

Lecture 9: Procedures

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601.229 Computer Systems Fundamentals



Control flow (part 2)

- ▶ Procedures
- ▶ Stacks:
 - ▶ Procedure calls and returns
 - ▶ Storage for local variables and temporary values
- ▶ Today's example programs are linked as `control2.zip` on the course website

Procedures

Procedures, call stack

- ▶ Procedures (a.k.a. functions, subroutines), the most important abstraction in programming
 - ▶ Can you imagine trying to write programs without them?
- ▶ *Call stack*: hardware-supported, runtime data structure
 - ▶ Stores *return addresses* so procedures know where to return to
 - ▶ Used to allocate *stack frames*: per-procedure-call storage area for local variables, temporary values, and (sometimes) argument values
 - ▶ As name suggests, is a stack, LIFO discipline (push and pop)

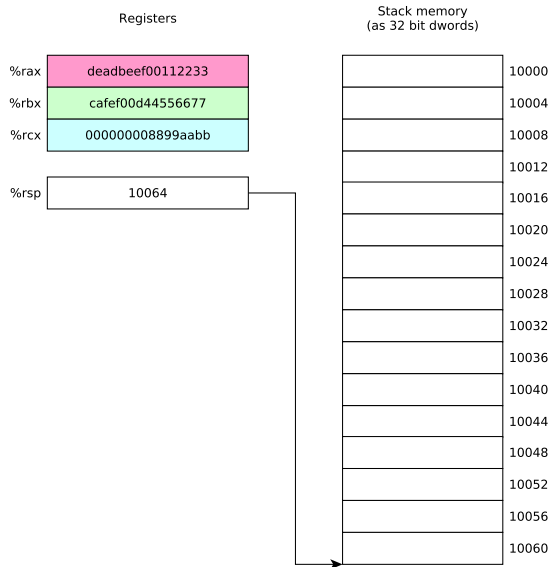
Stack pointer, instruction pointer

- ▶ *Stack pointer* register `%rsp`: contains address of current “top” of stack
 - ▶ Important: stack grows towards lower addresses, so top of stack is at lower address than bottom of stack
- ▶ *Instruction pointer* register `%rip`: contains code address of next instruction to be updated
 - ▶ Control flow changes the value of `%rip`
- ▶ Other architectures use the name “program counter” rather than “instruction pointer”, but they’re the same thing

push and pop

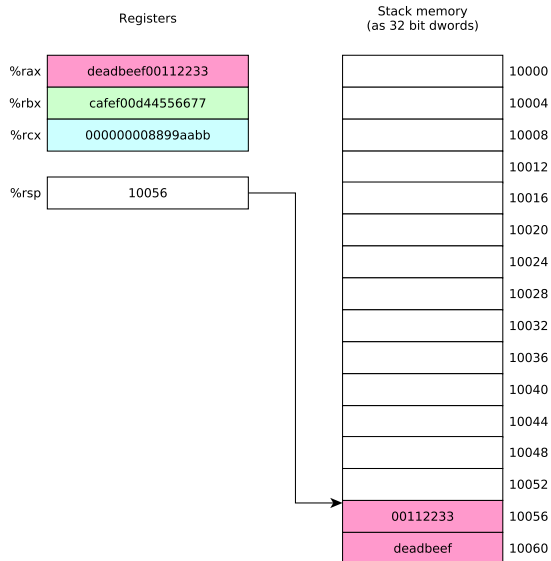
- ▶ `push`: push a data value onto the call stack
 - ▶ E.g., `pushq %rax`
 - ▶ Decrement `%rsp` by 8
 - ▶ Store value in `%rax` at memory location pointed-to by `%rsp`
- ▶ `pop`: pop a data value from the call stack
 - ▶ E.g., `popq %rax`
 - ▶ Load value at memory location pointed-to by `%rsp` into `%rax`
 - ▶ Increment `%rsp` by 8
- ▶ `push` and `pop` are amazingly useful for saving and restoring register values
- ▶ Various size operands (1, 2, 4, 8 bytes) can be pushed and popped; need to consider alignment

push and pop



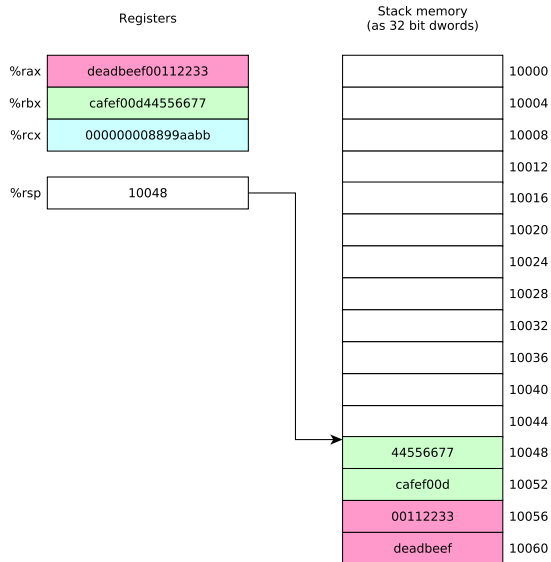
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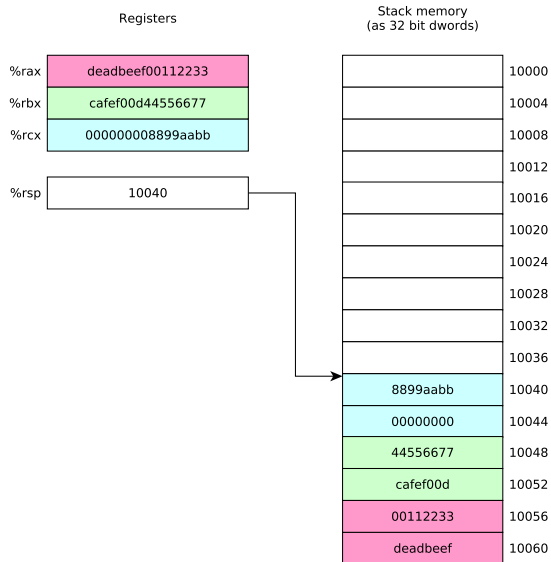
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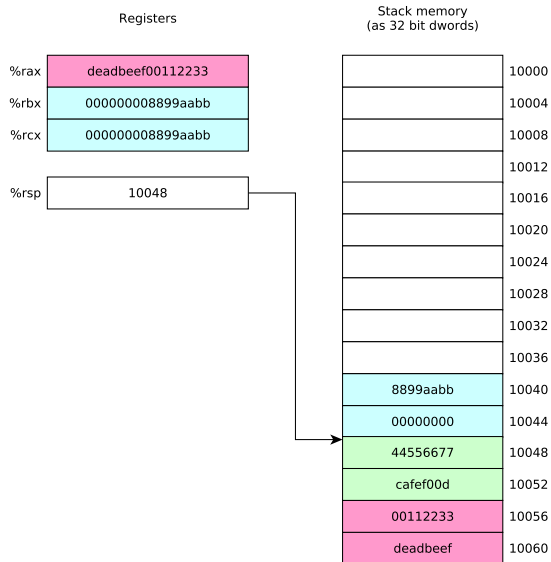
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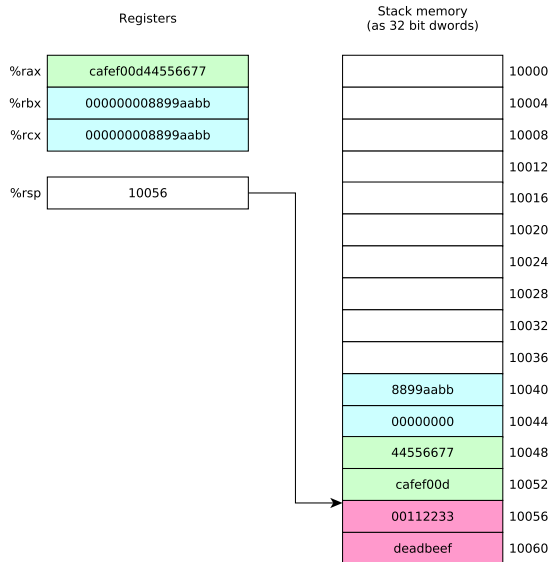
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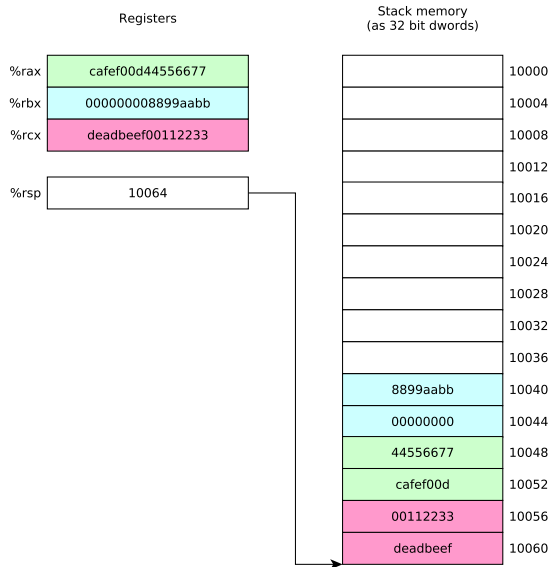
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call and ret

- ▶ call instruction: calls procedure
 - ▶ `%rip` contains address of instruction following call instruction
 - ▶ Push `%rip` onto stack (as though `pushq %rip` was executed): this is the *return address*
 - ▶ Change `%rip` to address of first instruction of called procedure
 - ▶ Called procedure starts executing
- ▶ ret instruction: return from procedure
 - ▶ Pop saved return address from stack into `%rip` (as though `popq %rip` was executed)
 - ▶ Execution continues at return address

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 - ▶ E.g., storage for an 8 byte value should be stored at an address which is a multiple of 8
- ▶ This is true of stack-allocated values!
- ▶ The Linux x86-64 calling conventions require `%rsp` to be a multiple of 16 at the point of a procedure call (to ensure that 16 byte values can be accessed on the stack if necessary)
- ▶ **Issue:** on entry to a procedure, $\%rsp \bmod 16 = 8$ because the `call` instruction (which called the procedure) pushed `%rip` (the program counter) onto the stack

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- ▶ The Linux `printf` function will segfault if the stack is misaligned

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 - ▶ Procedure return value is typically returned in a specific register

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 - ▶ They allow your code to interoperate with other code, including library routines and (OS) system calls
- ▶ **Always follow the appropriate register use conventions**

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- ▶ Callee-saved registers: `%rbx`, `%rbp`, `%r12`, `%r13`, `%r14`, `%r15`

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- ▶ *Caller-saved* registers: caller must *not* assume that the procedure call will preserve their value
 - ▶ In general any procedure can freely modify them
 - ▶ A caller might need to save their contents to memory prior to calling a procedure and restore the value afterwards

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 - ▶ Use callee-saved registers for longer term values that need to persist across procedure calls
 - ▶ Use `pushq/popq` to save and restore their values on procedure entry and exit

Recursive Fibonacci computation

Compute n th Fibonacci number recursively (warning: exponential-time algorithm!)

The call stack inherently allows recursion: there is nothing special we need to do to make it work

Recall that

$$fib(0) = 0$$

$$fib(1) = 1$$

$$\text{For } n > 1, fib(n) = fib(n - 2) + fib(n - 1)$$

Recursive Fibonacci function (see fibRec.S for full program)

```
fib:
    cmpl $2, %edi          /* check base case */
    jae .LrecursiveCase   /* if n>=2, do recursive case */
    movl %edi, %eax        /* base case, just return n */
    ret

.LrecursiveCase:
    /* recursive case */
    pushq %r12             /* preserve value of %r12 */
    movl %edi, %r12d       /* save n in %r12 */
    subl $2, %edi          /* compute n-2 */
    call fib                /* compute fib(n-2) */
    movl %r12d, %edi       /* put saved n in %edi */
    subl $1, %edi          /* compute n-1 */
    movl %eax, %r12d       /* save fib(n-2) in %r12 */
    call fib                /* compute fib(n-1) */
    addl %r12d, %eax       /* return fib(n-2)+fib(n-1) */
    popq %r12              /* restore value of %r12 */
    ret                    /* done */
```

Running the program (with $N=9$)

```
$ gcc -c -g -no-pie -o fibRec.o fibRec.S
$ gcc -no-pie -o fibRec fibRec.o
$ ./fibRec
fib(9) = 34
```

Clicker quiz!

Clicker quiz omitted from public slides

Stack memory allocation

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- ▶ Could use heap allocation (i.e., `malloc`, `free`)
 - ▶ Has overhead due to bookkeeping, locking
- ▶ The call stack is an ideal place to allocate storage for local variables

Stack allocation

- ▶ Stack allocation of storage is simple:
 - ▶ To allocate n bytes, subtract n from `%rsp`
 - ▶ Updated `%rsp` is a pointer to the beginning of the allocated memory
 - ▶ To deallocate n bytes, add n to `%rsp`
- ▶ Complication: instructions such as `push` and `pop` change `%rsp`
- ▶ Solution: use the *frame pointer* register `%rbp` to keep track of allocated memory area

Using the frame pointer

On entry to procedure:

```
pushq %rbp
movq %rsp, %rbp
subq $N, %rsp
```

Before returning from procedure:

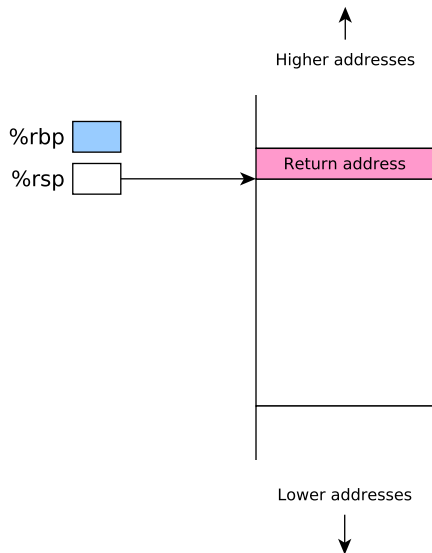
```
addq $N, %rsp
popq %rbp
```

`%rbp` points to a memory location *just above* a block of N bytes allocated in the current stack frame. Note that

- ▶ N should be a multiple of 16 to ensure correct stack alignment
- ▶ The function will access memory locations in the allocated block using *negative* offsets from `%rbp`

Before allocating space in stack frame

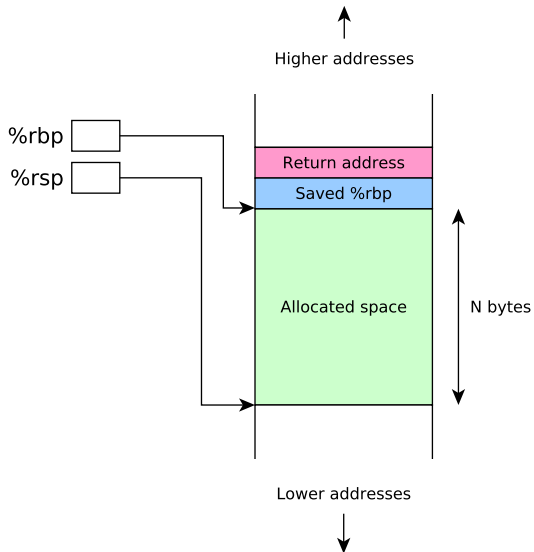
```
--> pushq %rbp  
    movq %rsp, %rbp  
    subq $N, %rsp
```



After allocating space in stack frame

```
pushq %rbp  
movq %rsp, %rbp  
subq $N, %rsp
```

-->



Putting it all together

- ▶ Let's examine a simple program which
 - ▶ Reads two 64 bit integer values from user
 - ▶ Computes their sum using a function
 - ▶ Prints out the sum
- ▶ Calling `scanf` to read input requires variables in which to store input values: we'll allocate them on the stack

addLongs, C version

```
#include <stdio.h>

long addLongs(long a, long b);

int main(void) {
    long x, y, sum;
    printf("Enter two integers: ");
    scanf("%ld %ld", &x, &y);
    sum = addLongs(x, y);
    printf("Sum is %ld\n", sum);
}

long addLongs(long a, long b) {
    return a + b;
}
```

addLongs, assembly version

```
        .section .rodata
sPromptMsg: .string "Enter two integers: "
sInputFmt:  .string "%ld %ld"
sResultMsg: .string "Sum is %ld\n"

        .section .text
        .globl main
        .align 16
main:
    pushq %rbp
    movq %rsp, %rbp
    subq $16, %rsp

    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf

    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq -16(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq -8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf

    movq -16(%rbp), %rdi
    movq -8(%rbp), %rsi
    call addLongs

    movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
    movq %rax, %rsi
    call printf

    addq $16, %rsp
    popq %rbp
    ret

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main:
    pushq %rbp          <-- save orig value of %rbp
    movq  %rsp, %rbp
    subq  $16, %rsp

    movl  $0, %eax
    movq  $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call  printf

    movl  $0, %eax
    movq  $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq -16(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq -8(%rbp), %rdx
    call  scanf

    movq -16(%rbp), %rdi
    movq -8(%rbp), %rsi
    call addLongs

    movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
    movq %rax, %rsi
    call printf

    addq  $16, %rsp
    popq  %rbp
    ret

        .align 16
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main:
    pushq %rbp
    movq %rsp, %rbp  <-- %rbp points to top
    subq $16, %rsp   of alloc'ed area

    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf

    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
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    movq -16(%rbp), %rdi
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    addq $16, %rsp
    popq %rbp
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main:
    pushq %rbp
    movq %rsp, %rbp
    subq $16, %rsp    <-- allocate 16 byte area

    movl $0, %eax
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    call printf

    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq -16(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq -8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf

    movq -16(%rbp), %rdi
    movq -8(%rbp), %rsi
    call addLongs

    movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
    movq %rax, %rsi
    call printf

    addq $16, %rsp
    popq %rbp
    ret

        .align 16
addLongs:
    movq %rdi, %rax
    addq %rsi, %rax
    ret
```


addLongs, assembly version

```
        .section .rodata
sPromptMsg: .string "Enter two integers: "
sInputFmt:  .string "%ld %ld"
sResultMsg: .string "Sum is %ld\n"

        .section .text
        .globl main
        .align 16
main:
    pushq %rbp
    movq %rsp, %rbp
    subq $16, %rsp

    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf

    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq -16(%rbp), %rsi <-- pass address of 1st var
    leaq -8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf

    movq -16(%rbp), %rdi
    movq -8(%rbp), %rsi
    call addLongs

    movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
    movq %rax, %rsi
    call printf

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    movq %rsp, %rbp
    subq $16, %rsp

    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf

    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq -16(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq -8(%rbp), %rdx    <--- pass address of 2nd var
    call scanf

                                movq -16(%rbp), %rdi
                                movq -8(%rbp), %rsi
                                call addLongs

                                movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
                                movq %rax, %rsi
                                call printf

                                addq $16, %rsp
                                popq %rbp
                                ret

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addLongs, assembly version

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    pushq %rbp
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    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf
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    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq -16(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq -8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf
```

```
    movq -16(%rbp), %rdi  <-- pass value of 1st var
    movq -8(%rbp), %rsi
    call addLongs
```

```
    movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
    movq %rax, %rsi
    call printf
```

```
    addq $16, %rsp
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addLongs, assembly version

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    pushq %rbp
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    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf
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    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq -16(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq -8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf
```

```
    movq -16(%rbp), %rdi
    movq -8(%rbp), %rsi    <-- pass value of 2nd var
    call addLongs
```

```
    movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
    movq %rax, %rsi
    call printf
```

```
    addq $16, %rsp
    popq %rbp
    ret
```

```
.align 16
addLongs:
    movq %rdi, %rax
    addq %rsi, %rax
    ret
```

addLongs, assembly version

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sInputFmt: .string "%ld %ld"
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```

```
.section .text
.globl main
.align 16

main:
    pushq %rbp
    movq %rsp, %rbp
    subq $16, %rsp

    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf
```

```
    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq -16(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq -8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf
```

```
    movq -16(%rbp), %rdi
    movq -8(%rbp), %rsi
    call addLongs
```

```
    movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
    movq %rax, %rsi
    call printf
```

```
    addq $16, %rsp <-- deallocate alloc'ed area
    popq %rbp
    ret
```

```
.align 16
addLongs:
    movq %rdi, %rax
    addq %rsi, %rax
    ret
```

addLongs, assembly version

```
.section .rodata
sPromptMsg: .string "Enter two integers: "
sInputFmt: .string "%ld %ld"
sResultMsg: .string "Sum is %ld\n"
```

```
.section .text
.globl main
.align 16

main:
    pushq %rbp
    movq %rsp, %rbp
    subq $16, %rsp

    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf
```

```
    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq -16(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq -8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf
```

```
    movq -16(%rbp), %rdi
    movq -8(%rbp), %rsi
    call addLongs
```

```
    movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
    movq %rax, %rsi
    call printf
```

```
    addq $16, %rsp
    popq %rbp      <-- restore orig value of %rbp
    ret
```

```
.align 16
addLongs:
    movq %rdi, %rax
    addq %rsi, %rax
    ret
```

addLongs, assembly version

```
.section .rodata
sPromptMsg: .string "Enter two integers: "
sInputFmt: .string "%ld %ld"
sResultMsg: .string "Sum is %ld\n"
```

```
.section .text
.globl main
.align 16
main:
    pushq %rbp
    movq %rsp, %rbp
    subq $16, %rsp

    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sPromptMsg, %rdi
    call printf
```

```
    movl $0, %eax
    movq $sInputFmt, %rdi
    leaq -16(%rbp), %rsi
    leaq -8(%rbp), %rdx
    call scanf
```

```
    movq -16(%rbp), %rdi
    movq -8(%rbp), %rsi
    call addLongs
```

```
    movq $sResultMsg, %rdi
    movq %rax, %rsi
    call printf
```

```
    addq $16, %rsp
    popq %rbp
    ret
```

```
.align 16
addLongs: <-- does not use stack, ignore alignment :-P
    movq %rdi, %rax
    addq %rsi, %rax
    ret
```

Running the program

```
$ gcc -c -no-pie -o addLongs.o addLongs.S
$ gcc -no-pie -o addLongs addLongs.o
$ ./addLongs
Enter two integers: 2 3
Sum is 5
```


Running the program in gdb

```
$ gdb addLongs
...output omitted...
(gdb) break addLongs.S:28
Breakpoint 1 at 0x401172: file addLongs.S, line 28.
(gdb) run
Starting program: /home/daveho/.../src/control2/addLongs
Enter two integers: 3 4

Breakpoint 1, main () at addLongs.S:28
28             movq -16(%rbp), %rdi        /* pass first value */
(gdb) print *(long *)($rbp-16)
$1 = 3
(gdb) print *(long *)($rbp-8)
$2 = 4
```

Running the program in gdb

```
$ gdb addLongs
...output omitted...
(gdb) break addLongs.S:28  <-- set breakpoint just after scanf returns
Breakpoint 1 at 0x401172: file addLongs.S, line 28.
(gdb) run
Starting program: /home/daveho/.../src/control2/addLongs
Enter two integers: 3 4

Breakpoint 1, main () at addLongs.S:28
28             movq -16(%rbp), %rdi           /* pass first value */
(gdb) print *(long *)($rbp-16)
$1 = 3
(gdb) print *(long *)($rbp-8)
$2 = 4
```

Running the program in gdb

```
$ gdb addLongs
...output omitted...
(gdb) break addLongs.S:28
Breakpoint 1 at 0x401172: file addLongs.S, line 28.
(gdb) run          <-- start the program
Starting program: /home/daveho/.../src/control2/addLongs
Enter two integers: 3 4

Breakpoint 1, main () at addLongs.S:28
28          movq -16(%rbp), %rdi          /* pass first value */
(gdb) print *(long *)($rbp-16)
$1 = 3
(gdb) print *(long *)($rbp-8)
$2 = 4
```

Running the program in gdb

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(gdb) break addLongs.S:28
Breakpoint 1 at 0x401172: file addLongs.S, line 28.
(gdb) run
Starting program: /home/daveho/.../src/control2/addLongs
Enter two integers: 3 4    <-- enter input values

Breakpoint 1, main () at addLongs.S:28
28             movq -16(%rbp), %rdi        /* pass first value */
(gdb) print *(long *)($rbp-16)
$1 = 3
(gdb) print *(long *)($rbp-8)
$2 = 4
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Enter two integers: 3 4

Breakpoint 1, main () at addLongs.S:28
28             movq -16(%rbp), %rdi        /* pass first value */
(gdb) print *(long *)($rbp-16)  <-- print first input value at -16(%rbp)
$1 = 3
(gdb) print *(long *)($rbp-8)
$2 = 4
```

Running the program in gdb

```
$ gdb addLongs
...output omitted...
(gdb) break addLongs.S:28
Breakpoint 1 at 0x401172: file addLongs.S, line 28.
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Starting program: /home/daveho/.../src/control2/addLongs
Enter two integers: 3 4

Breakpoint 1, main () at addLongs.S:28
28             movq -16(%rbp), %rdi        /* pass first value */
(gdb) print *(long *)($rbp-16)
$1 = 3
(gdb) print *(long *)($rbp-8)    <-- print second input value at -8(%rbp)
$2 = 4
```

Running the program in gdb

```
$ gdb addLongs
...output omitted...
(gdb) break addLongs.S:28
Breakpoint 1 at 0x401172: file addLongs.S, line 28.
(gdb) run
Starting program: /home/daveho/.../src/control2/addLongs
Enter two integers: 3 4

Breakpoint 1, main () at addLongs.S:28
28          movq -16(%rbp), %rdi          /* pass first value */
(gdb) print *(long *)($rbp-16)
$1 = 3
(gdb) print *(long *)($rbp-8)
$2 = 4
```