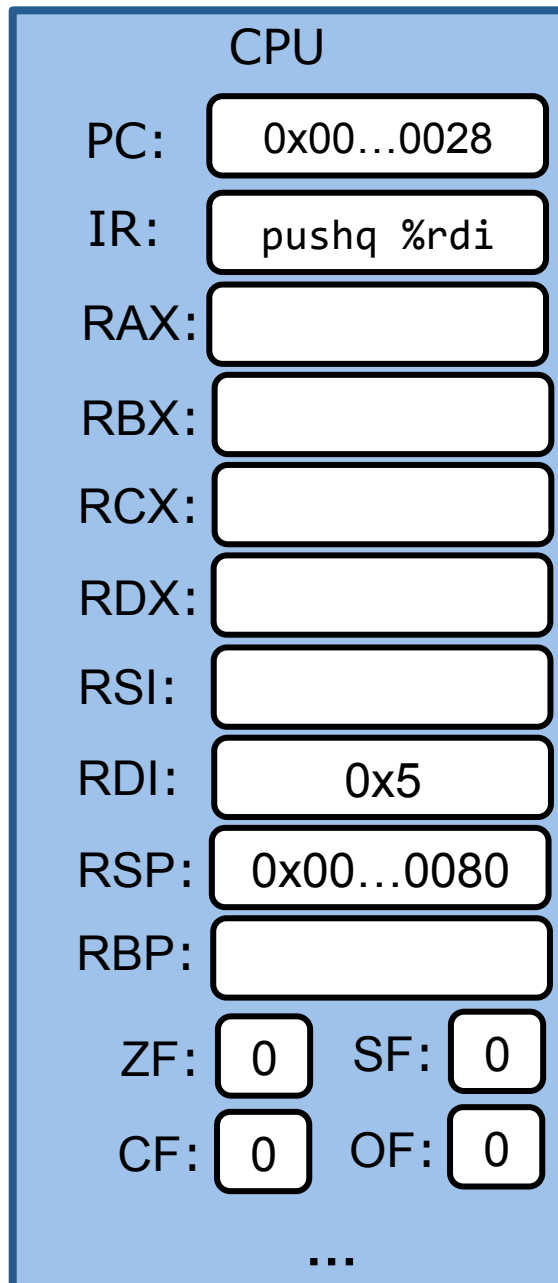
Stack – push Instruction

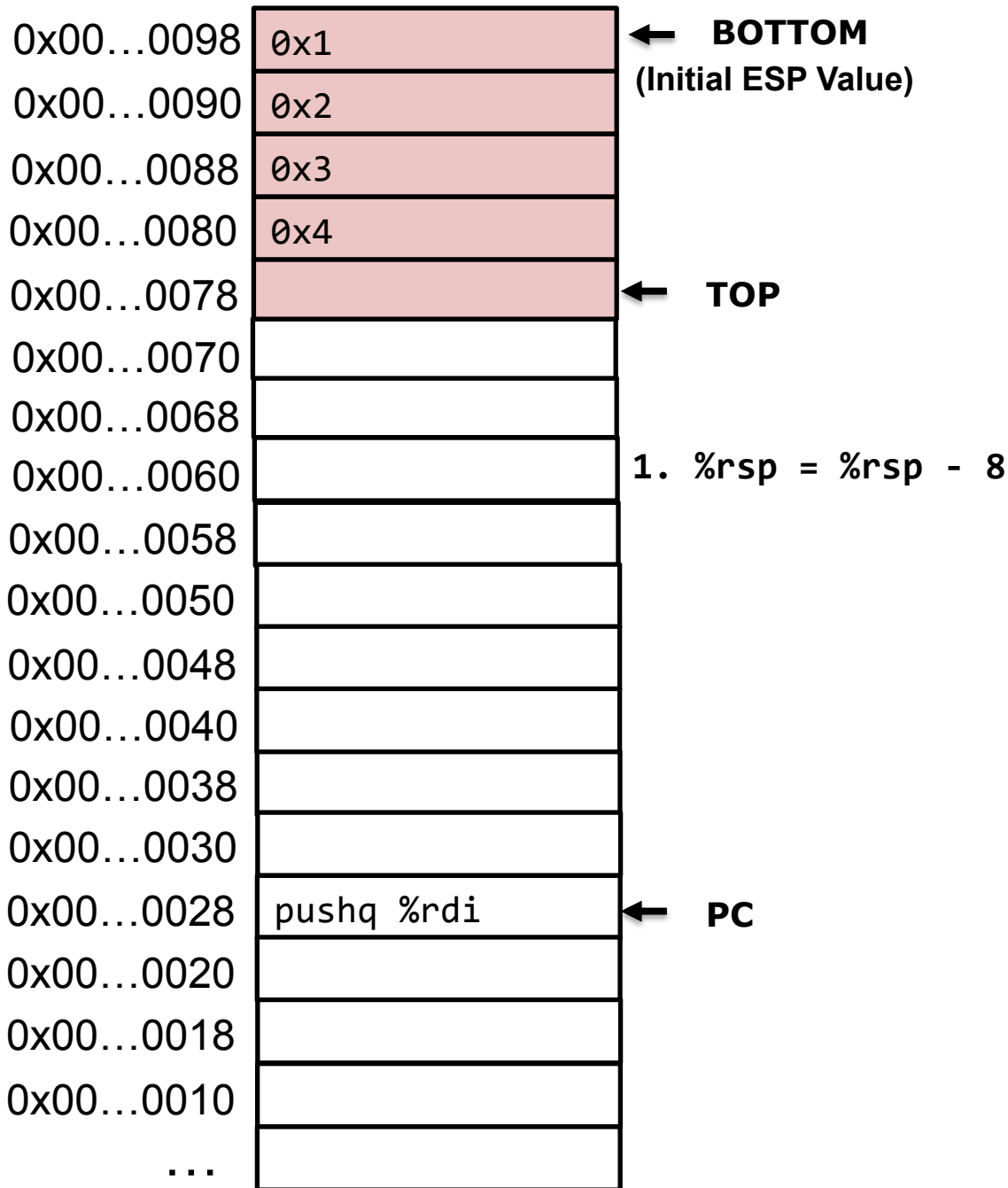
pushq src

- Decrement %rsp by 8
- Write operand at address given by %rsp

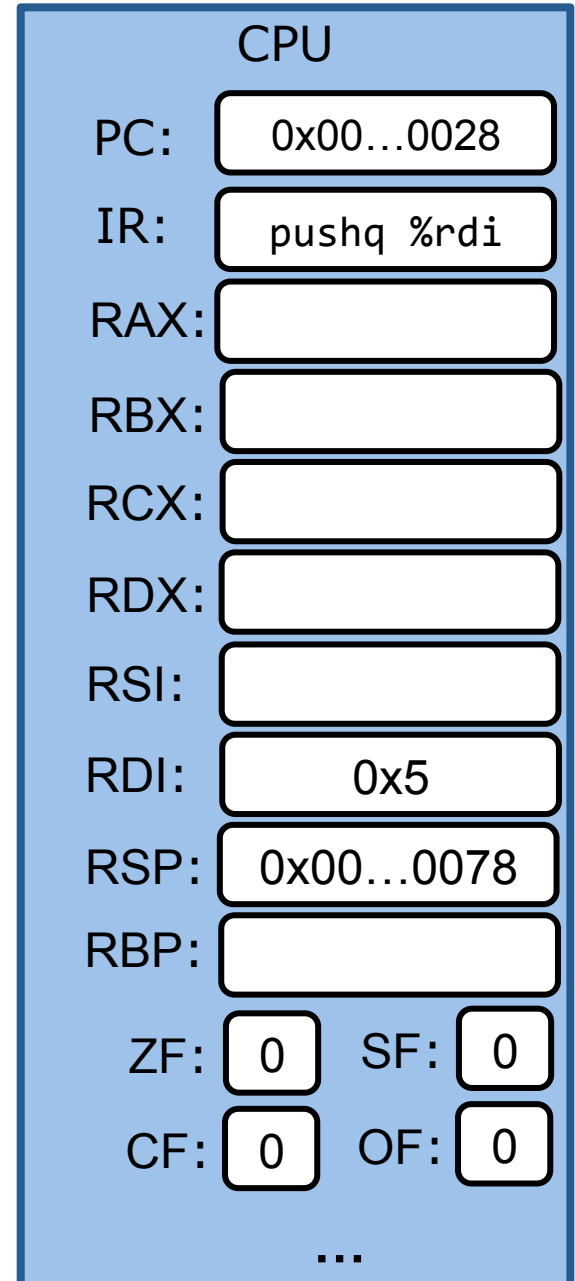


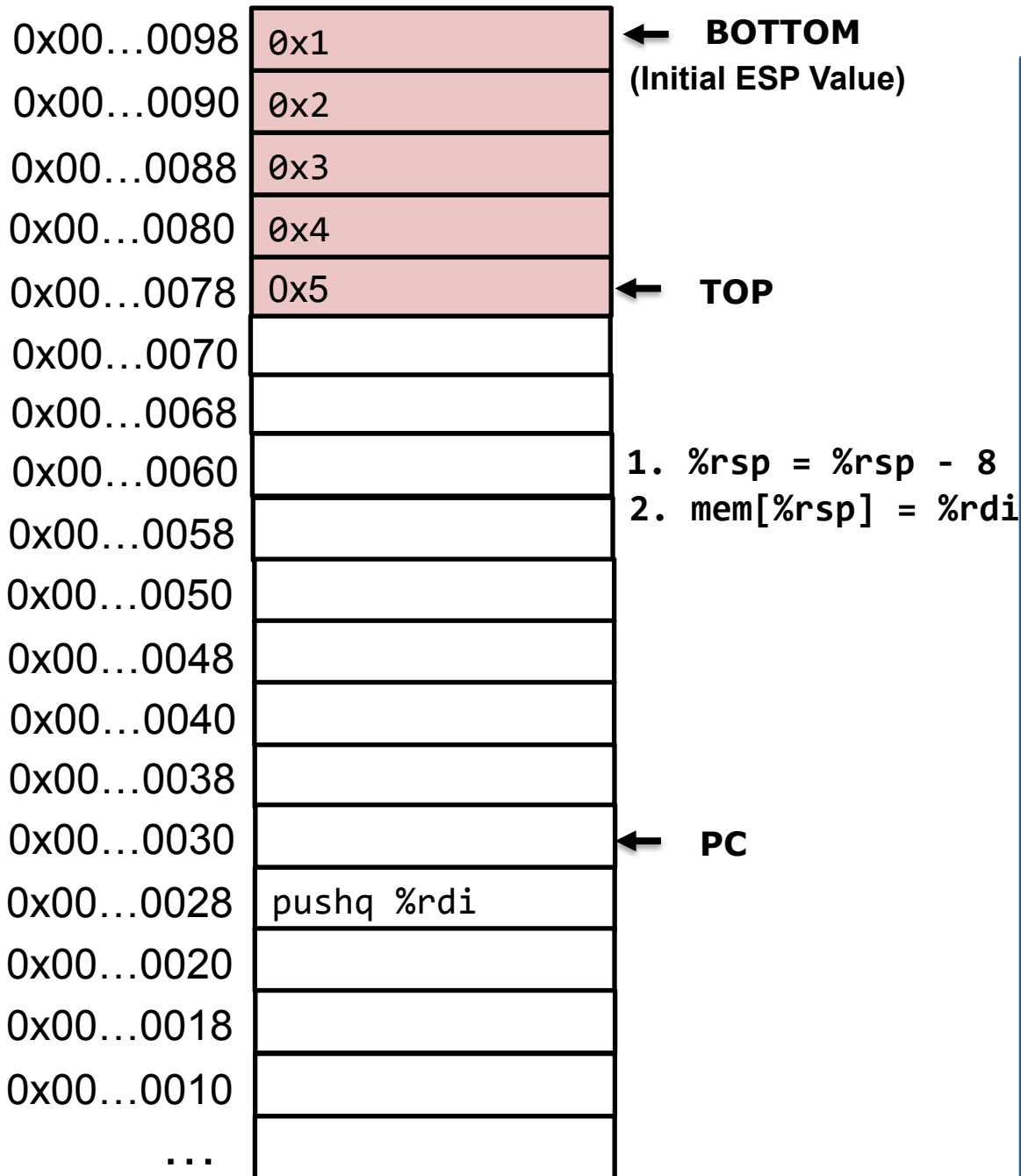
Memory



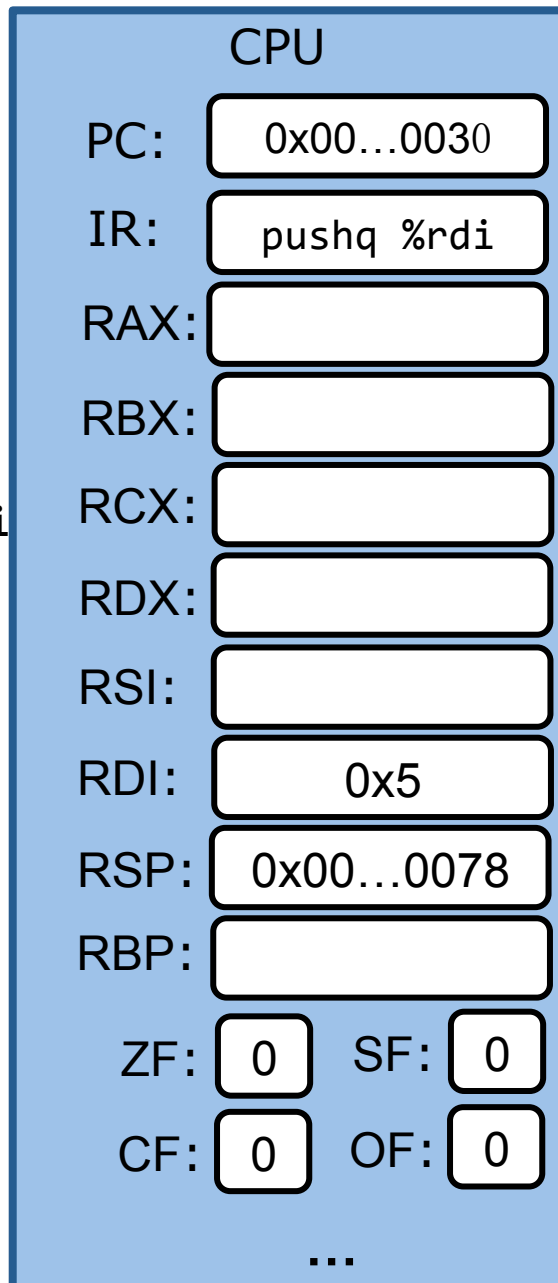


Memory





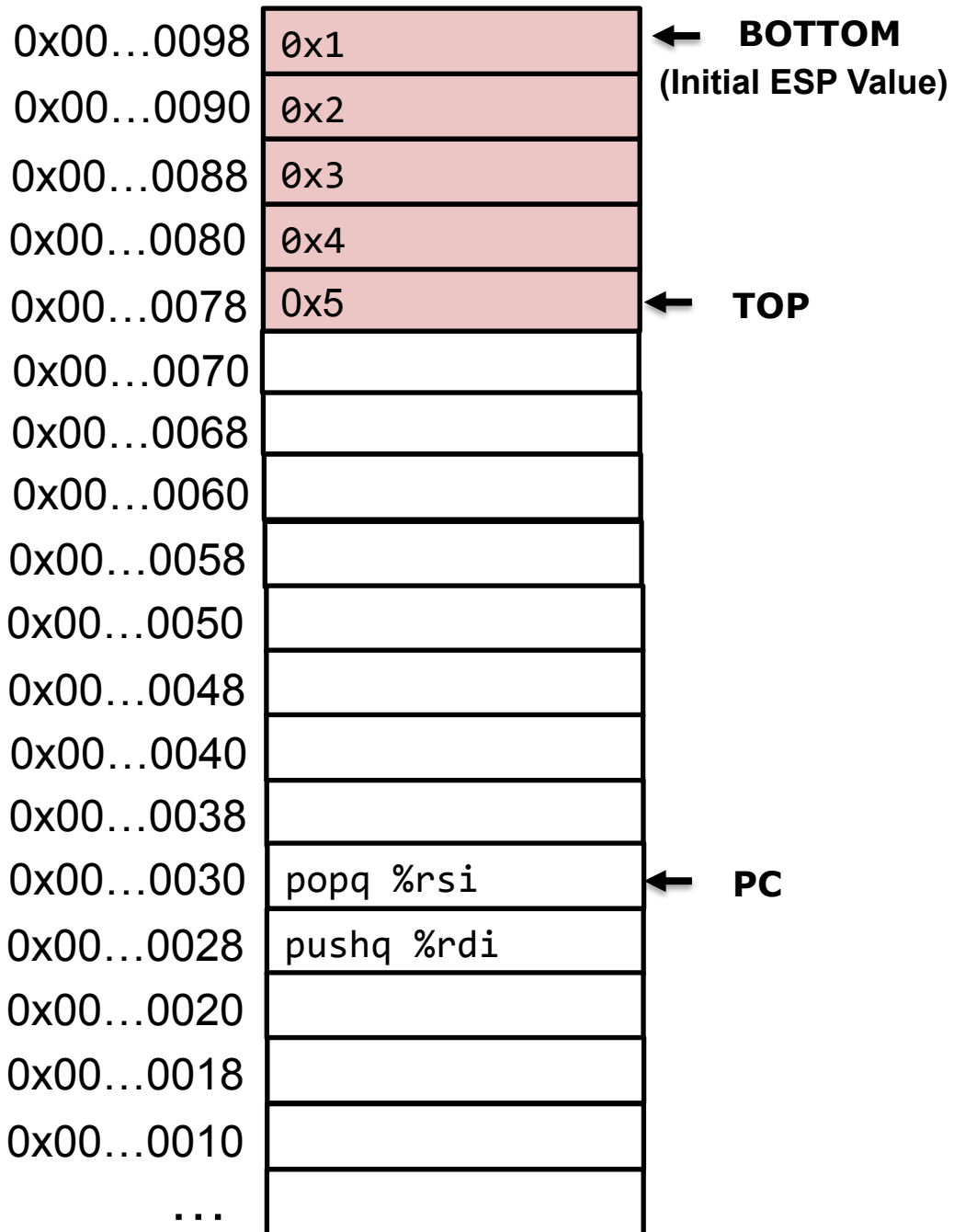
Memory



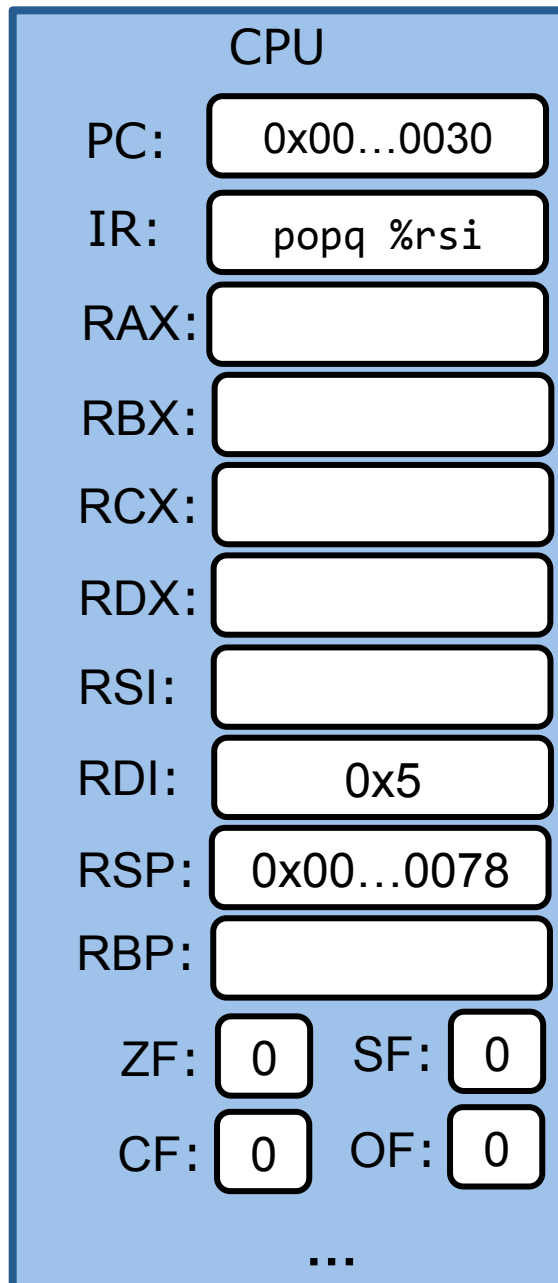
Stack – pop Instruction

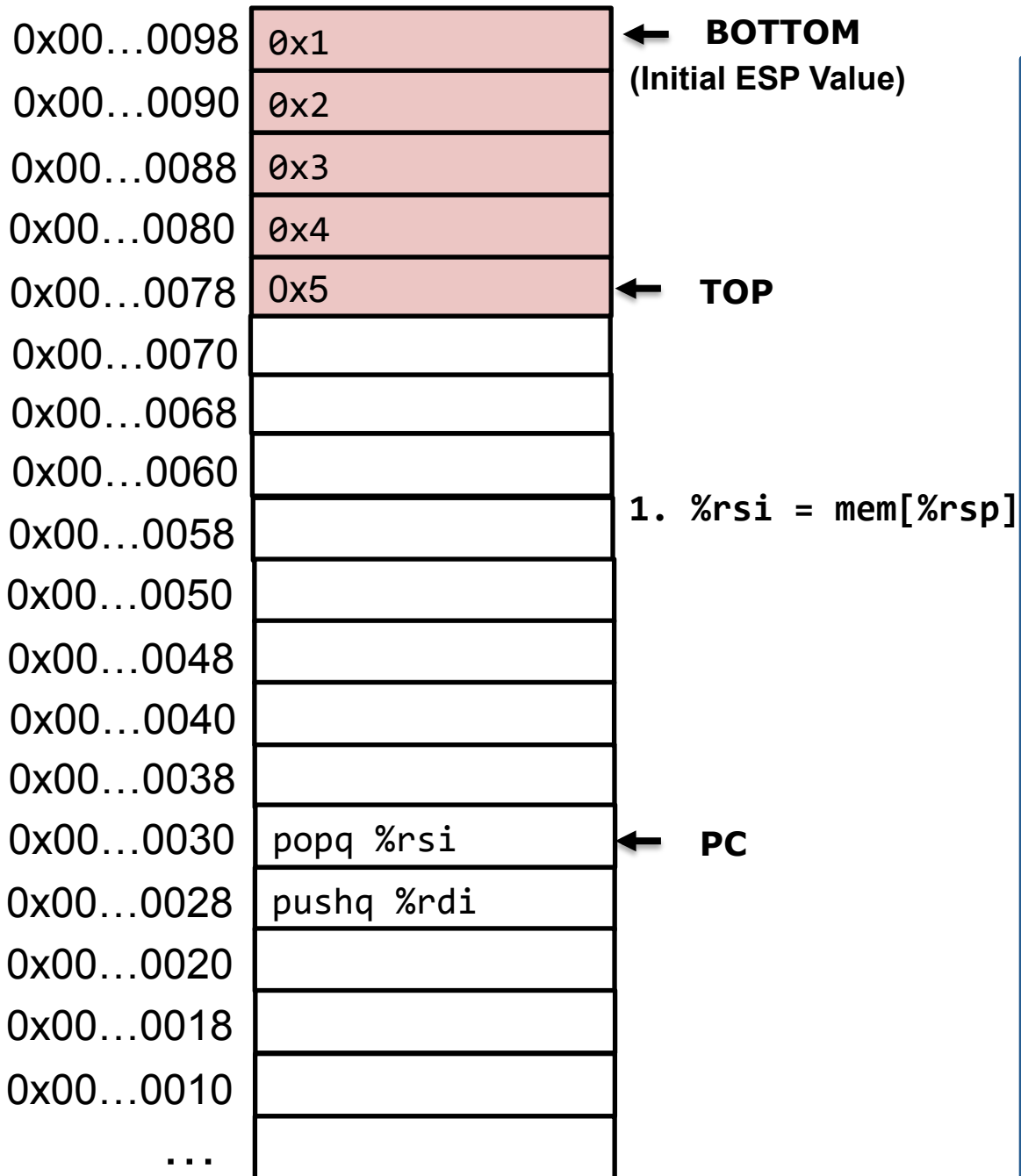
popq dest

- Store the value at address %rsp to dest
- Increment %rsp by 8

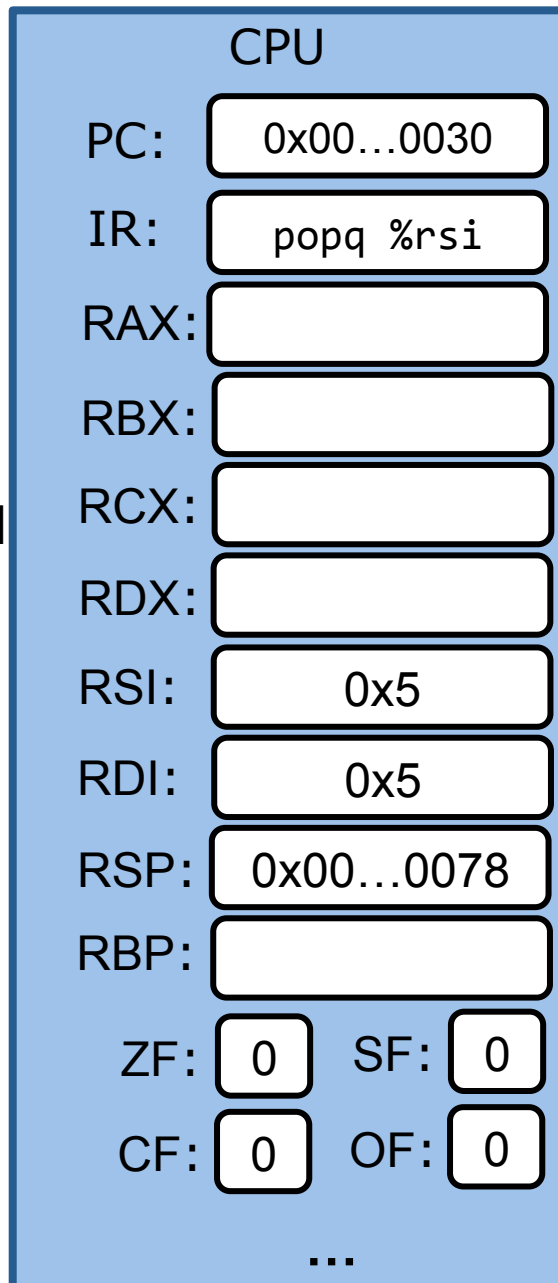


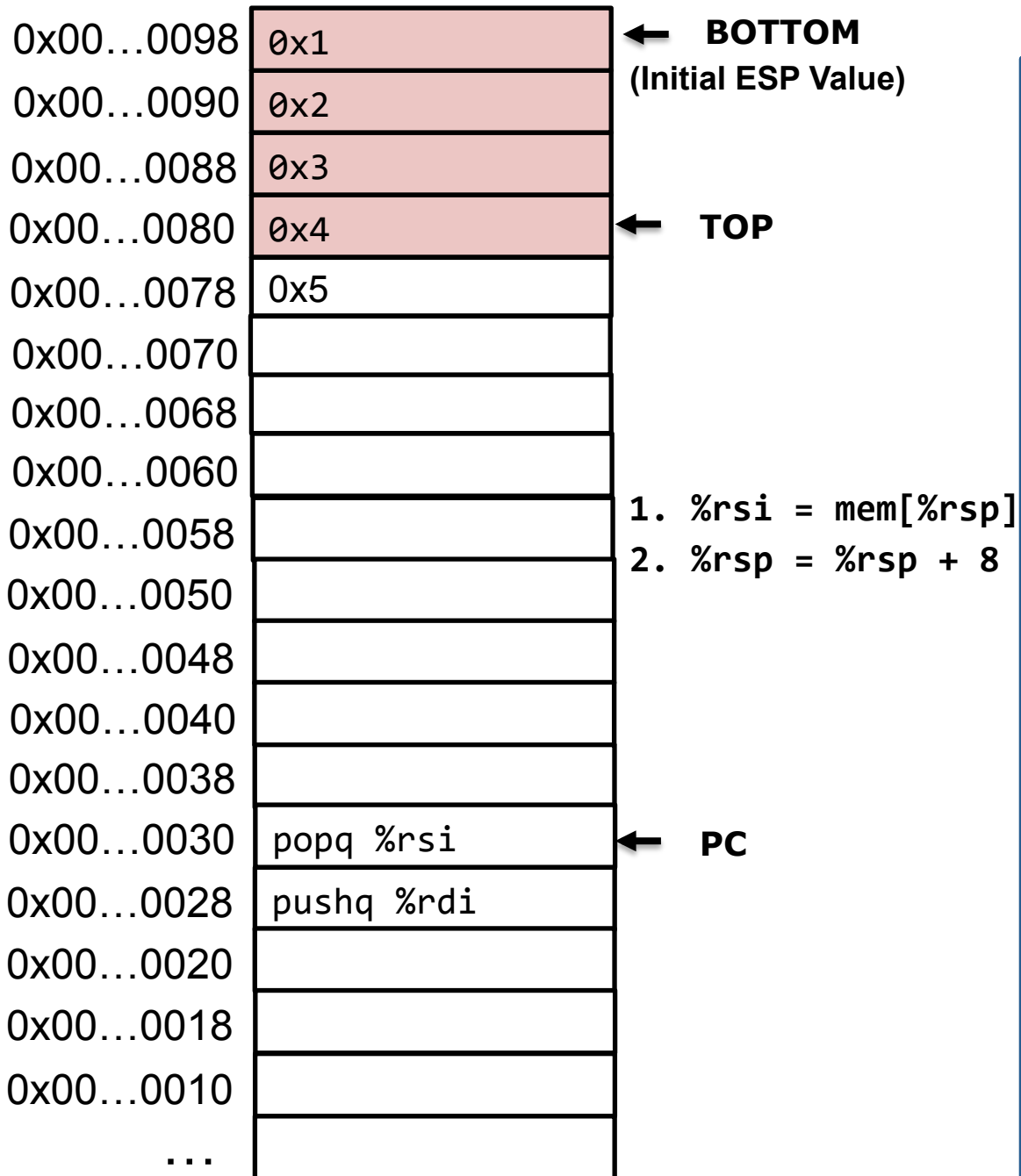
Memory



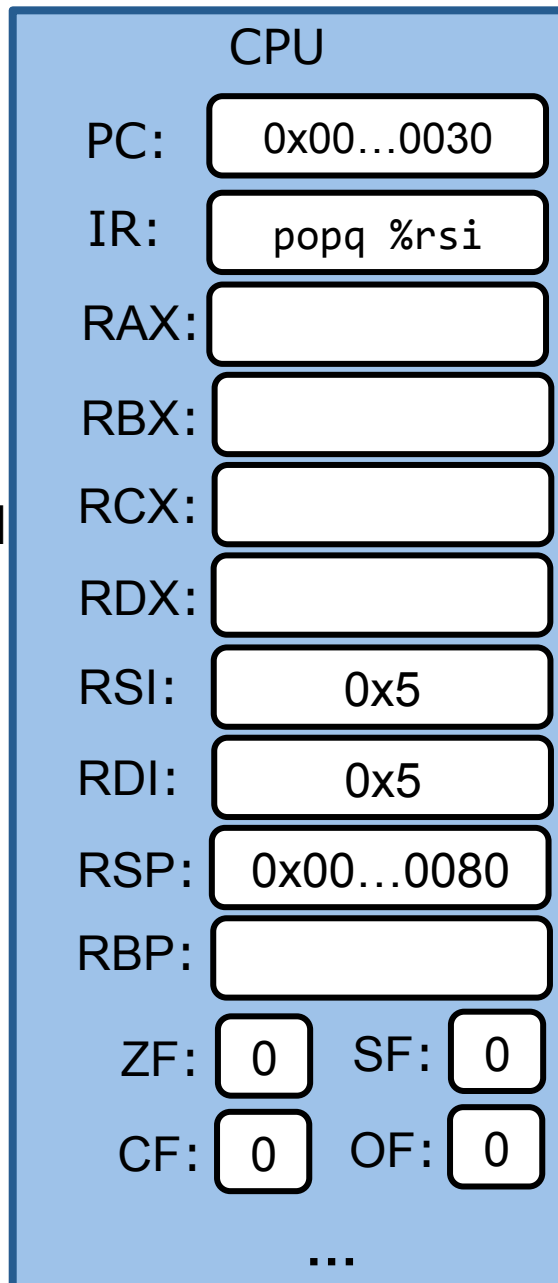


Memory





Memory



Control transfer – call Instruction

call label(func name)

- Push return address on stack
 - Current pc + 8
- Jump label
 - Change the pc to the address of the label

```
int add(int a, int b) {  
    int c = a + b;  
    return c;  
}  
  
int main() {  
    int a = 0;  
    int b = 2;  
    int c = add(a, b);  
    printf("%d\n", c);  
    return 0;  
}
```

Control transfer – call Instruction

call label(func name)

- Push return address on stack
 - Current pc + 8
- Jump label
 - Change the pc to the address of the label

```
add:  
leal (%rdi,%rsi), %eax  
ret
```

```
main:  
movl $2, %esi  
movl $0, %edi  
call add  
movl %eax, %edx  
...
```

*GCC -O1 *.c*

Control transfer – call Instruction

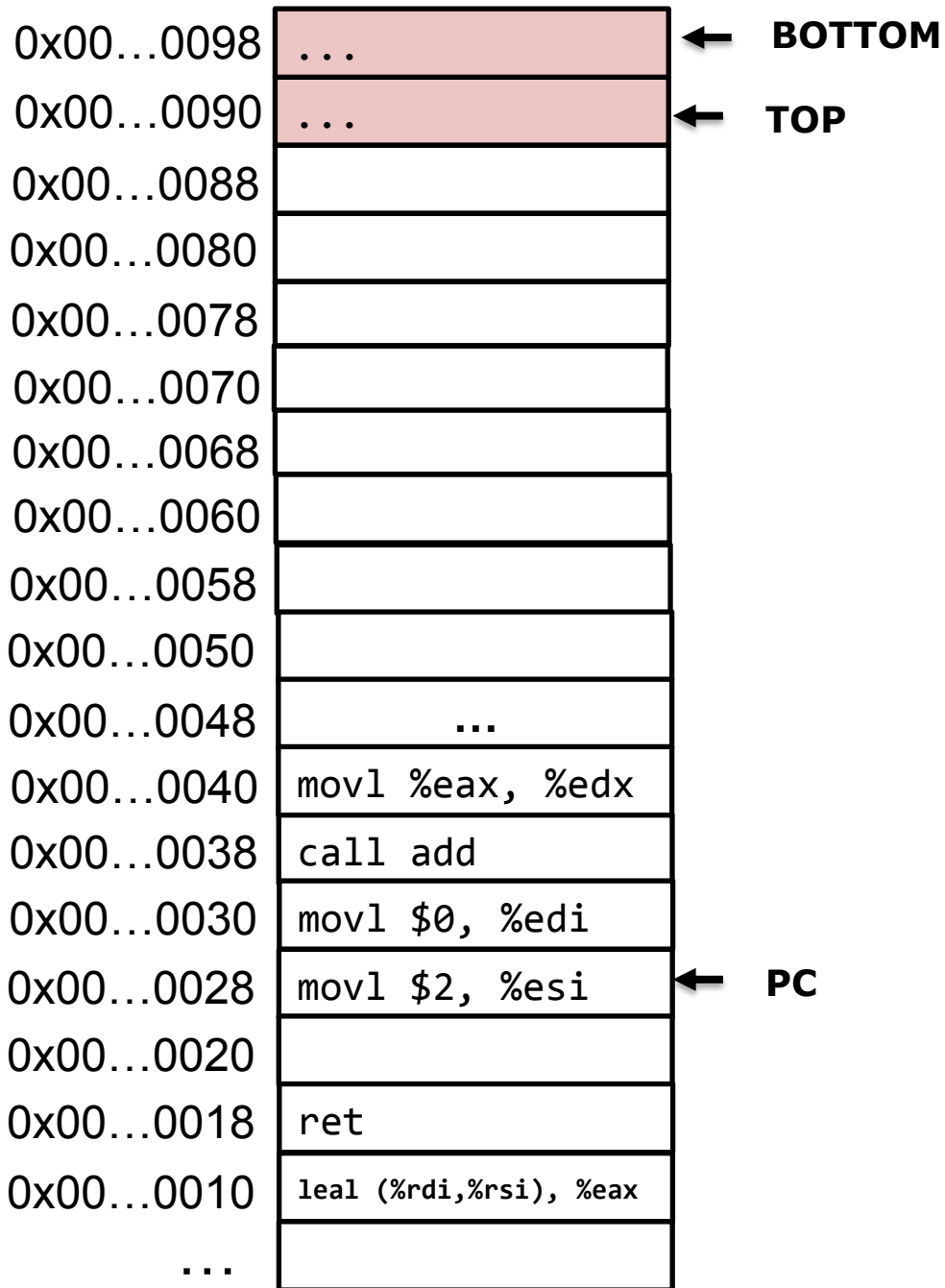
ret

- Pop 8 bytes from the stack to PC
 - `pc = mem[%rsp]`

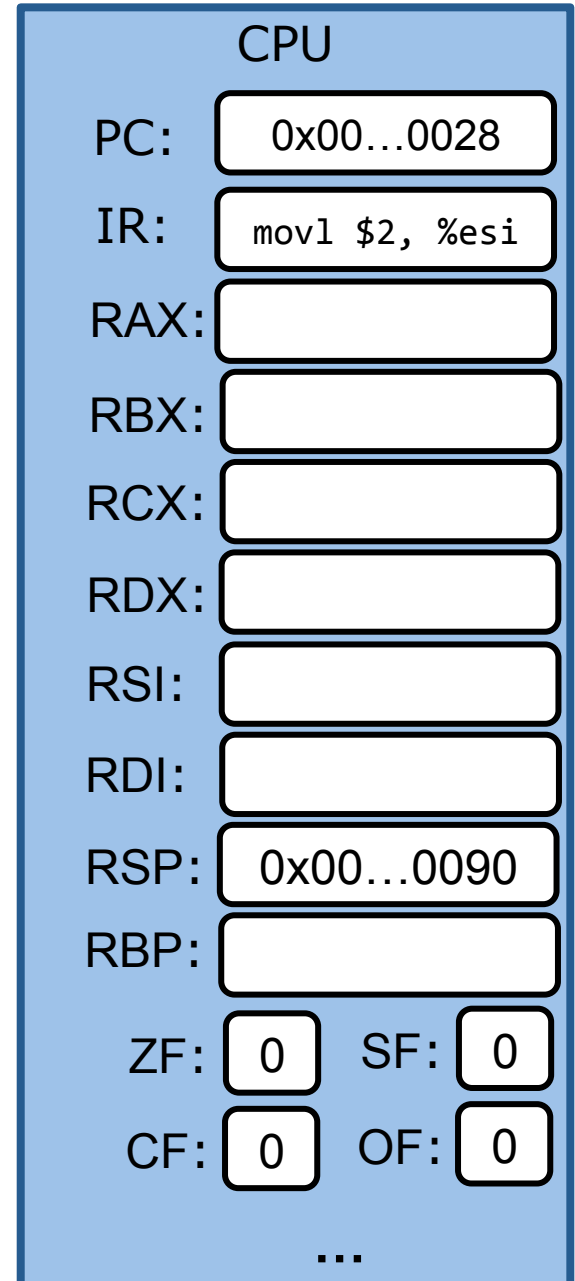
```
add:
    leal (%rdi,%rsi), %eax
    ret
```

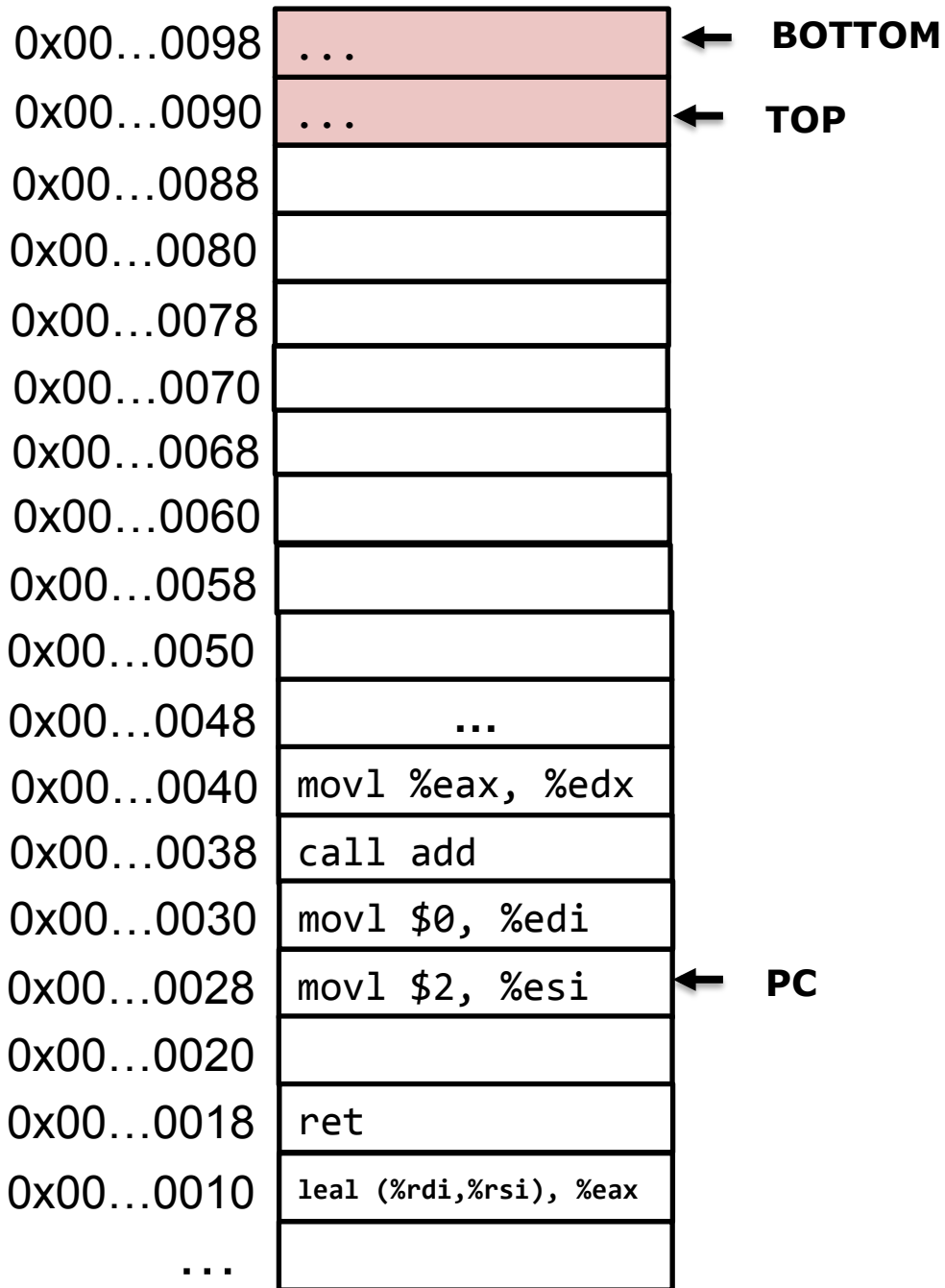
```
main:
    movl $2, %esi
    movl $0, %edi
    call add
    movl %eax, %edx
    ...
```

GCC -O1 *.c

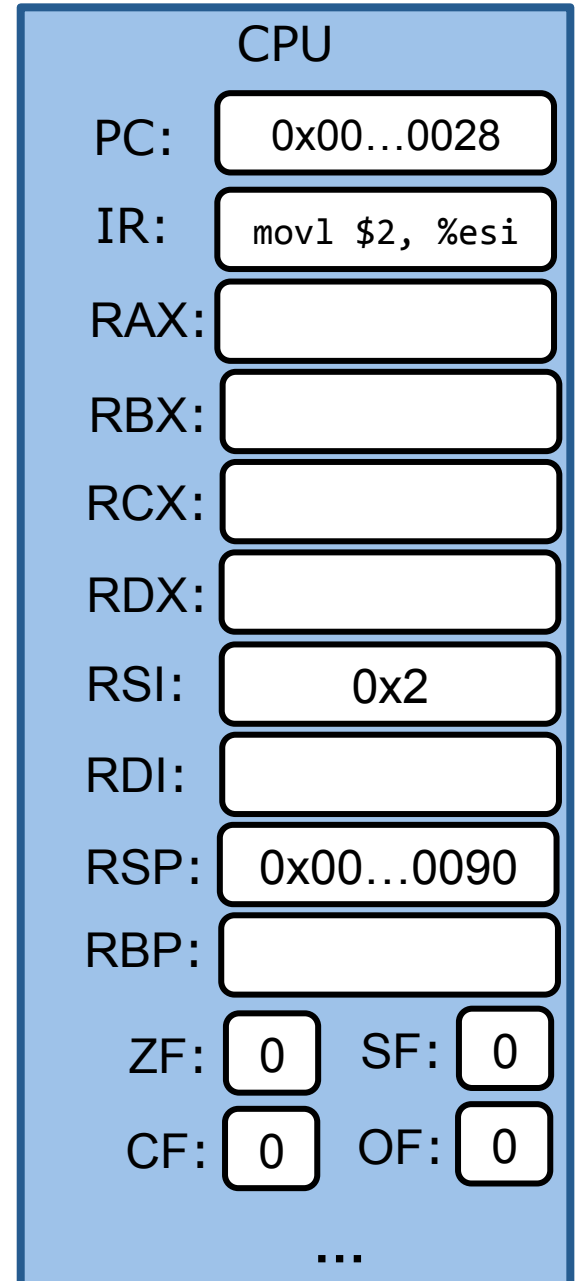


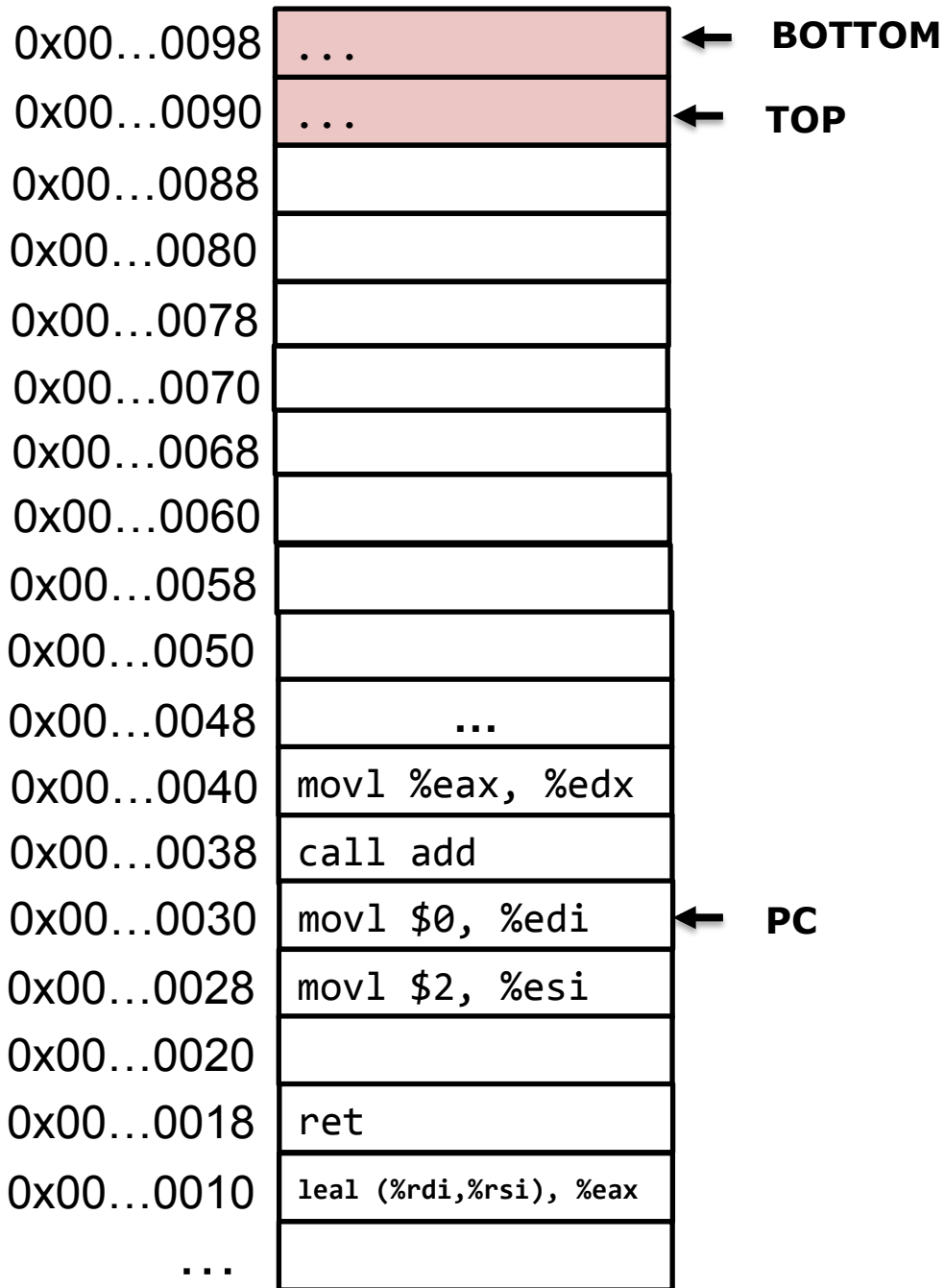
Memory



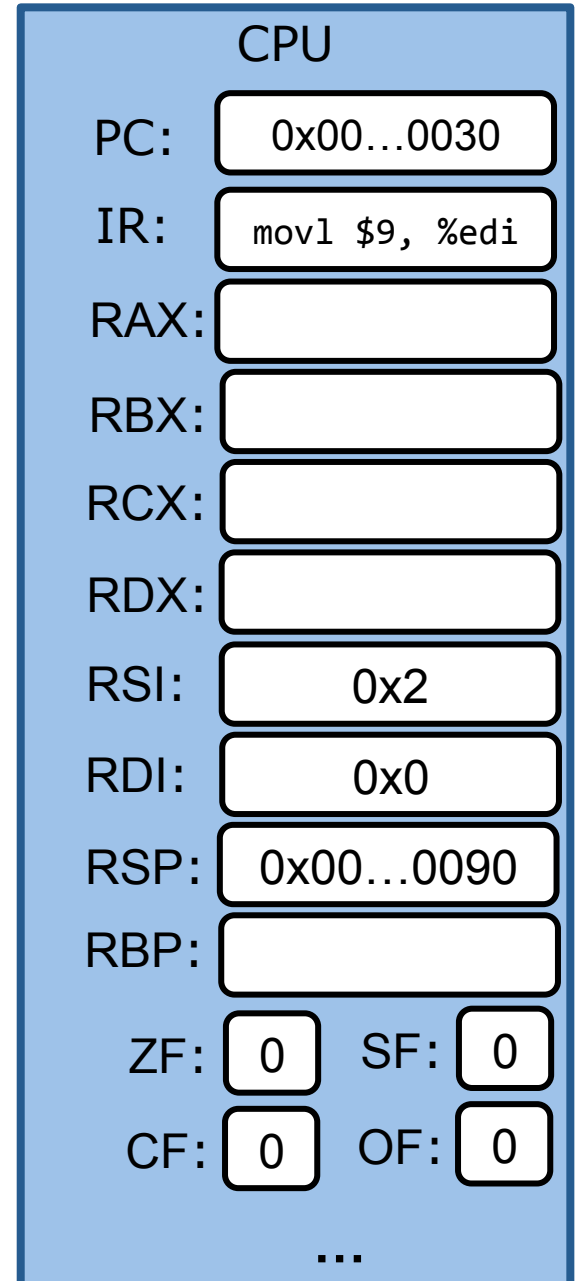


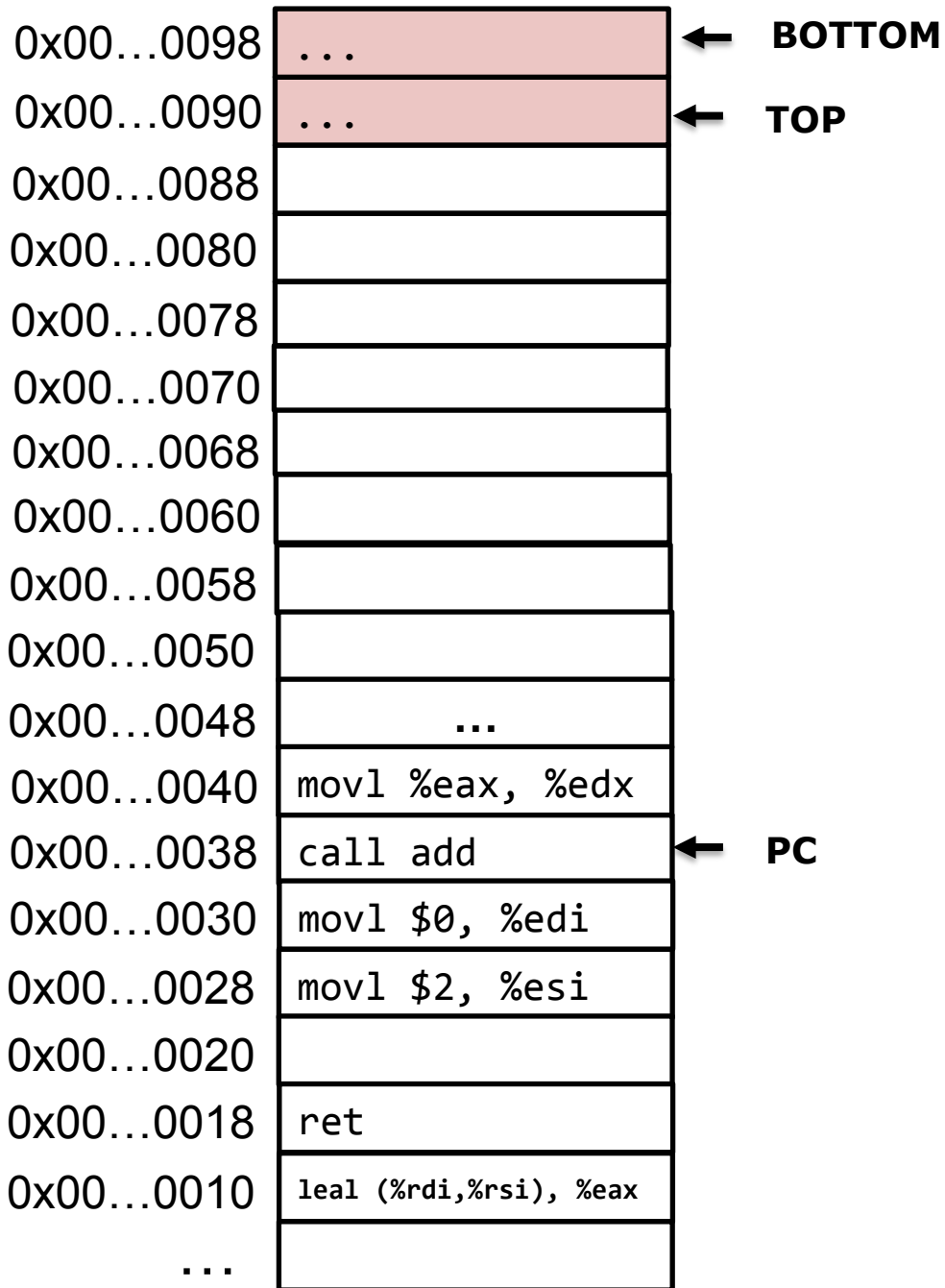
Memory



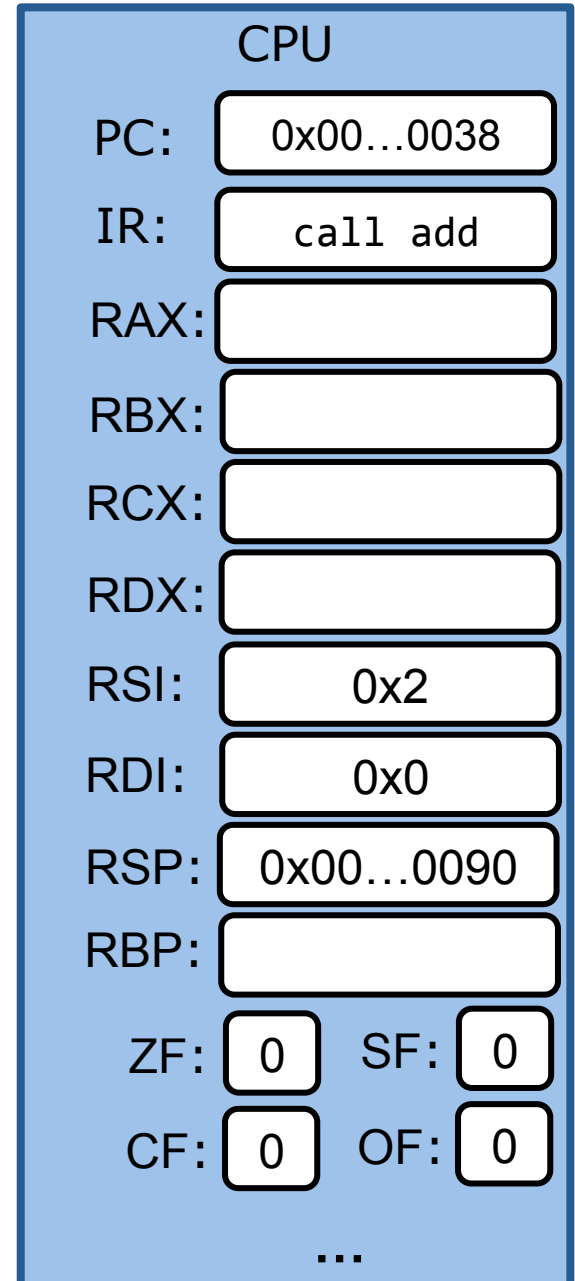


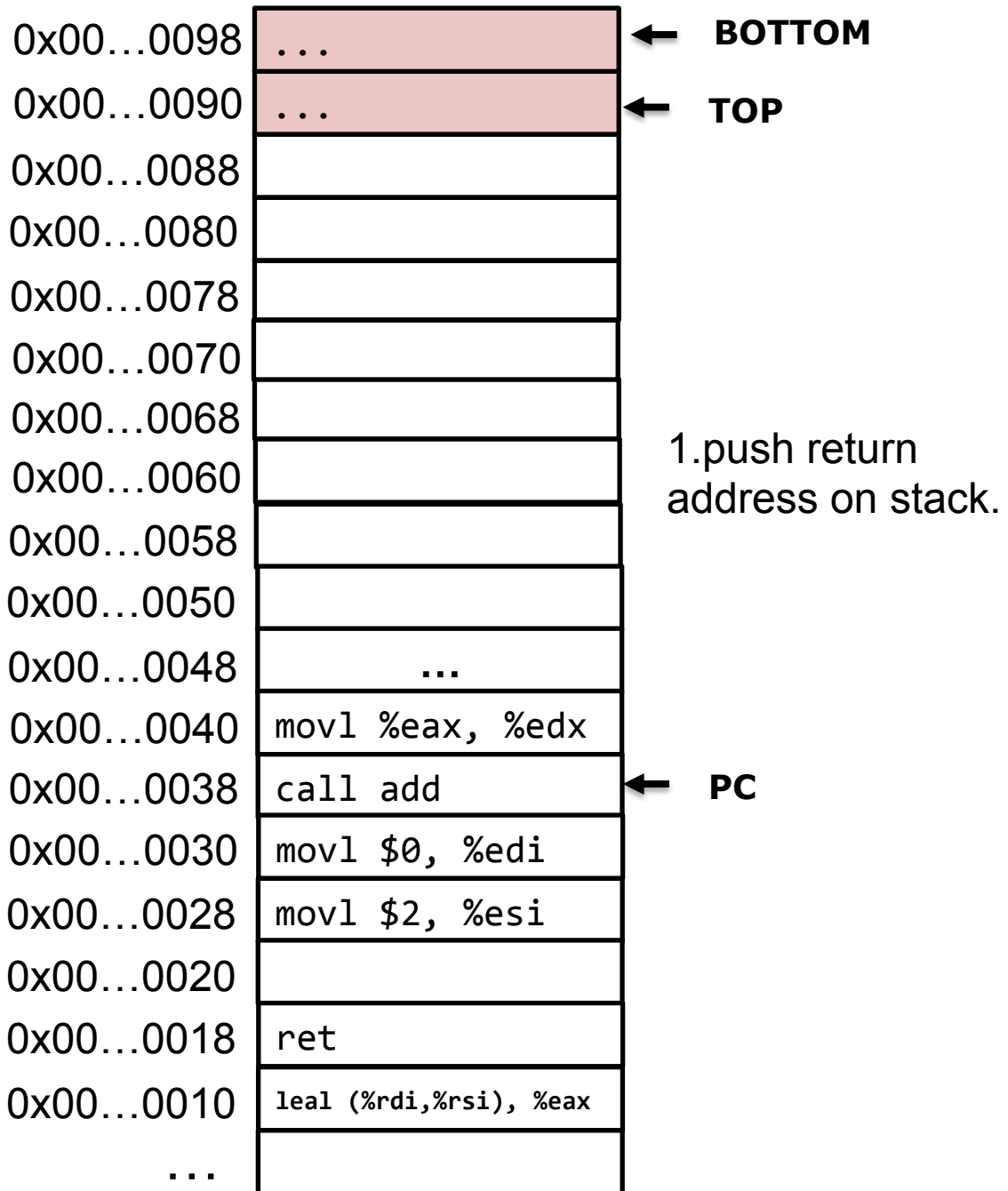
Memory



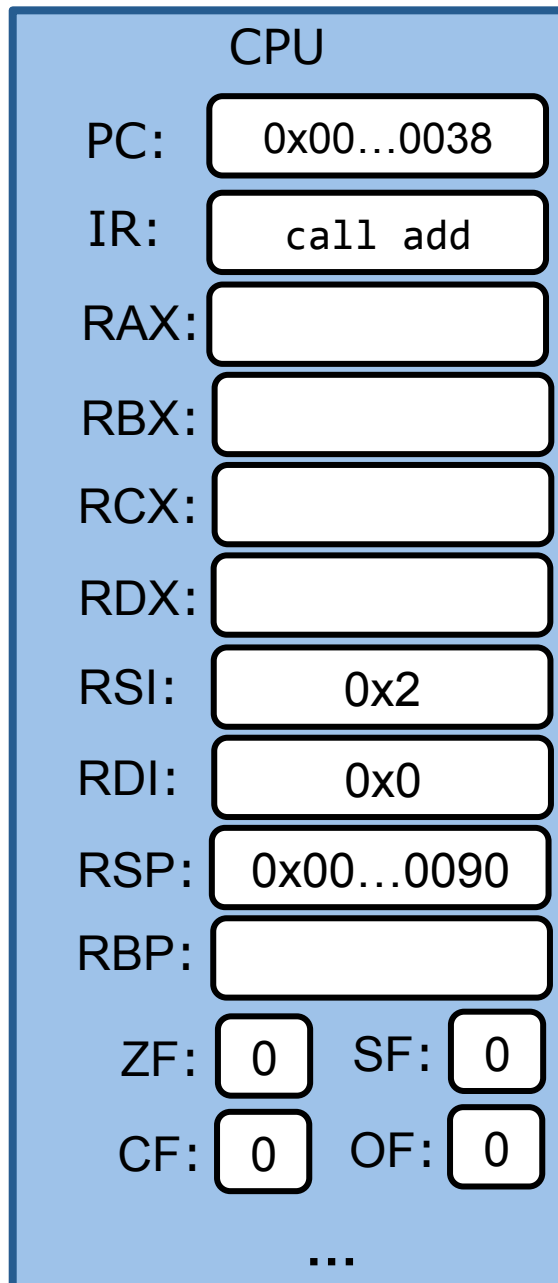


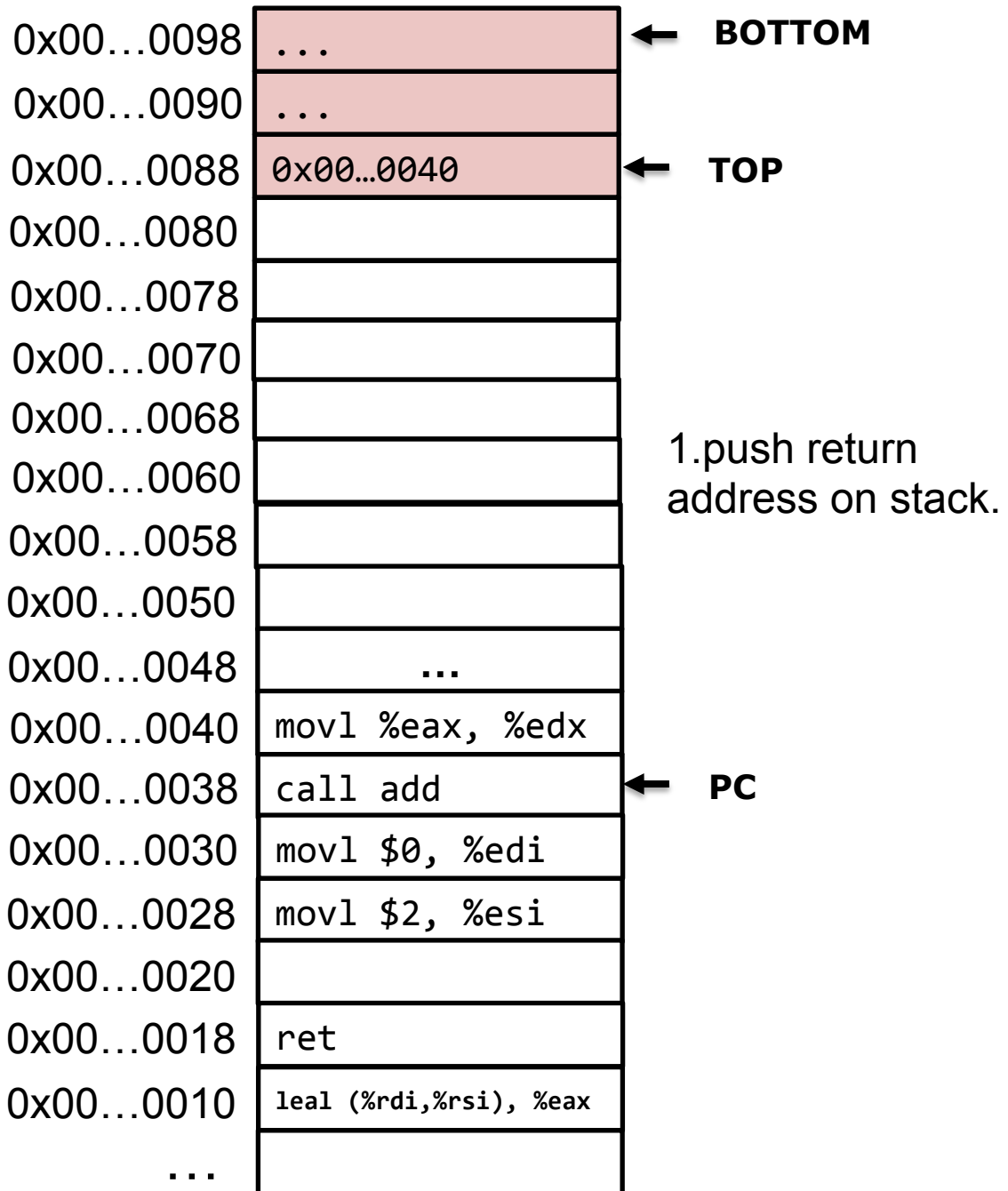
Memory



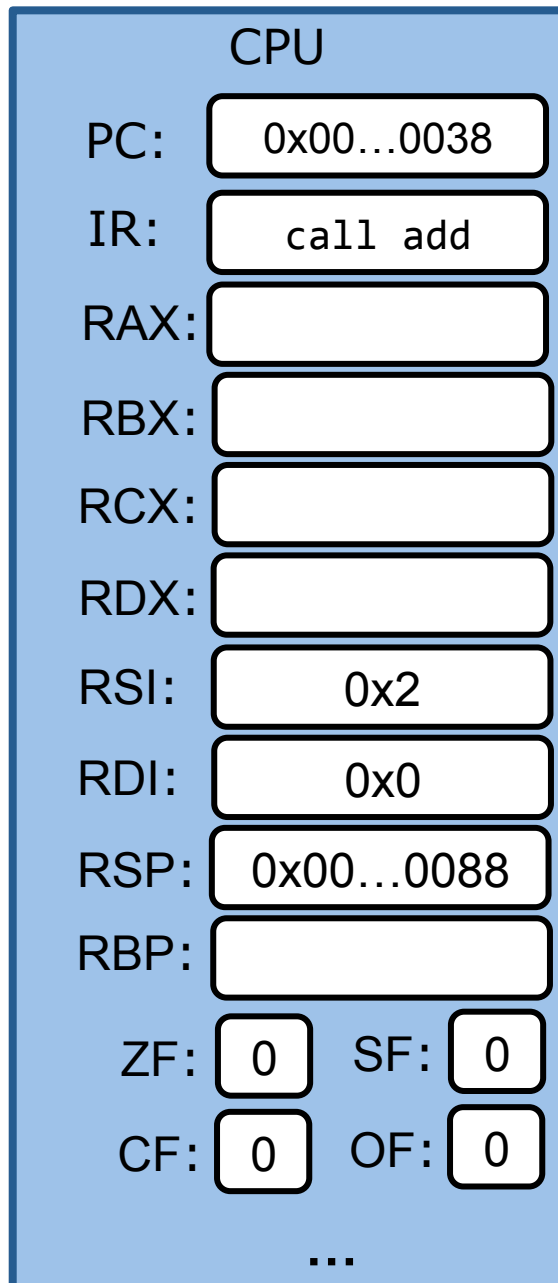


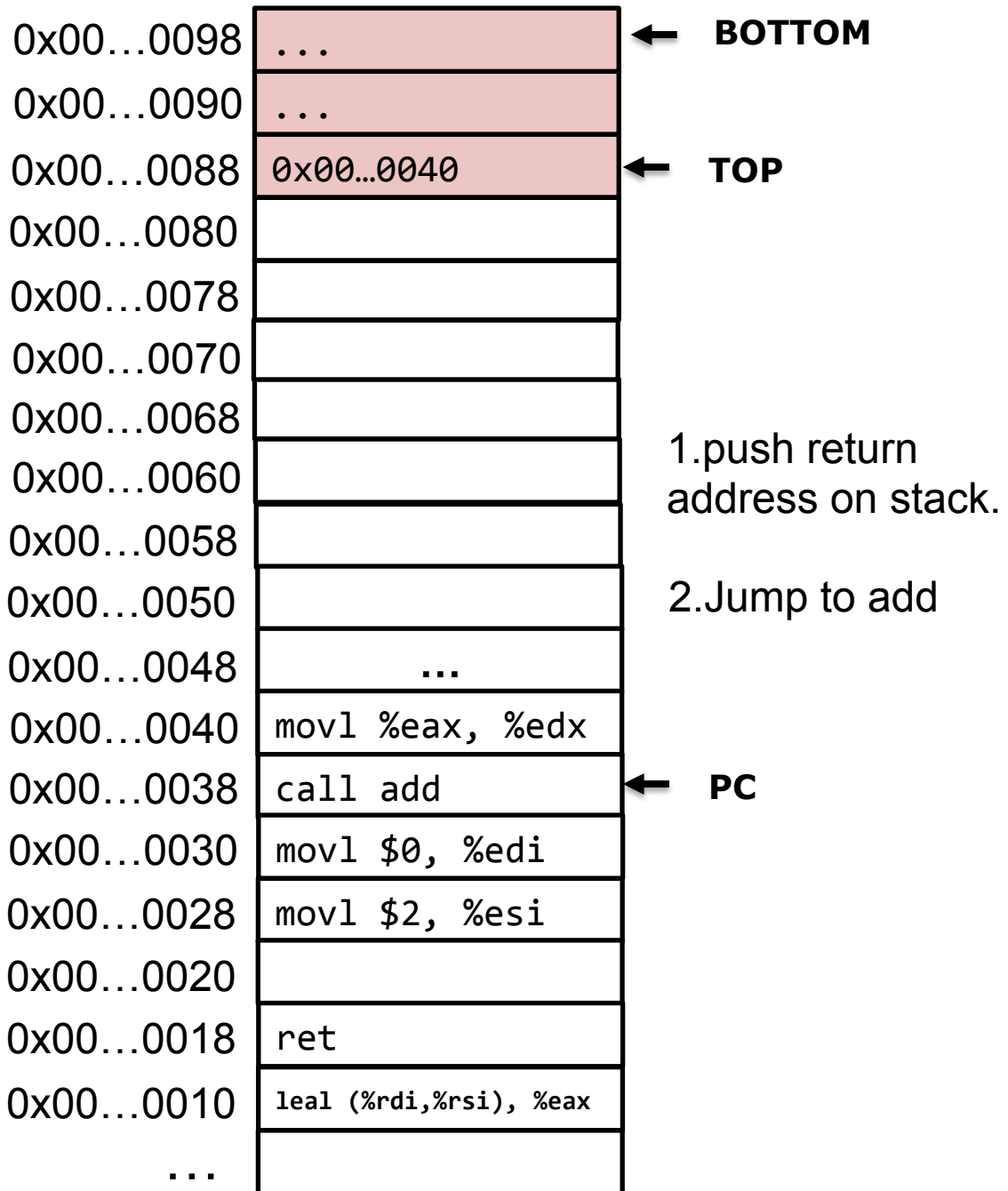
Memory



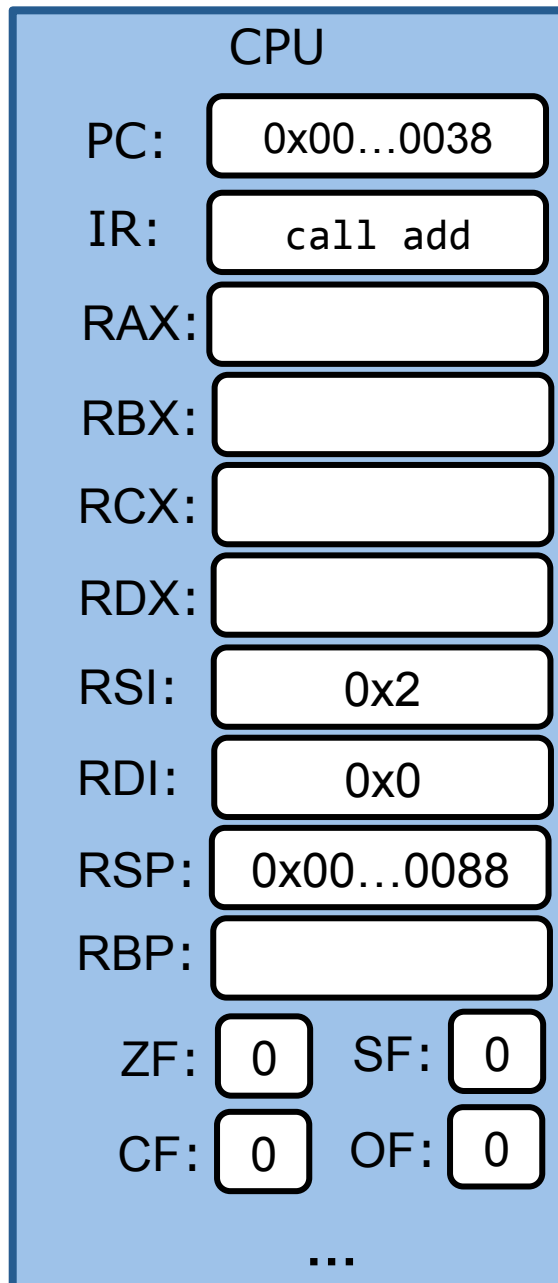


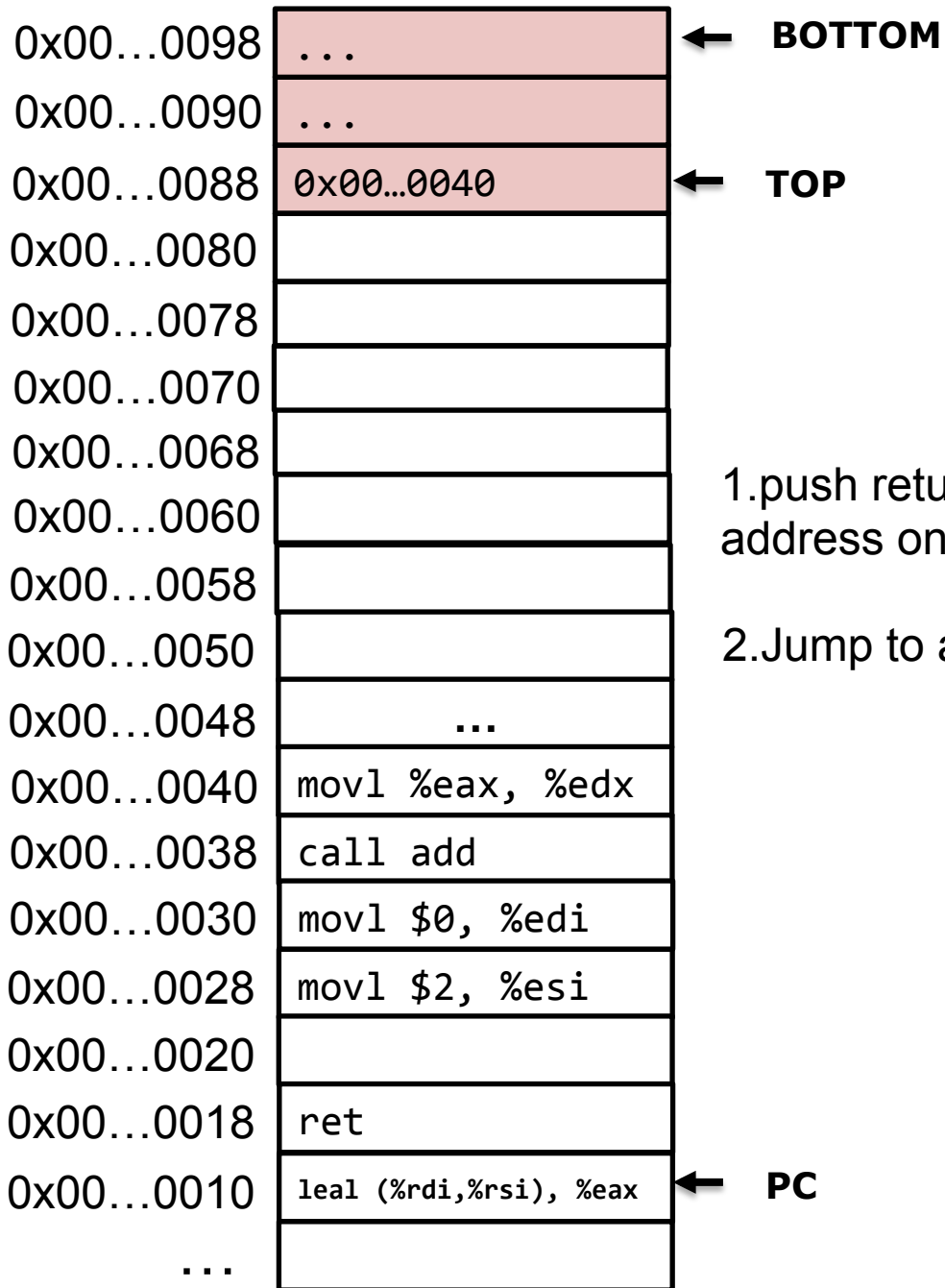
Memory





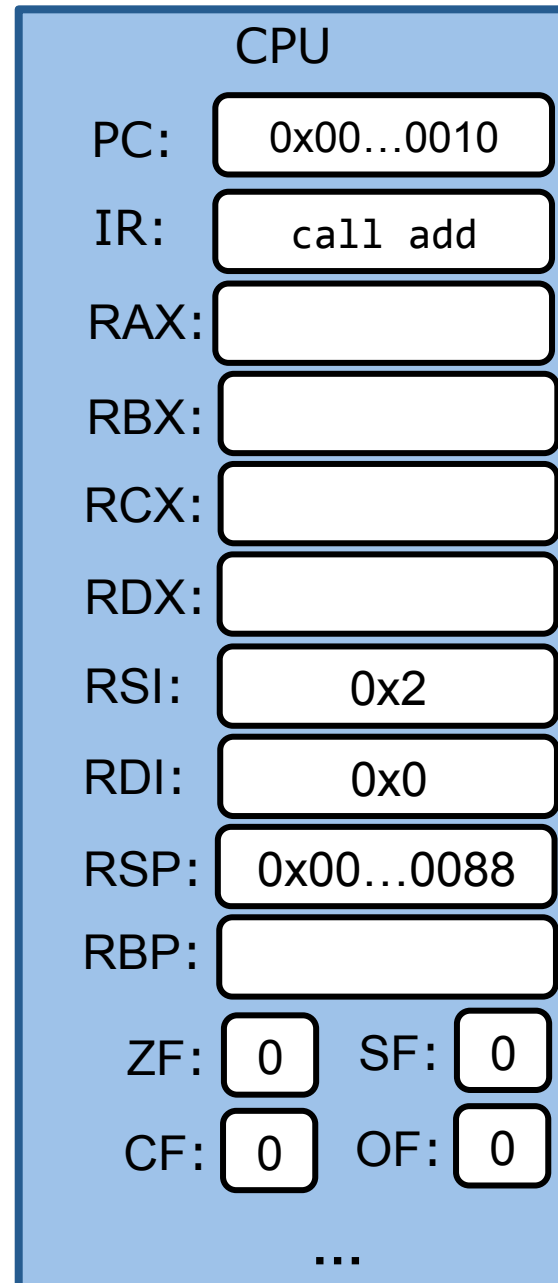
Memory

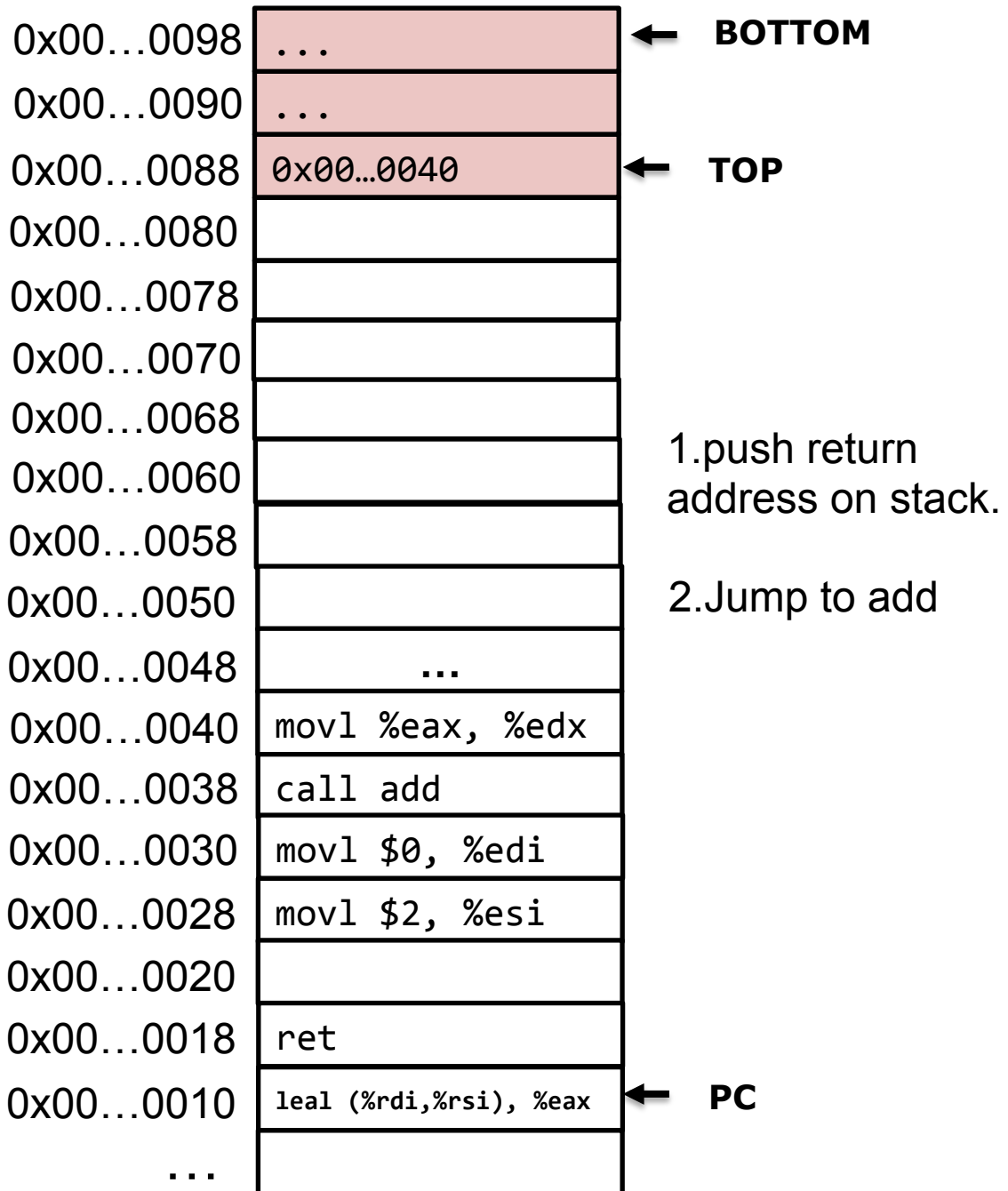




Memory

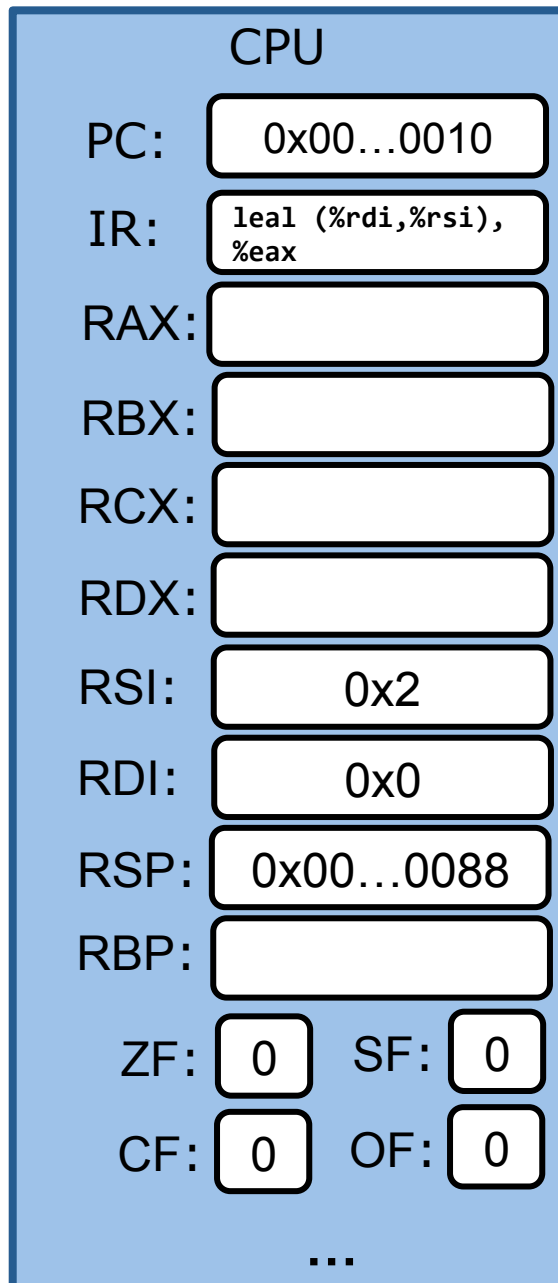
- 1. push return address on stack.
- 2. Jump to add

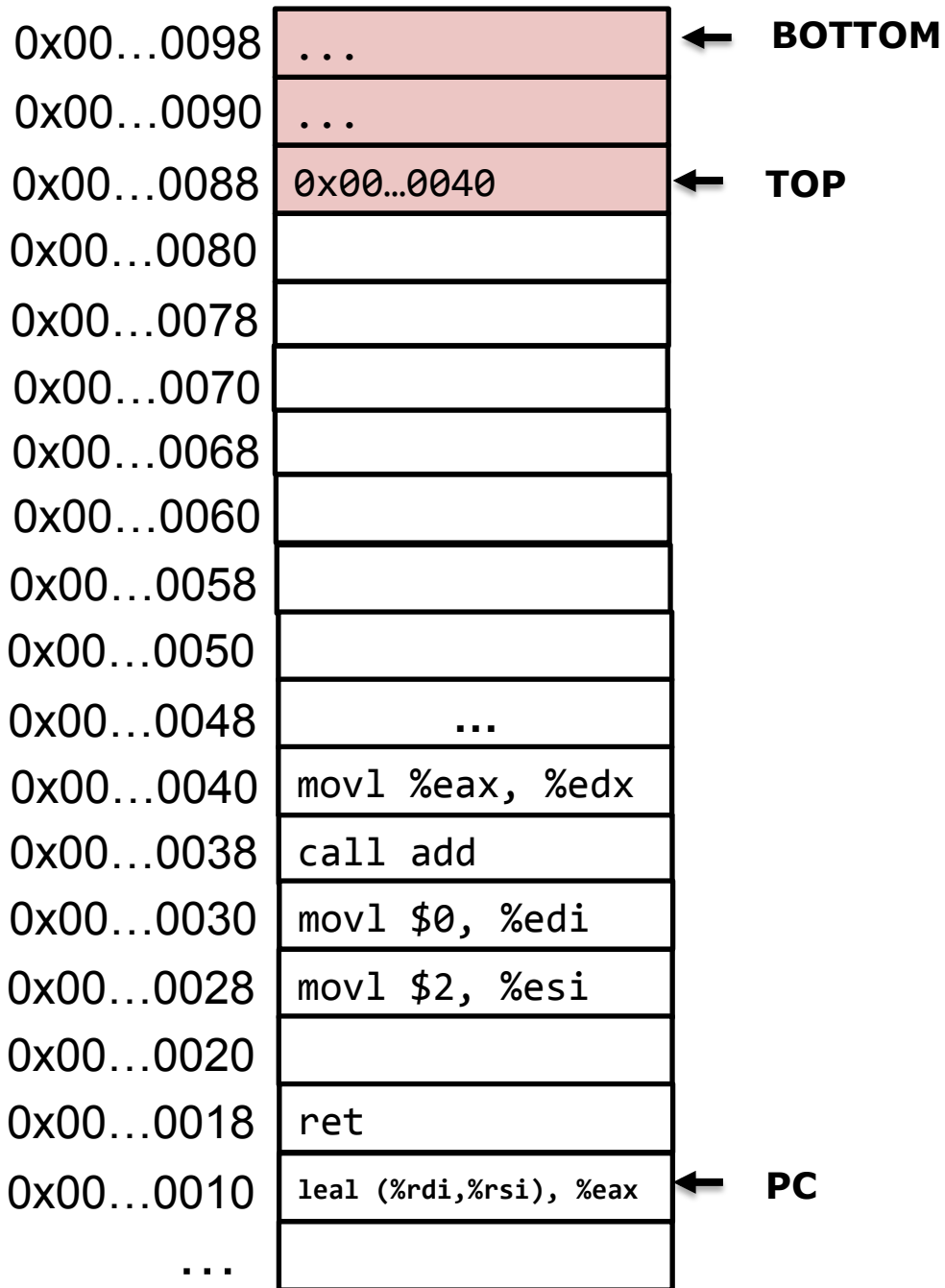




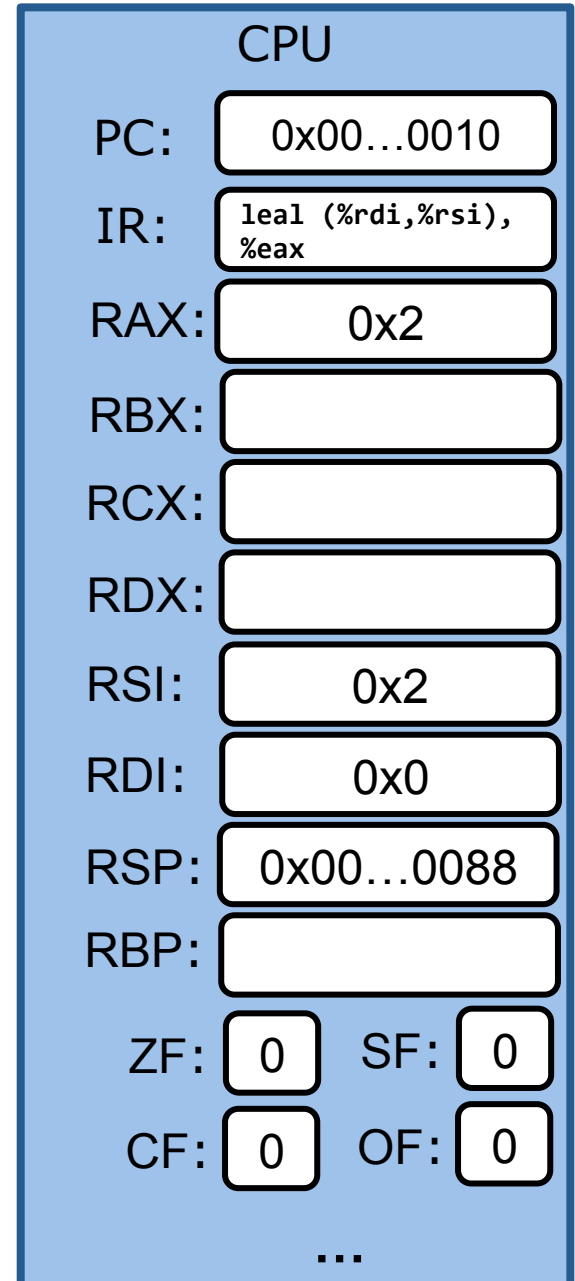
Memory

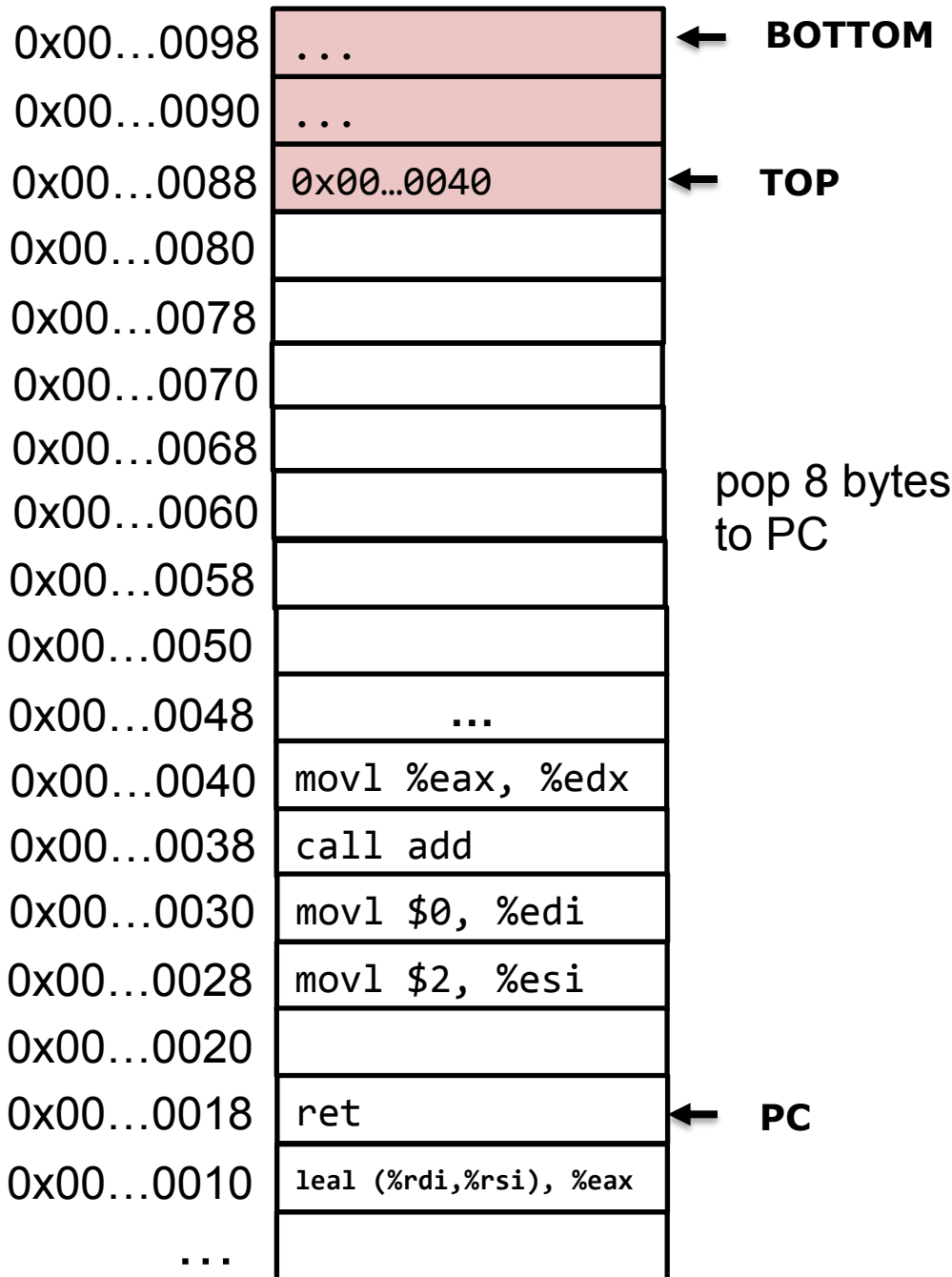
- 1. push return address on stack.
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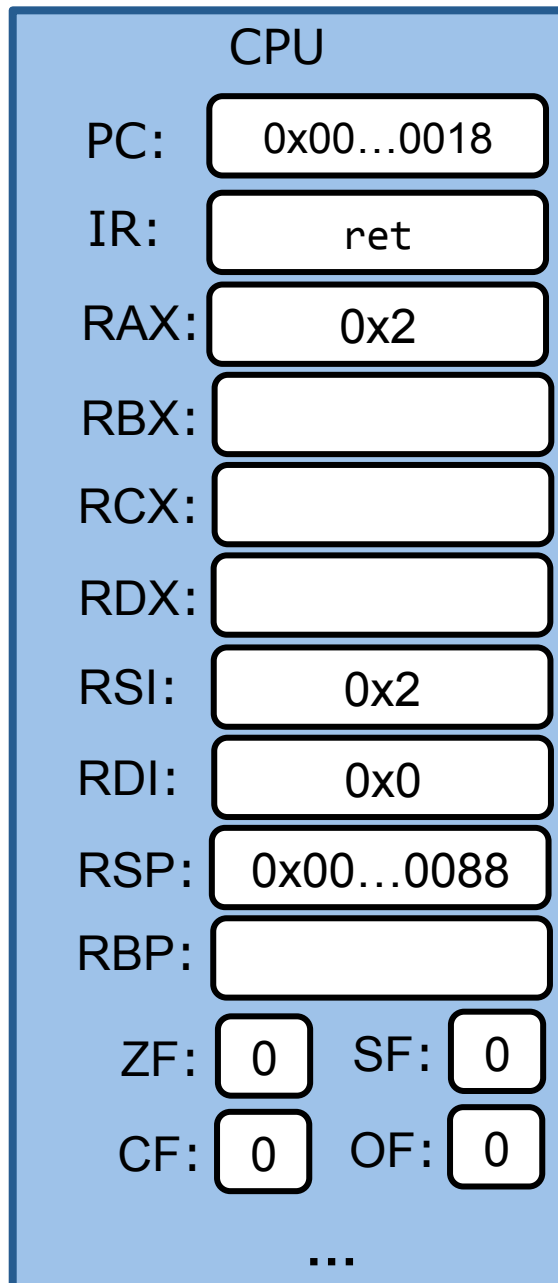


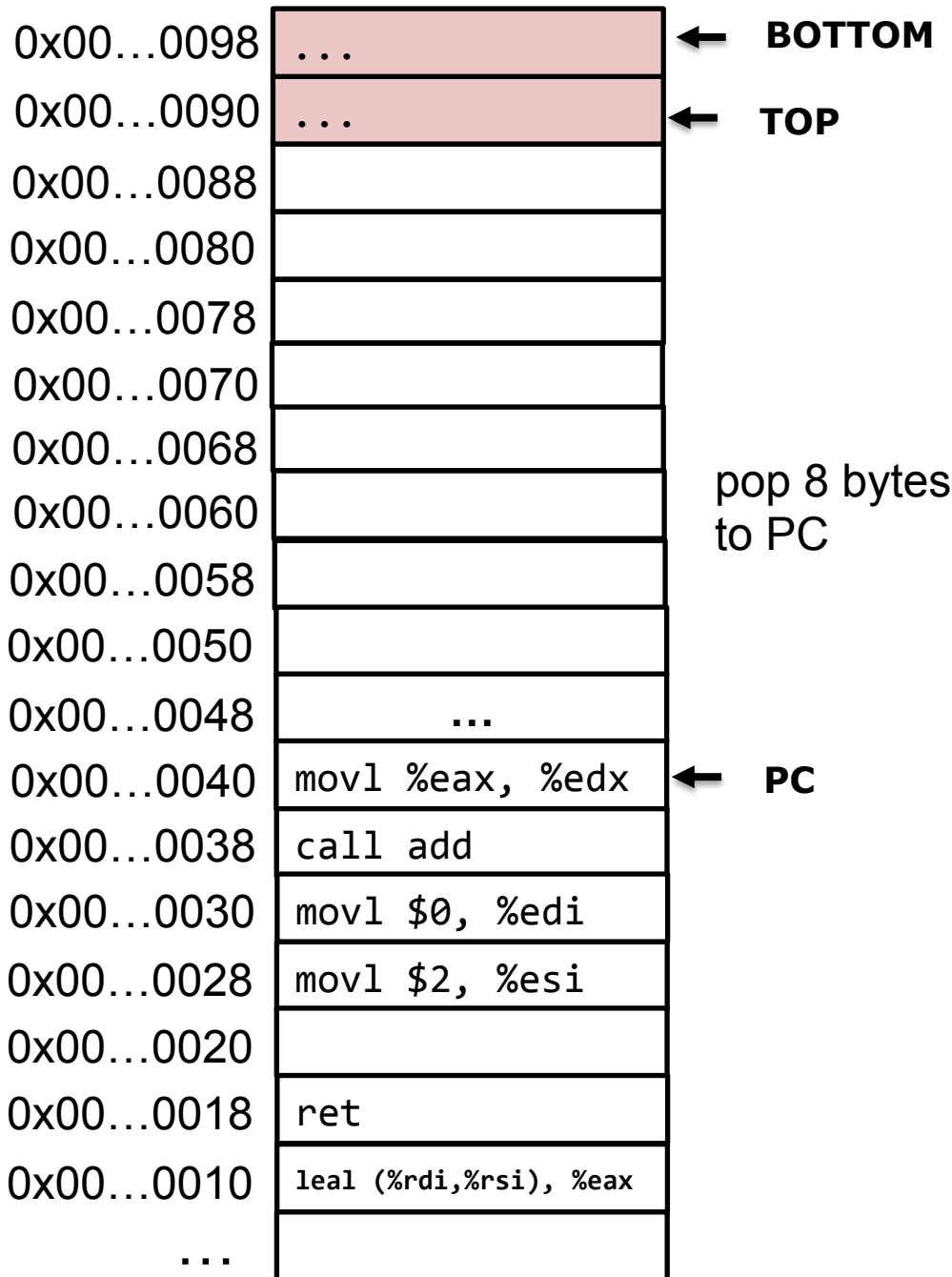
Memory



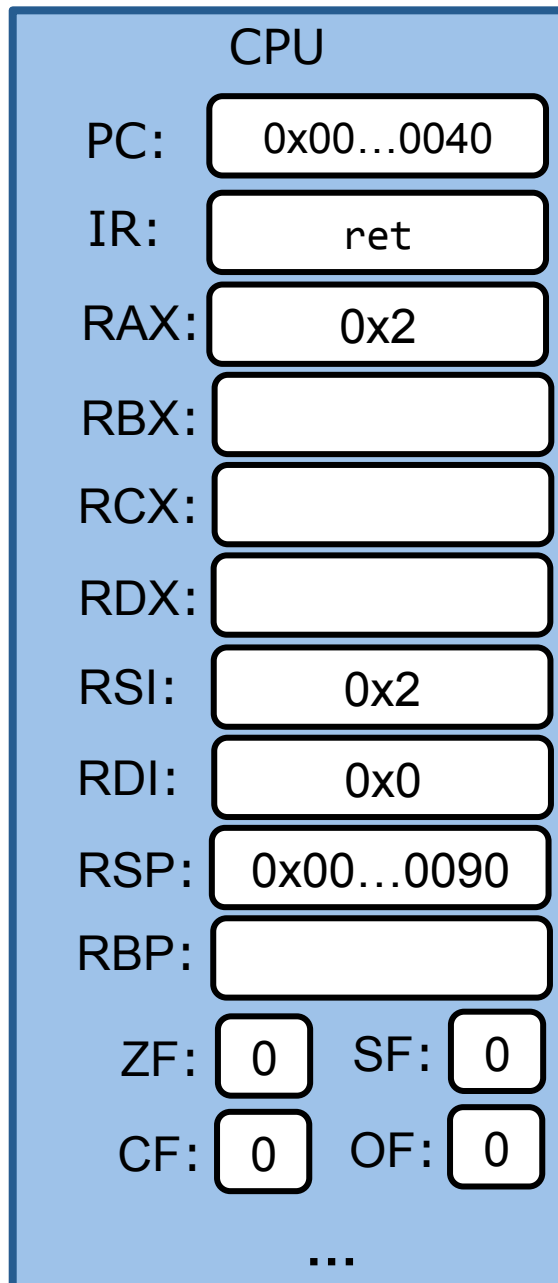


Memory





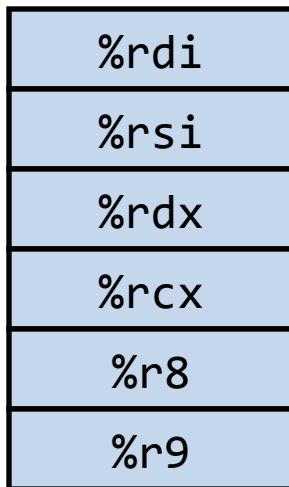
Memory



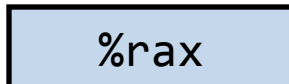
C's calling convention: args/return values

Registers

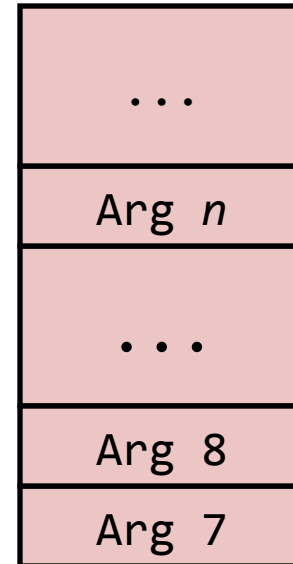
First 6 arguments



Return value



Stack



Only allocate stack space when needed

C's calling convention: args/return values

Registers

- First 6 Arguments: %rdi, %rsi, %rdx, %rcx, %r8, %r9
- Return value: %rax

```
int add(int a, int b, int c, int d, int e, int f, int g, int h) {  
    int r = a + b + c + d + e + f + g + h;  
    return r;  
}
```

```
int main() {  
  
    int c = add(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8);  
    printf("%d\n", c);  
    return 0;  
}
```

C's calling convention: args/return values

```
int add(int a, int b, int c, int d, int e, int f, int g, int h) {  
    int r = a + b + c + d + e + f + g + h;  
    return r;  
}
```

main:

```
subq    $8, %rsp  
pushq   $8  
pushq   $7  
movl    $6, %r9d  
movl    $5, %r8d  
movl    $4, %ecx  
movl    $3, %edx  
movl    $2, %esi  
movl    $1, %edi  
call    add
```

add:

```
addl    %esi, %edi  
addl    %edi, %edx  
addl    %edx, %ecx  
addl    %r8d, %ecx  
addl    %r9d, %ecx  
movl    %ecx, %eax  
addl    8(%rsp), %eax  
addl    16(%rsp), %eax  
ret
```

How to allocate/deallocate local variables?

Use registers whenever possible

Allocate local variables on the stack

- `subq $0x8,%rsp //allocate 8 bytes`
- `movq $1, 8(%rsp) //store 1 in the allocated 8 bytes`

Calling convention: Register Saving

When procedure f calls g :

- f is the **caller**, g is the **callee**

Can caller assume register values do not change when callee returns?

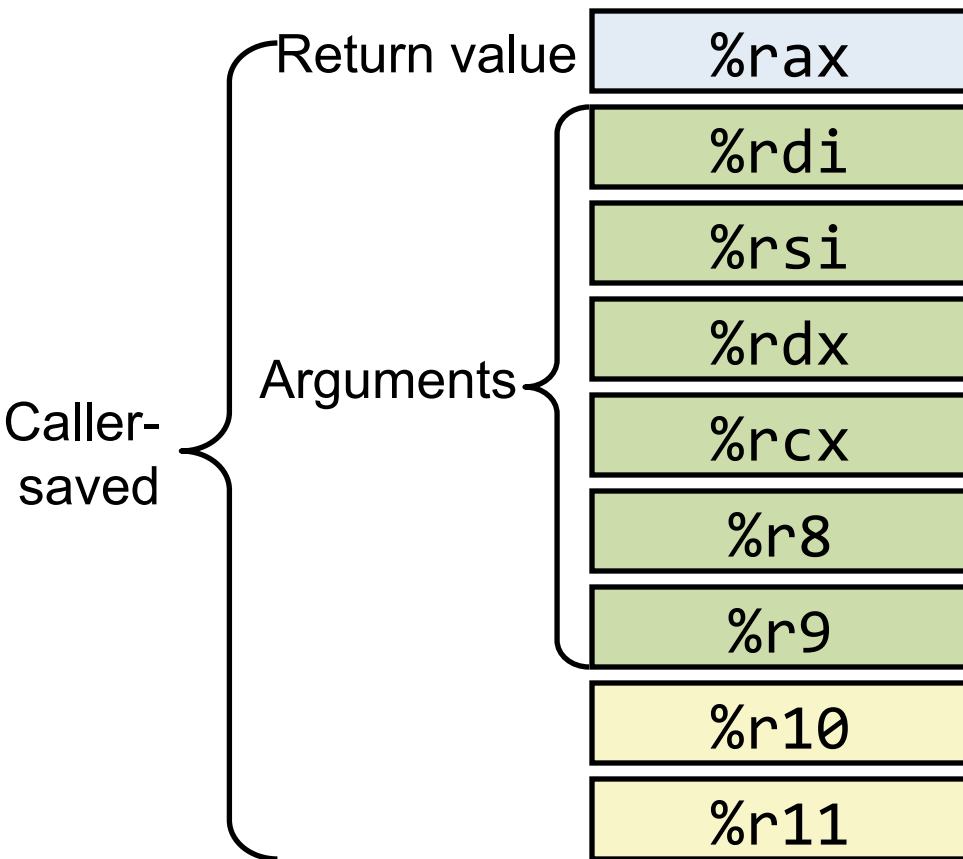
If not, caller must save register values (in memory) that it needs to use them later

Calling convention: register saving

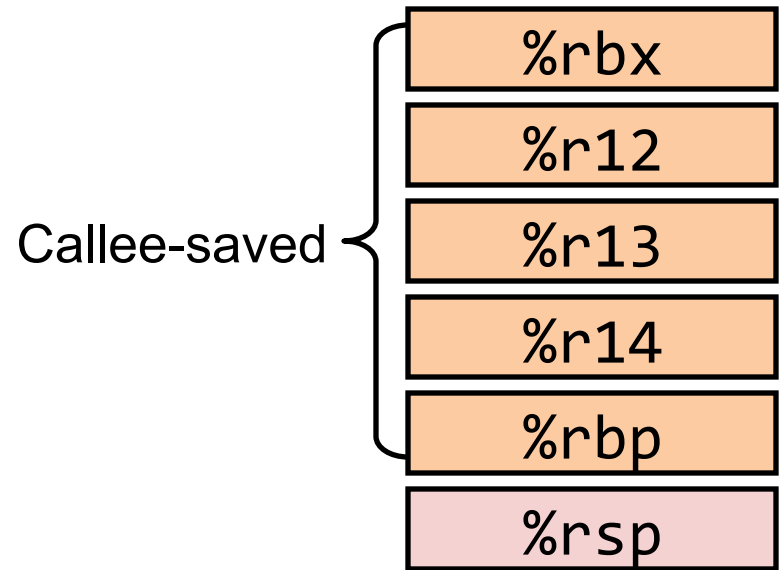
Some registers are “caller saved”, others are “callee saved”

- Caller saved
 - Caller saves “caller saved” registers on stack before the call
- Callee saved
 - Callee saves “callee saved” registers on stack before using
 - Callee restores them before returning to caller

C' calling convention: Register Usage



Callee can directly use these registers



Caller can assume these registers are unchanged.

Example

```
int add2(int a, int b)
{
    return a + b;
}
```

```
add2:
    leal    (%rdi,%rsi), %eax
    ret
```

```
int add3(int a, int b, int c)
{
    int r = add2(a, b);
    r = r + c;
    return r;
}
```

```
add3:
    pushq   %rbx
    movl    %edx, %ebx
    movl    $0, %eax
    call    add2
    addl    %ebx, %eax
    popq    %rbx
    ret
```

Registers

First 6 Arguments: %rdi, %rsi, %rdx, %rcx, %r8, %9

Return value: %rax

Example

```
int add2(int a, int b)
{
    return a + b;
}
```

```
add2:
    leal    (%rdi,%rsi), %eax
    ret
```

```
int add3(int a, int b, int c)
{
    int r = add2(a, b);
    r = r + c;
    return r;
}
```

```
add3:
    pushq   %rbx          # use %rbx to keep r
    movl    %edx, %ebx
    movl    $0, %eax
    call    add2
    addl    %ebx, %eax
    popq    %rbx         # restore %rbx before ret
    ret
```

Registers

First 6 Arguments: %rdi, %rsi, %rdx, %rcx, %r8, %9

Return value: %rax