

# Machine-Level Programming III: Procedures

COMP402127: Introduction to Computer Systems

<https://xjtu-ics.github.io/>

Danfeng Shan

Xi'an Jiaotong University

# Mechanisms in Procedures

## Passing control

- To beginning of procedure code
- Back to return point

## Passing data

- Procedure arguments
- Return value

## Memory management

- Allocate during procedure execution
- Deallocate upon return

## Mechanisms all implemented with machine instructions

x86-64 implementation of a procedure uses only those mechanisms required

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

```
int Q(int i)  
{  
    int t = 3*i;  
    int v[10];  
    •  
    •  
    return v[t];  
}
```

# Mechanisms in Procedures

## Passing control

To beginning of procedure code

Back to return point

## Passing data

Procedure arguments

Return value

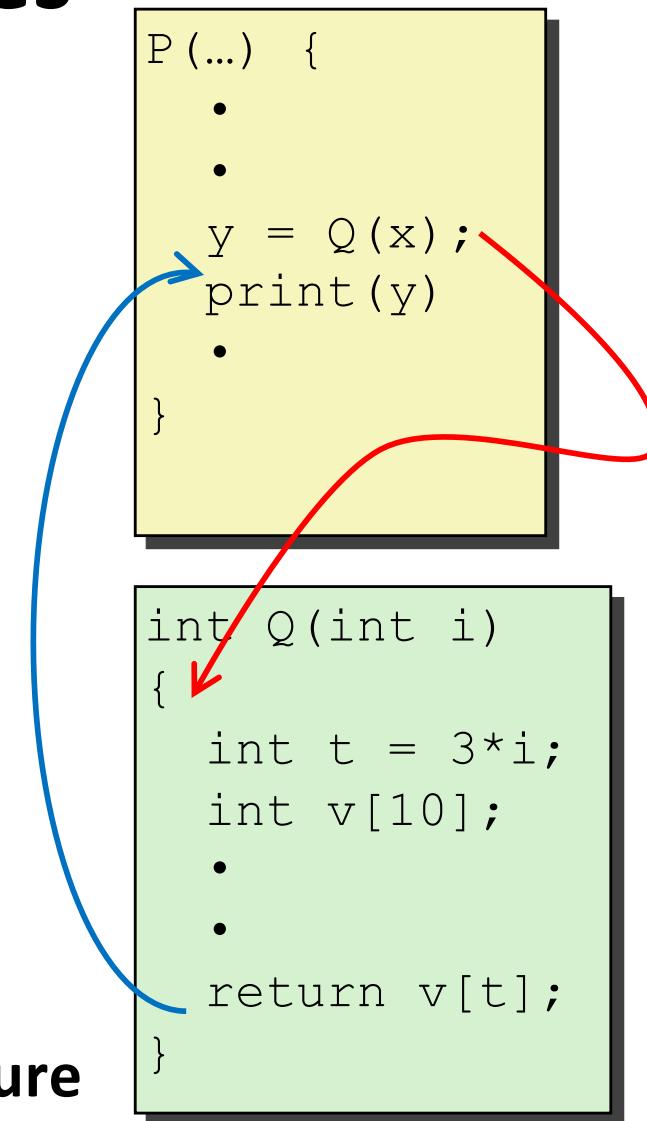
## Memory management

Allocate during procedure execution

Deallocate upon return

## Mechanisms all implemented with machine instructions

x86-64 implementation of a procedure uses only those mechanisms required



# Mechanisms in Procedures

## Passing control

- To beginning of procedure code
- Back to return point

## Passing data

- Procedure arguments
- Return value

## Memory management

- Allocate during procedure execution
- Deallocate upon return

## Mechanisms all implemented with machine instructions

x86-64 implementation of a procedure uses only those mechanisms required

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

```
int Q(int i)  
{  
    int t = 3*i;  
    int v[10];  
    •  
    •  
    return v[t];  
}
```

# Mechanisms in Procedures

## Passing control

- To beginning of procedure code
- Back to return point

## Passing data

- Procedure arguments
- Return value

## Memory management

- Allocate during procedure execution
- Deallocate upon return

## Mechanisms all implemented with machine instructions

x86-64 implementation of a procedure uses only those mechanisms required

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

```
int Q(int i)  
{  
    int t = 3*i;  
    int v[10];  
    •  
    •  
    return v[t];  
}
```

# Mechanisms in Procedures

Machine instructions implement the mechanisms, but the choices are determined by designers. These choices make up the **Application Binary Interface (ABI)**.

Deallocate upon return

**Mechanisms all implemented with machine instructions**

**x86-64 implementation of a procedure uses only those mechanisms required**

P (...) {

```
    ...  
    int v[10];  
    ...  
    return v[t];  
}
```

# Today

## Procedures

Stack Structure

Calling Conventions

Passing control

Passing data

Managing local data

If we have time: illustration of recursion

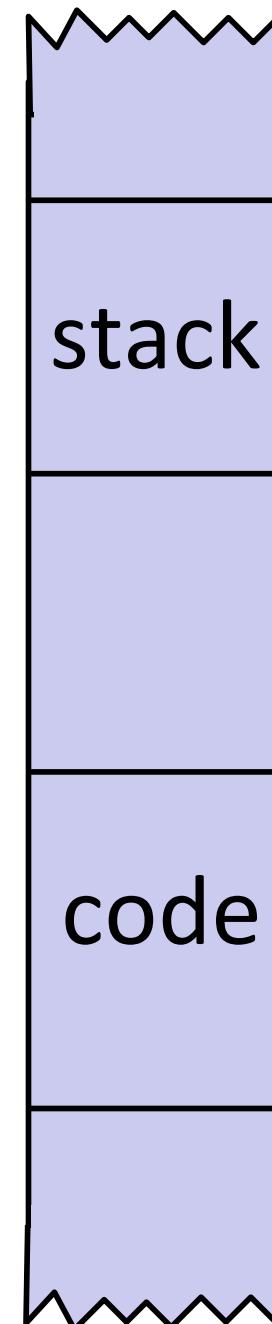
# x86-64 Stack

**Region of memory managed  
with stack discipline**

Memory viewed as array of bytes.

Different regions have different purposes.

(Like ABI, a policy decision)



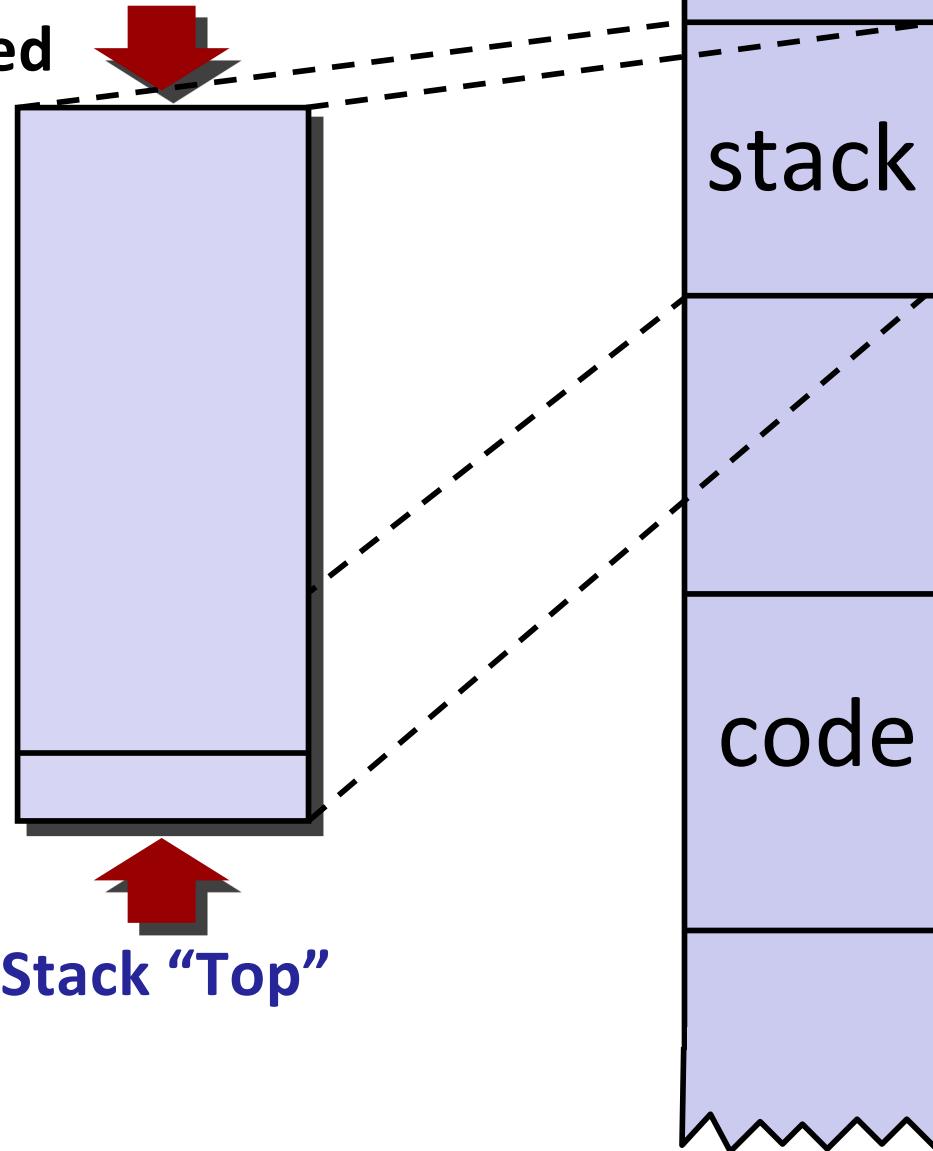
# x86-64 Stack

Region of memory managed  
with stack discipline

Stack Pointer: %rsp →

Stack “Bottom”

Stack “Top”



# x86-64 Stack

**Region of memory managed  
with stack discipline**

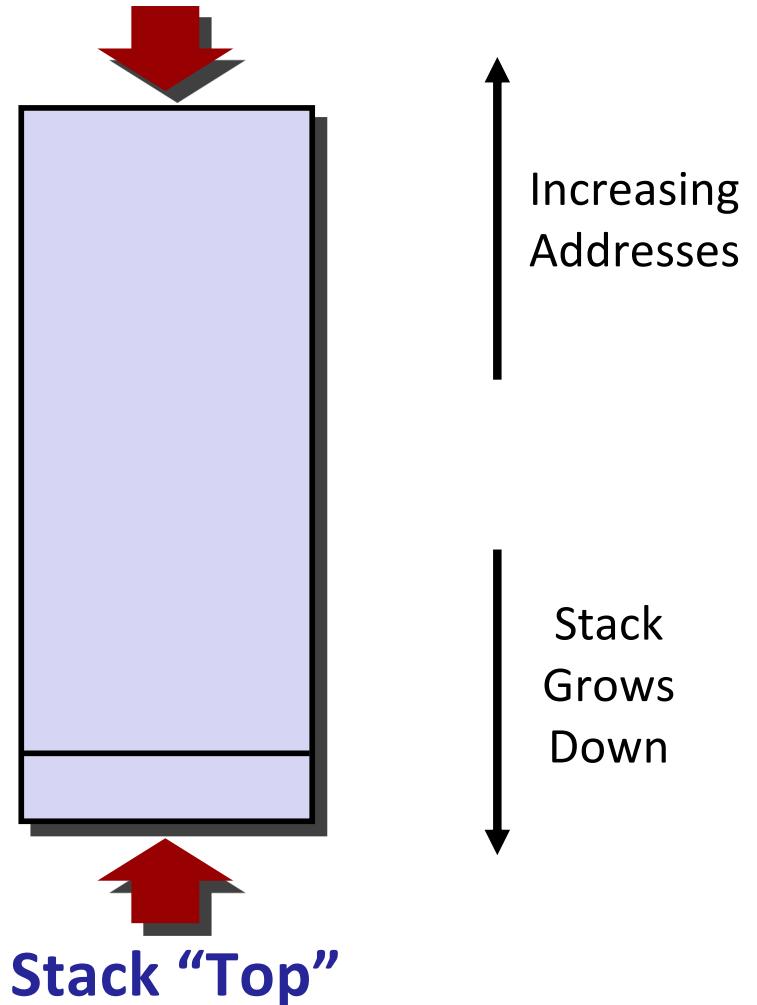
**Grows toward lower addresses**

**Register `%rsp` contains  
lowest stack address**

address of “top” element

**Stack Pointer: `%rsp`** →

**Stack “Bottom”**



# x86-64 Stack: Push

**pushq Src**

Fetch operand at *Src*



val

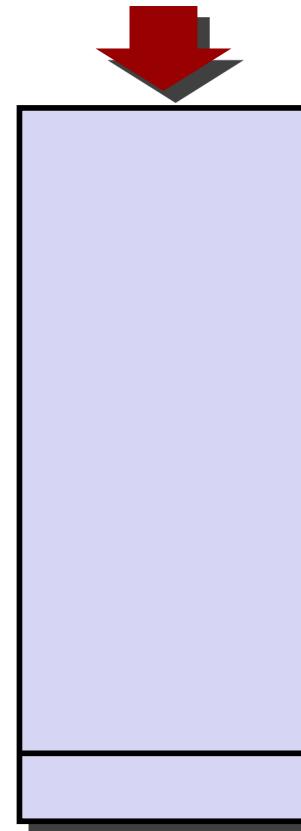
Decrement **%rsp** by 8

Write operand at address given by **%rsp**

**Stack Pointer:**

**%rsp**

**Stack “Bottom”**



Increasing Addresses

Stack Grows Down

**Stack “Top”**

# x86-64 Stack: Push

**pushq Src**

Fetch operand at *Src*



val

Decrement **%rsp** by 8

Write operand at address given by **%rsp**

**Stack Pointer:**

**%rsp**

 -8

**Stack “Bottom”**



Increasing  
Addresses

Stack  
Grows  
Down

**Stack “Top”**

# x86-64 Stack: Pop

**popq Dest**

Read value at address given by `%rsp`

Increment `%rsp` by 8

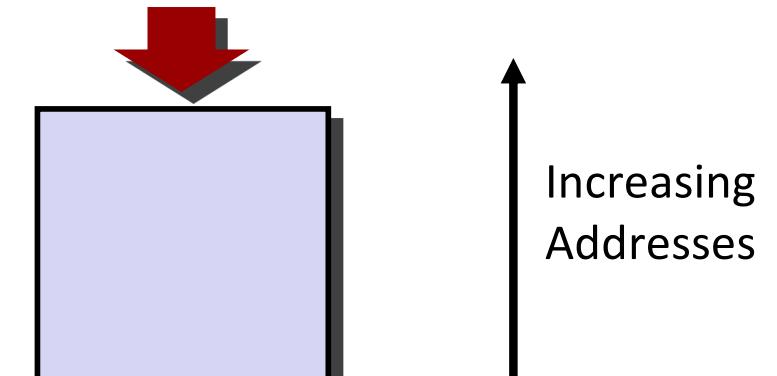
Store value at Dest (usually a register)

Value is **copied**; it remains  
in memory at old `%rsp`

**Stack Pointer:**

`%rsp`  +8

**Stack “Bottom”**



**Stack “Top”**

# Today

## Procedures

Stack Structure

Calling Conventions

**Passing control**

Passing data

Managing local data

If we have time: illustration of recursion

# Code Examples

```
void multstore(long x, long y, long *dest)
{
    long t = mult2(x, y);
    *dest = t;
}
```

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
    400540: push    %rbx          # Save %rbx
    400541: mov     %rdx,%rbx    # Save dest
    400544: call    400550 <mult2>  # mult2(x, y)
    400549: mov     %rax,(%rbx)   # Save at dest
    40054c: pop    %rbx          # Restore %rbx
    40054d: ret                 # Return
```

```
long mult2(long a, long b)
{
    long s = a * b;
    return s;
}
```

```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
    400550: mov     %rdi,%rax    # a
    400553: imul   %rsi,%rax    # a * b
    400557: ret                 # Return
```

# 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 the next instruction right after call

Example from disassembly

## Procedure return: `ret`

Pop address from stack

Jump to address

These instructions are sometimes printed with a `q` suffix

This is just to remind you that you're looking at 64-bit code

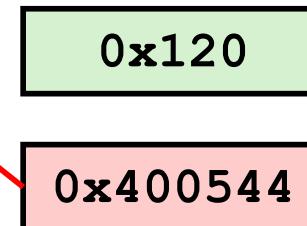
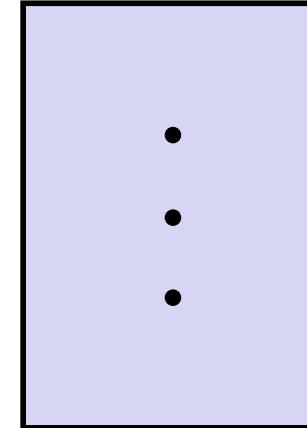
# Control Flow Example #1

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:  
.  
. .  
400544: call    400550 <mult2>  
400549: mov     %rax, (%rbx)  
. .
```

```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:  
400550: mov     %rdi,%rax  
. .  
400557: ret
```

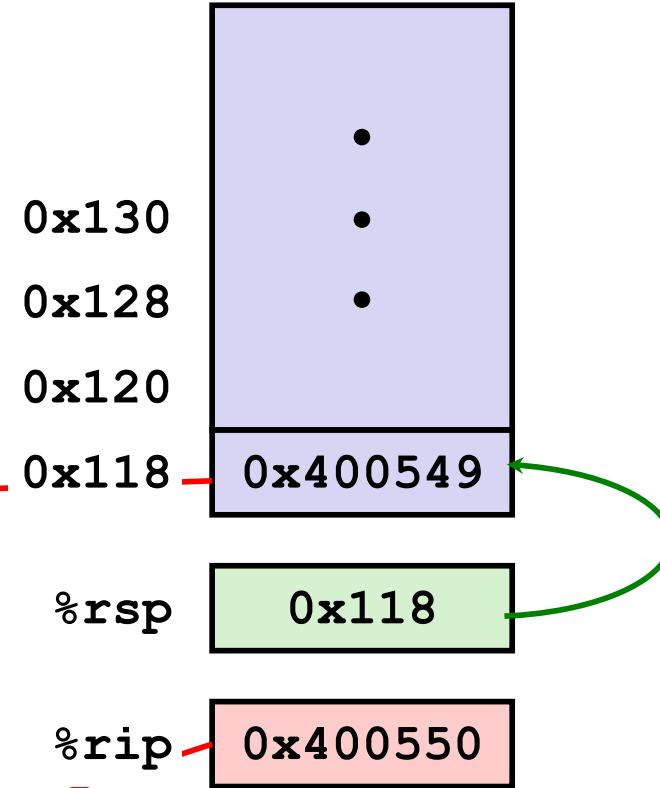
0x130  
0x128  
0x120

%rsp  
%rip



# Control Flow Example #2

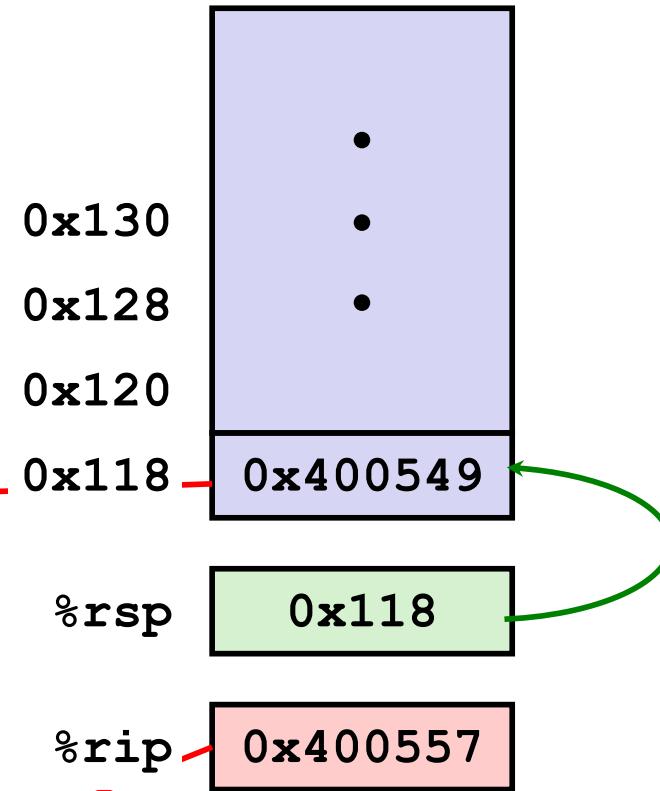
```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:  
.  
. .  
400544: call    400550 <mult2>  
400549: mov     %rax, (%rbx) ←
```



```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:  
400550: mov     %rdi, %rax ←  
. .  
400557: ret
```

# Control Flow Example #3

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:  
.  
. .  
400544: call    400550 <mult2>  
400549: mov     %rax, (%rbx) ←
```

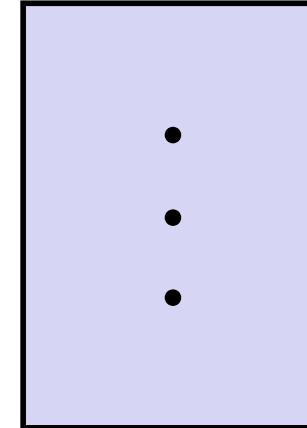


```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:  
400550: mov     %rdi,%rax  
. .  
400557: ret ←
```

# Control Flow Example #4

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:  
.  
. .  
400544: call    400550 <mult2>  
400549: mov     %rax, (%rbx)  
. .
```

0x130  
0x128  
0x120



%rsp 0x120  
%rip 0x400549

```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:  
400550: mov     %rdi,%rax  
. .  
400557: ret
```

# Today

## Procedures

Stack Structure

Calling Conventions

Passing control

Passing data

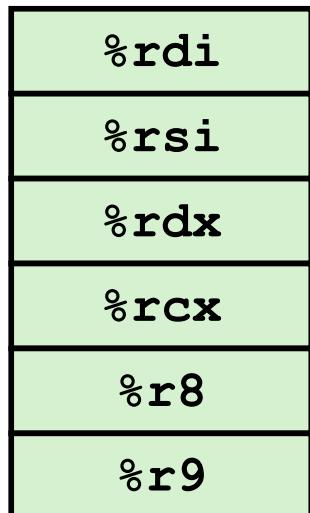
Managing local data

If we have time: illustration of recursion

# Procedure Data Flow

## Registers

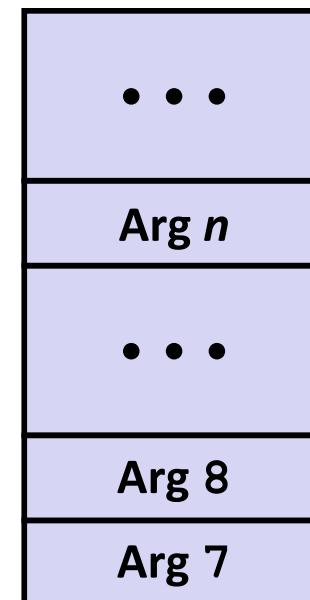
### First 6 arguments



### Return value



## Stack



**Only allocate stack space  
when needed**

# Data Flow Examples

```
void multstore
    (long x, long y, long *dest)
{
    long t = mult2(x, y);
    *dest = t;
}
```

```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:
# x in %rdi, y in %rsi, dest in %rdx
...
400541: mov    %rdx,%rbx          # Save dest
400544: call   400550 <mult2>    # mult2(x,y)
# t in %rax
400549: mov    %rax,(%rbx)      # Save at dest
...
```

```
long mult2
    (long a, long b)
{
    long s = a * b;
    return s;
}
```

```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
# a in %rdi, b in %rsi
400550: mov    %rdi,%rax          # a
400553: imul   %rsi,%rax          # a * b
# s in %rax
400557: ret                   # Return
```

# Today

## Procedures

Stack Structure

Calling Conventions

Passing control

Passing data

Managing local data

Illustration of recursion

# Today

## Procedures

Stack Structure

Calling Conventions

Passing control

Passing data

Managing local data

Illustration of recursion

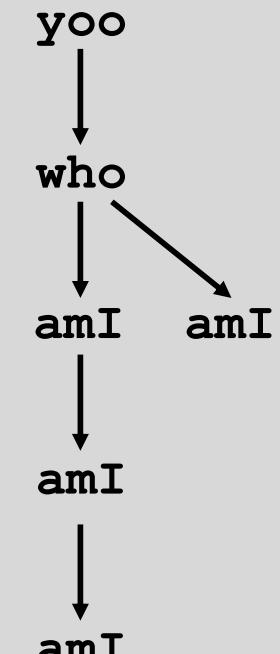
# Call Chain Example

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

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

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

Example  
Call Chain



Procedure **amI ()** is recursive

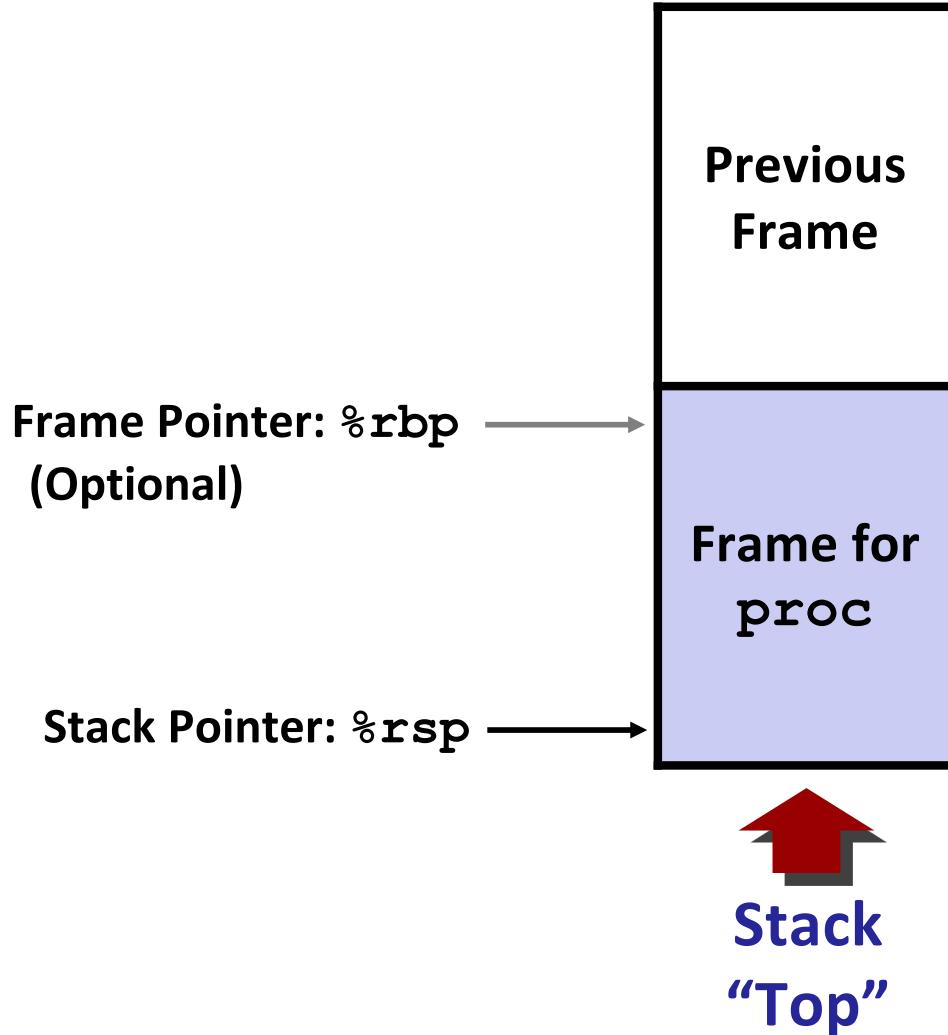
# Stack Frames

## Contents

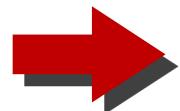
- Return information
- Local storage (if needed)
- Temporary space (if needed)

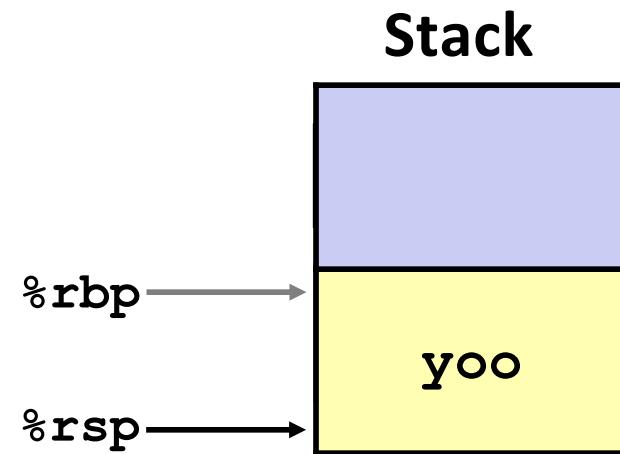
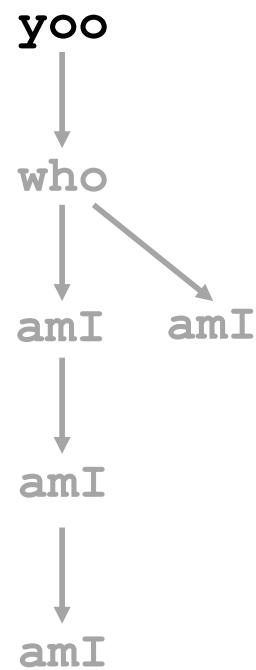
## Management

- Space allocated when enter procedure
  - “Set-up” code
  - Includes push by **call** instruction
- Deallocated when return
  - “Finish” code
  - Includes pop by **ret** instruction

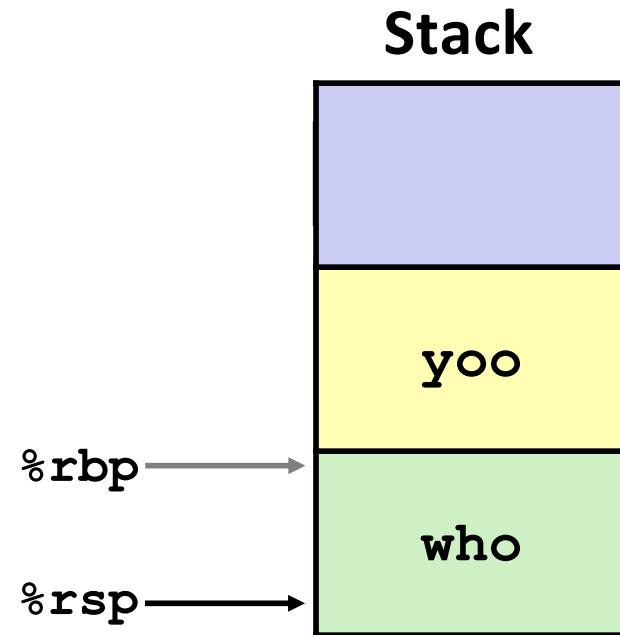
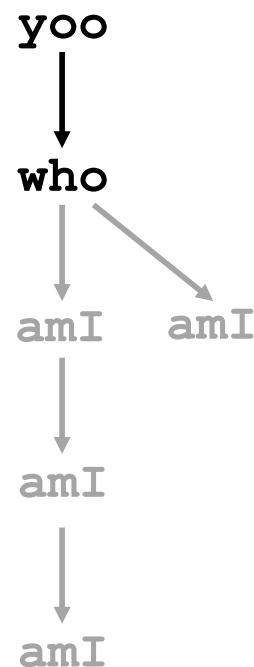
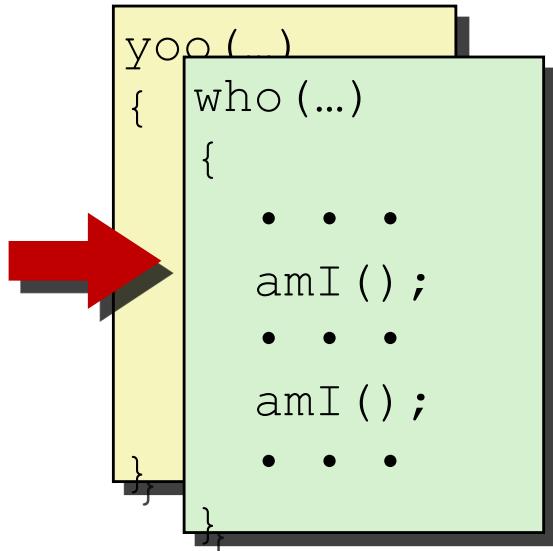


# Example

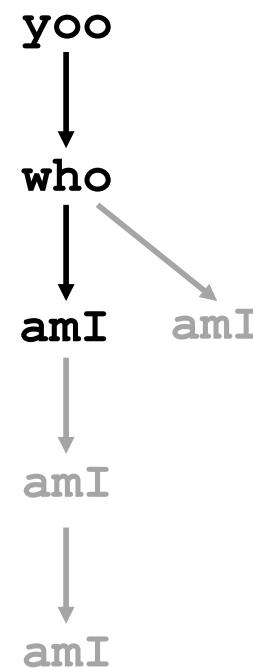
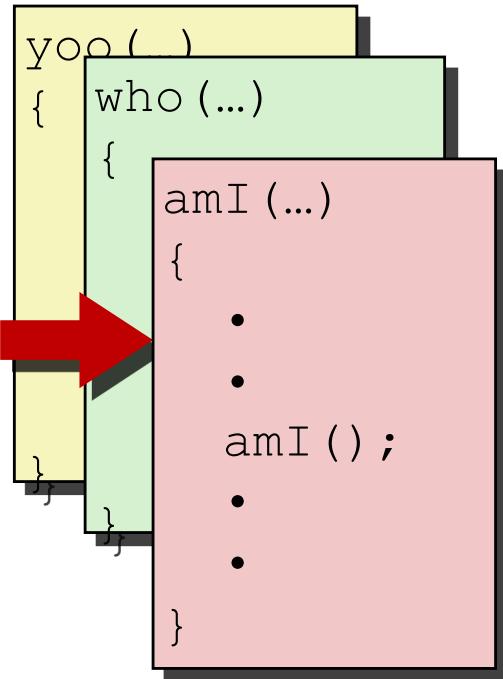
```
yoo (...)  
{  
    .  
    .  
    .  
    who () ;  
    .  
    .  
}  

```



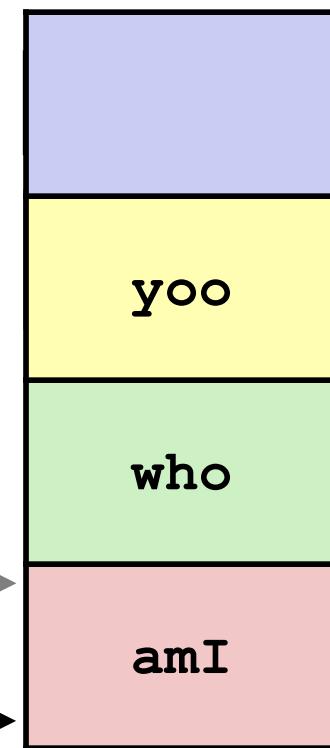
# Example



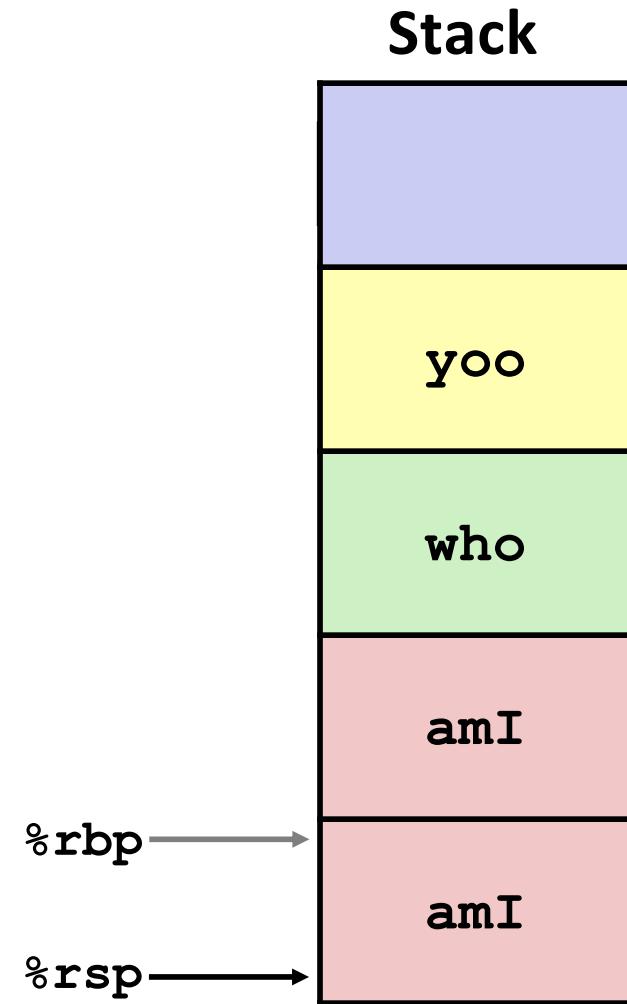
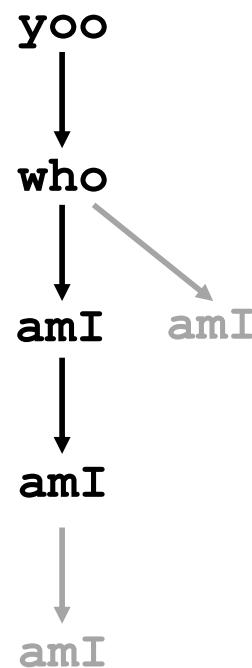
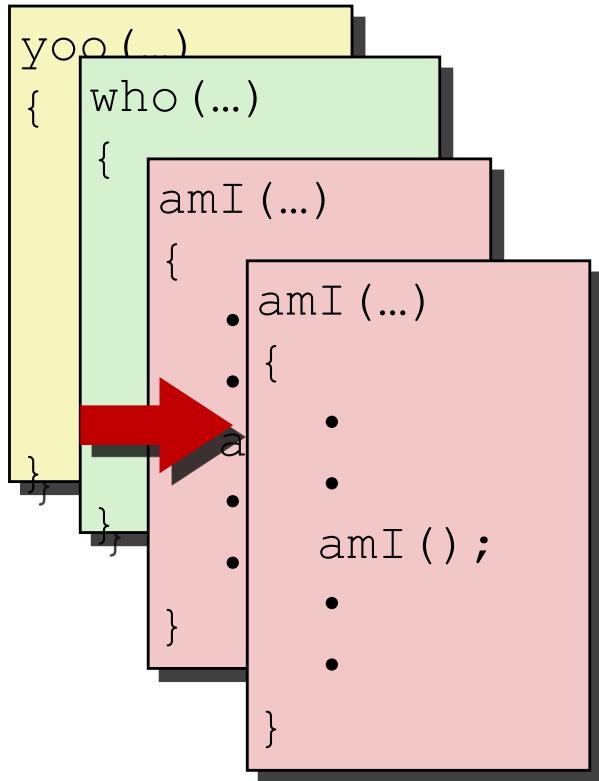
# Example



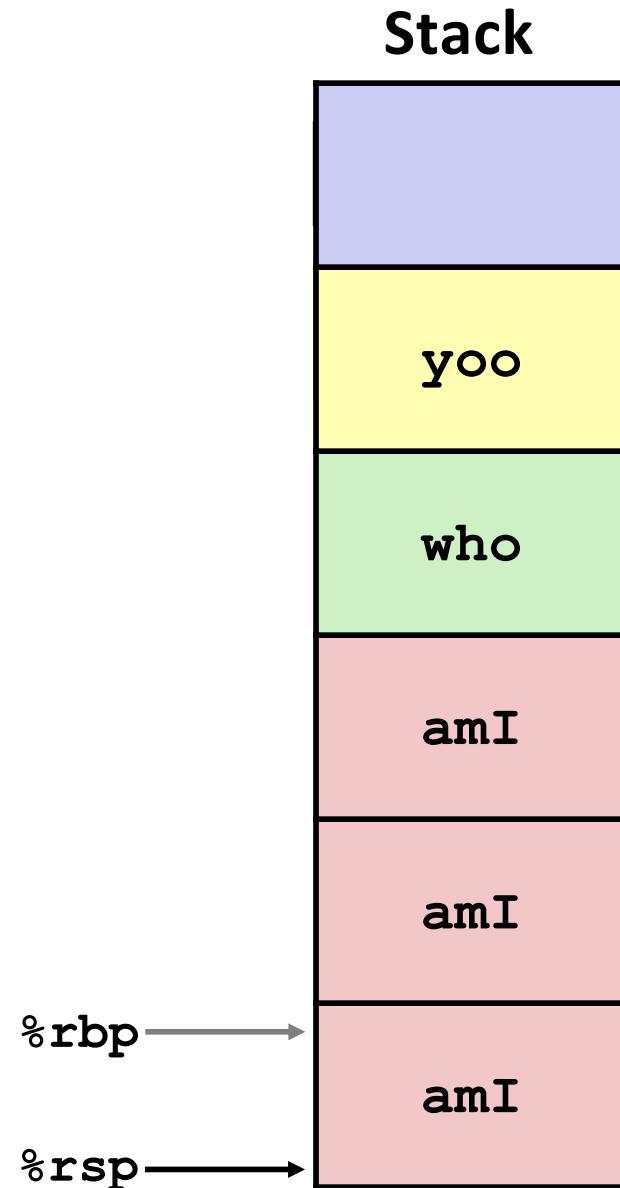
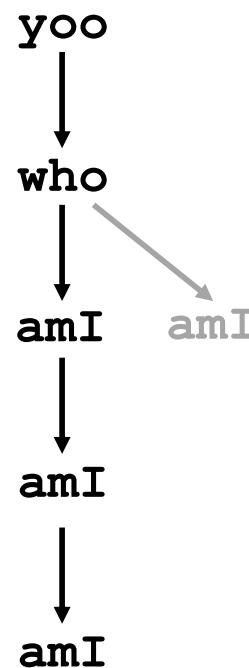
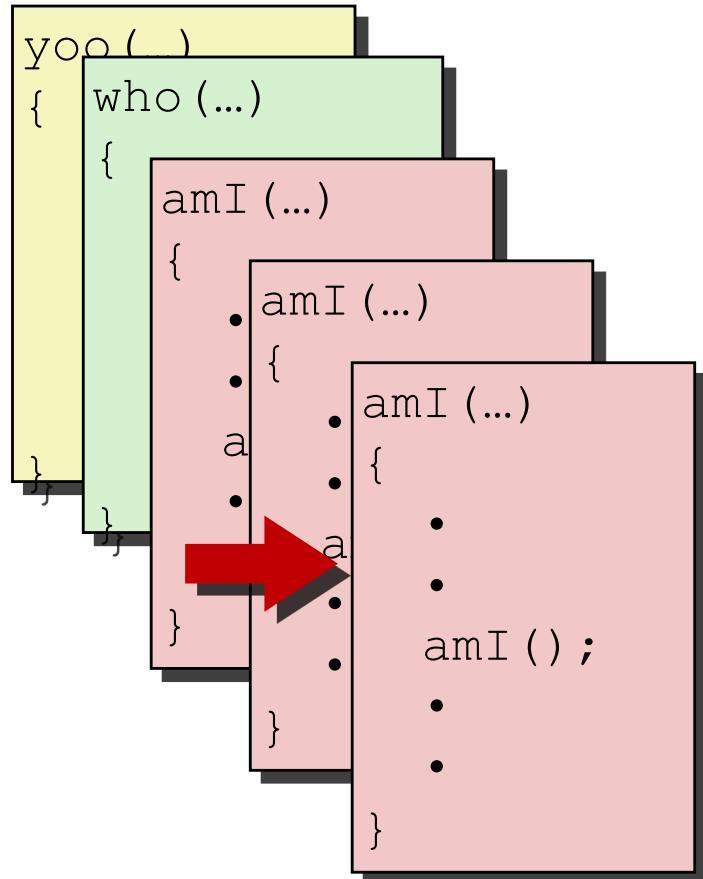
Stack



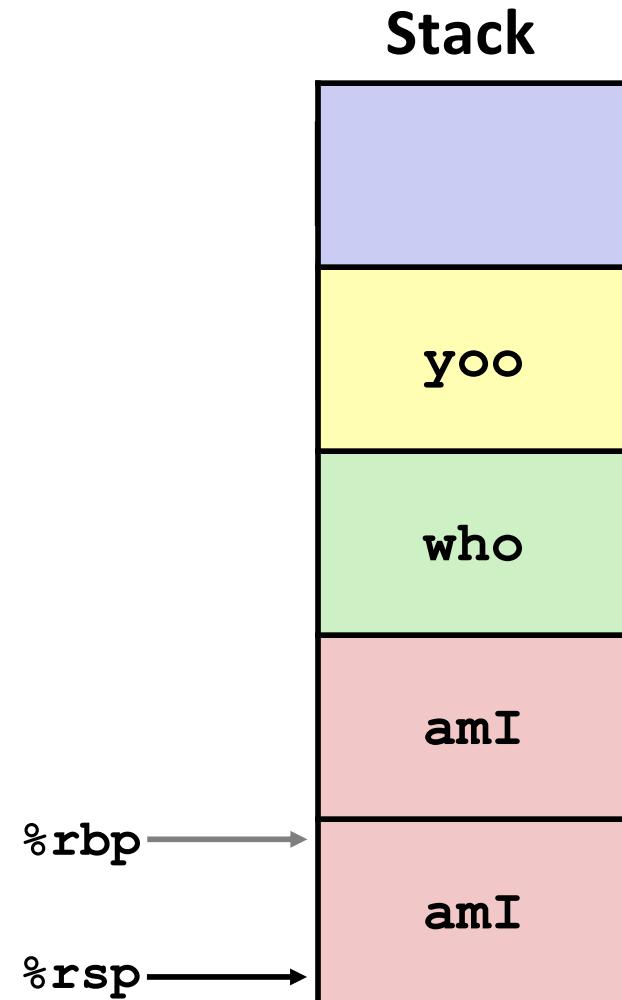
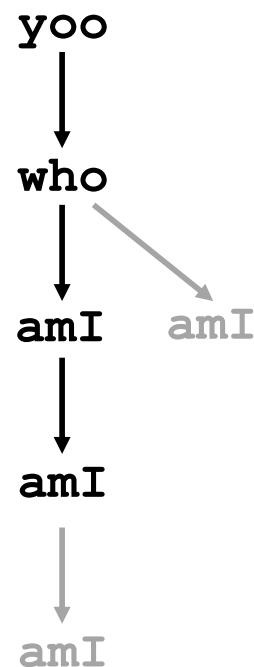
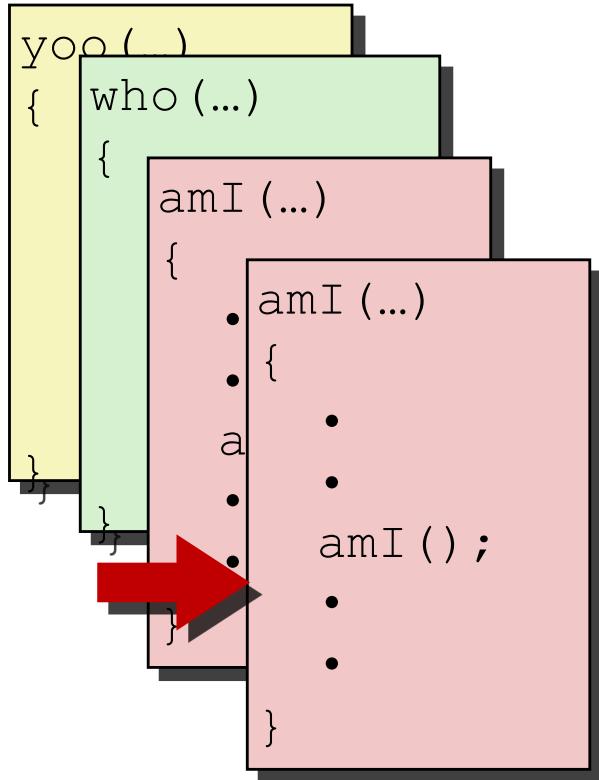
# Example



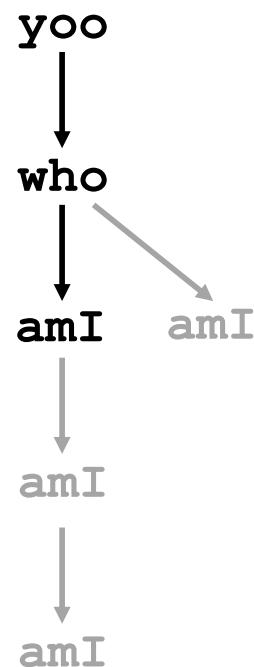
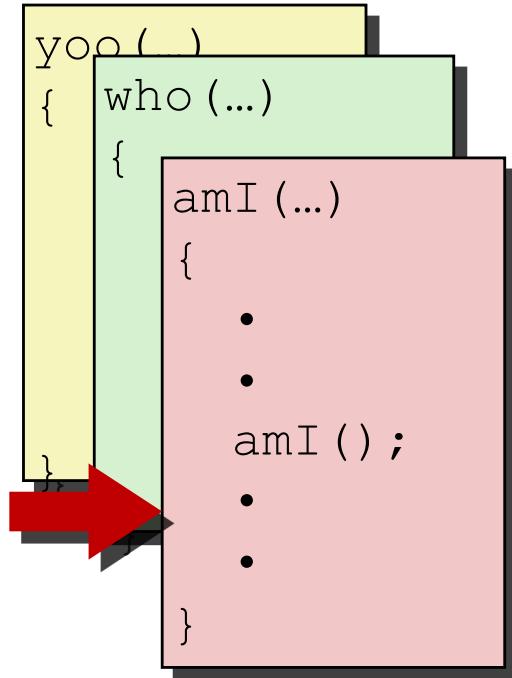
# Example



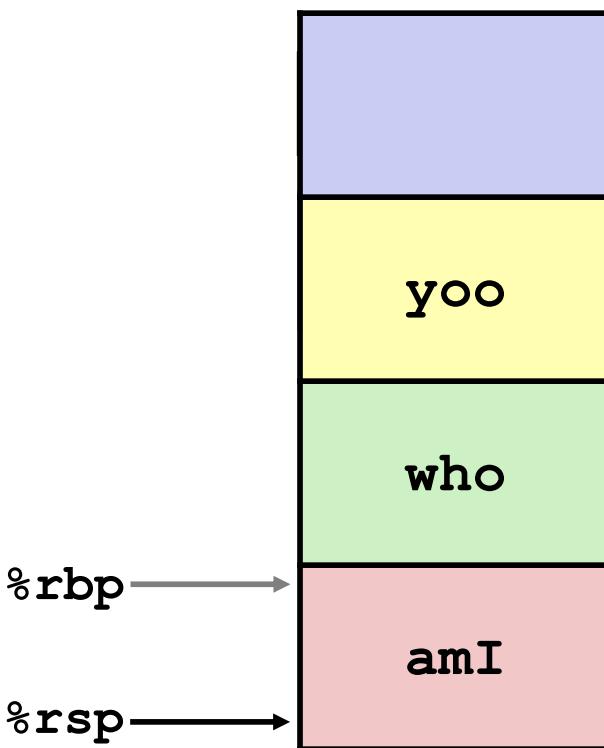
# Example



# Example

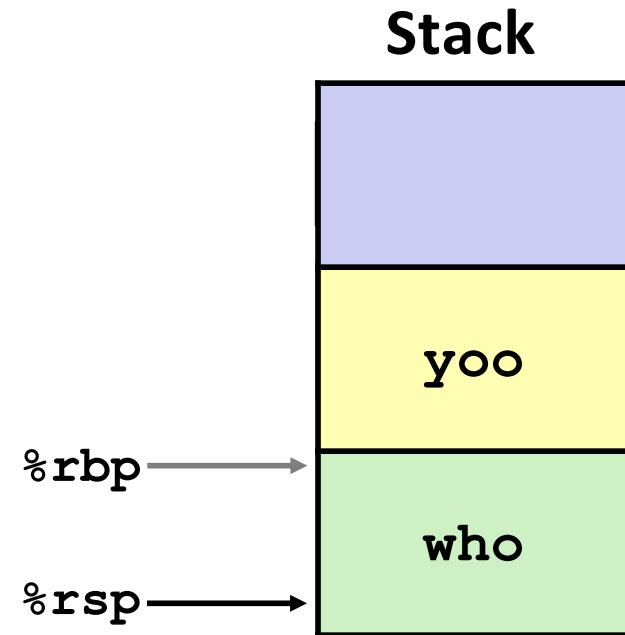
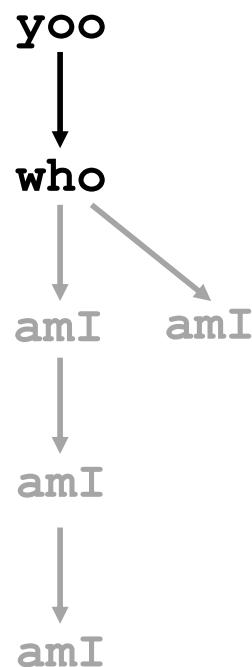


Stack

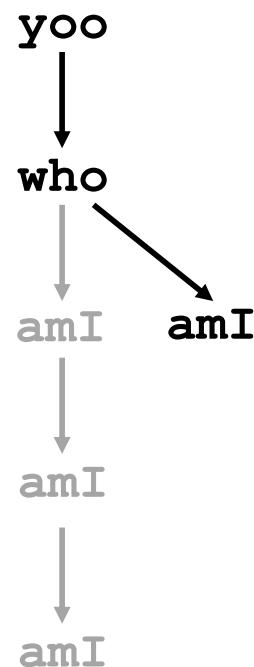
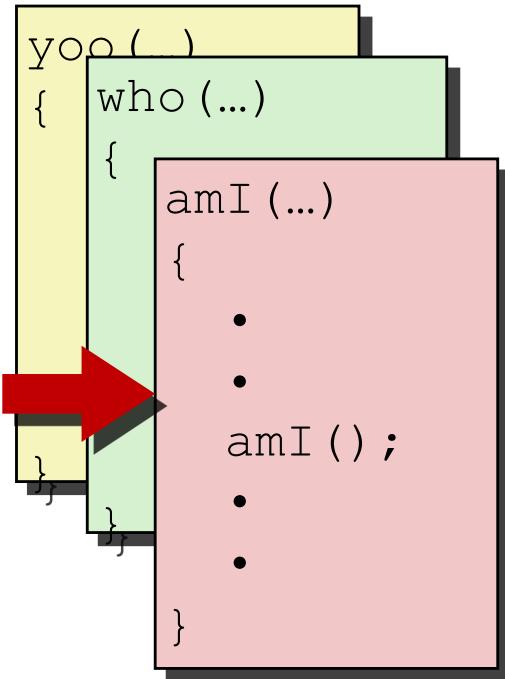


# Example

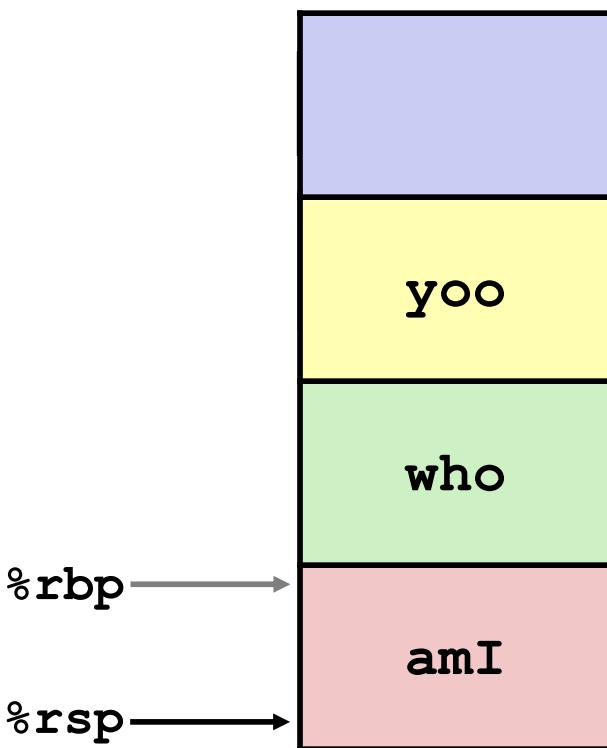
```
yoo( )  
{   who( ... )  
{  
    . . .  
    amI();  
    . . .  
    amI();  
    . . .  
}  
}  
}
```



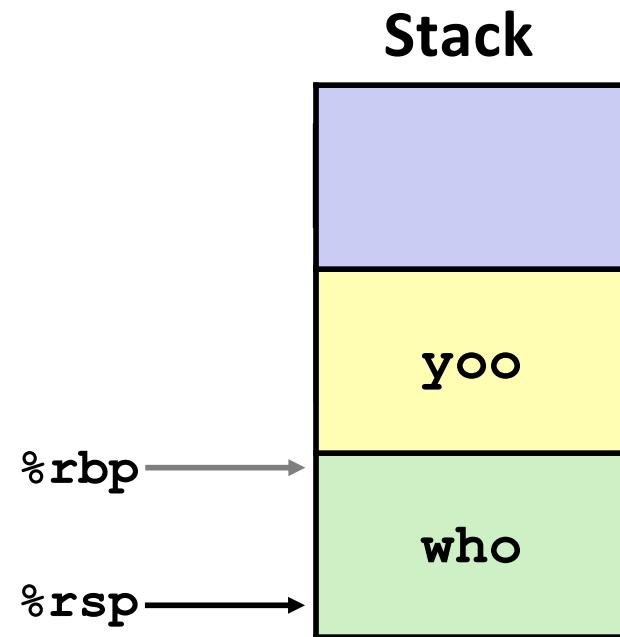
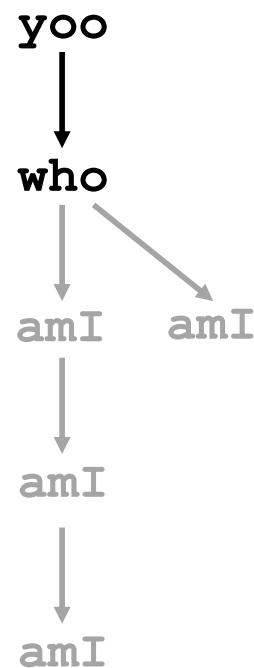
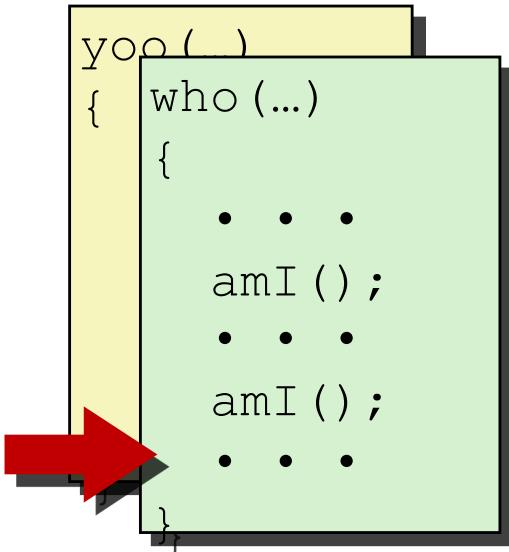
# Example



Stack

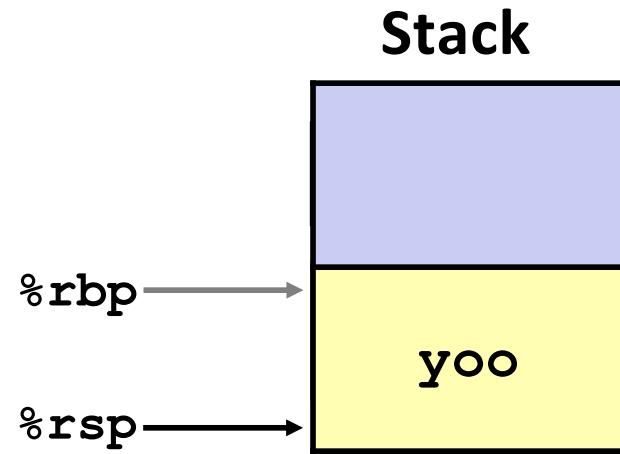
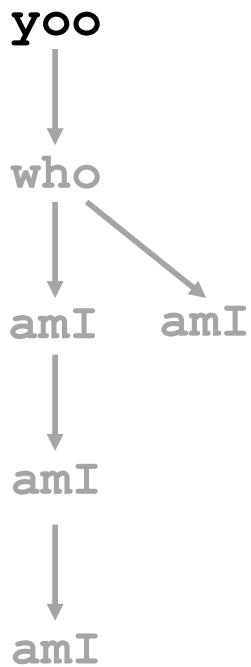


# Example



# Example

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



# x86-64/Linux Stack Frame

## Caller Stack Frame

Arguments for this call

Return address

Pushed by **call** instruction

## Current Stack Frame

Old frame pointer (optional)

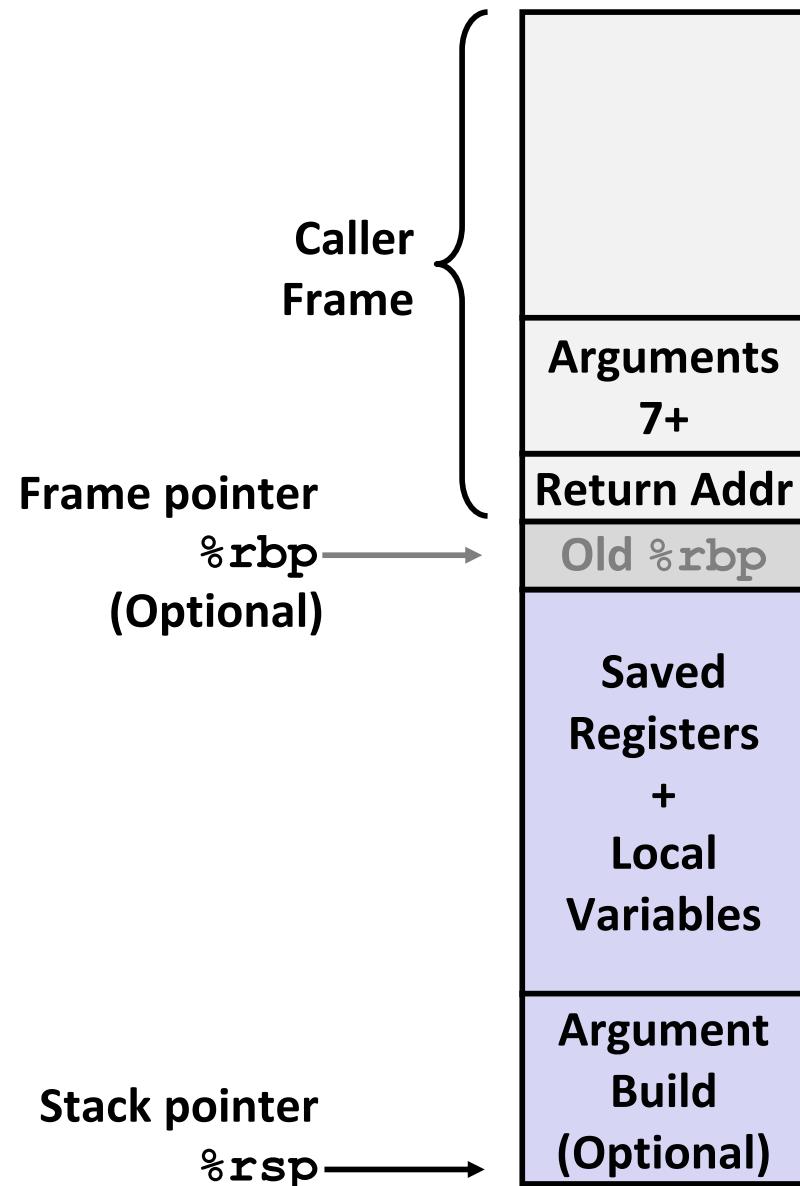
Saved register context

Local variables

If can't keep in registers

“Argument build:”

Parameters for function about to call



# Example: incr

```
long incr(long *p, long val) {  
    long x = *p;  
    long y = x + val;  
    *p = y;  
    return x;  
}
```

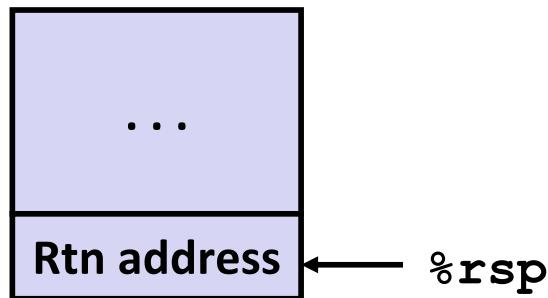
```
incr:  
    movq    (%rdi), %rax  
    addq    %rax, %rsi  
    movq    %rsi, (%rdi)  
    ret
```

Register	Use(s)
%rdi	Argument <b>p</b>
%rsi	Argument <b>val</b> , <b>y</b>
%rax	<b>x</b> , Return value

# Example: Calling `incr` #1

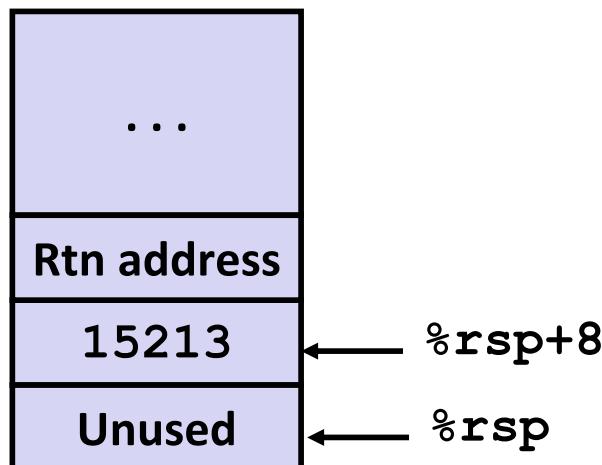
```
long call_incr() {  
    long v1 = 15213;  
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);  
    return v1+v2;  
}
```

Initial Stack Structure



```
call_incr:  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $3000, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    incr  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

Resulting Stack Structure

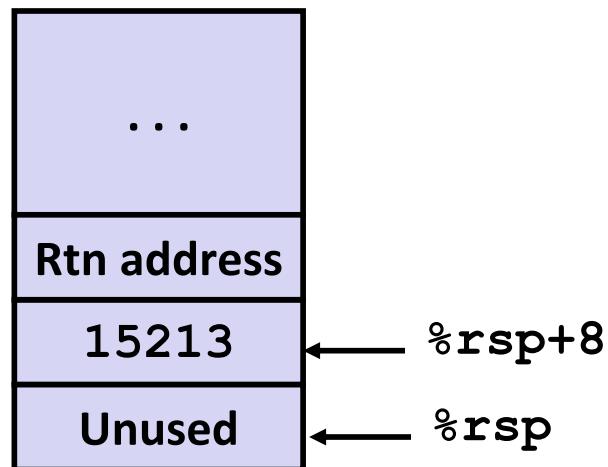


# Example: Calling `incr` #2

```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $3000, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    incr
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

Stack Structure

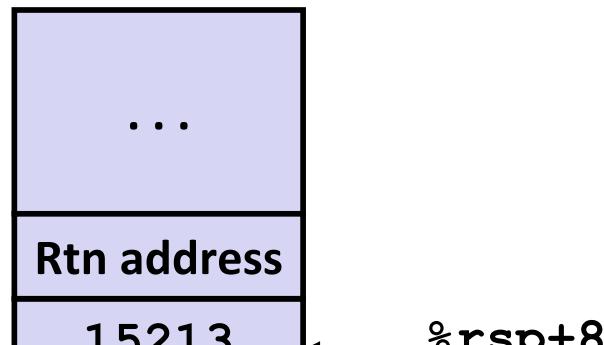


Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	3000

# Example: Calling `incr` #2

```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

Stack Structure



Aside 1: `movl $3000, %esi`

- ca
- Remember, `movl` -> `%exx` zeros out high order 32 bits.
  - Why use `movl` instead of `movq`? 1 byte shorter.

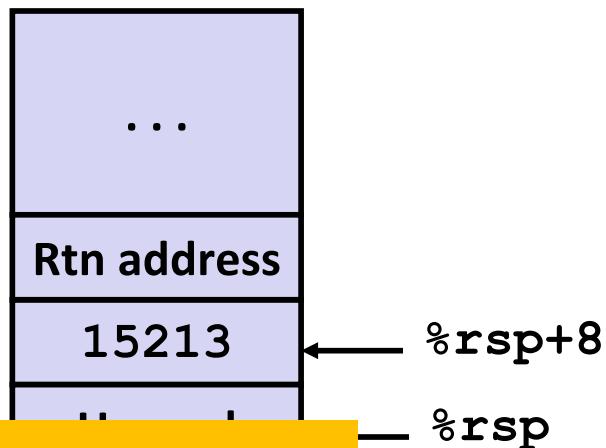
```
movl    $3000, %esi
leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
call    incr
addq    8(%rsp), %rax
addq    $16, %rsp
ret
```

%rdi	&v1
%rsi	3000

# Example: Calling `incr` #2

```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

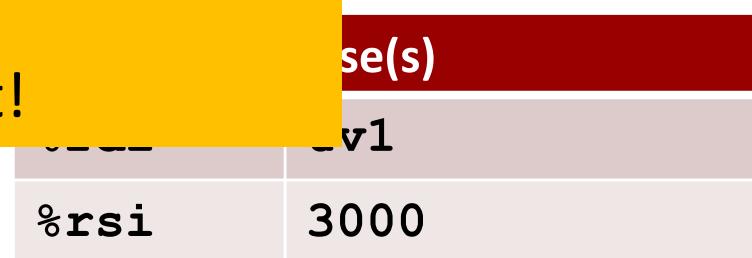
Stack Structure



call      Aside 2: `leaq 8(%rsp), %rdi`

- Computes %rsp+8
- Actually, used for what it is meant!

```
leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
call    incr
addq    8(%rsp), %rax
addq    $16, %rsp
ret
```

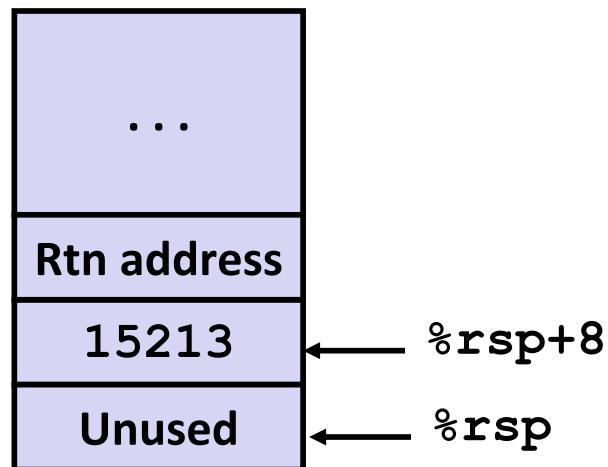


# Example: Calling `incr` #2

```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $3000, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    incr
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

Stack Structure



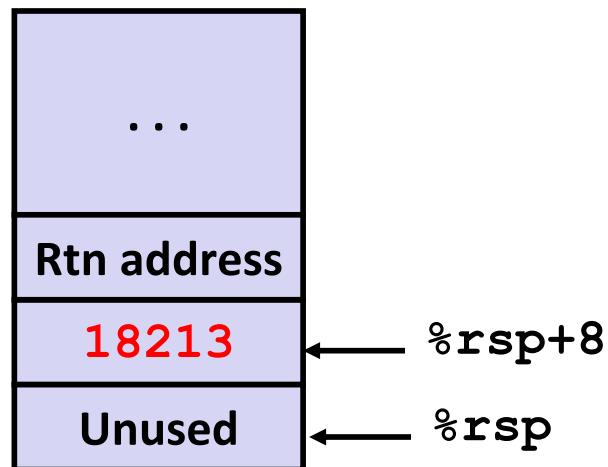
Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	3000

# Example: Calling `incr` #3

```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $3000, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    incr
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

Stack Structure

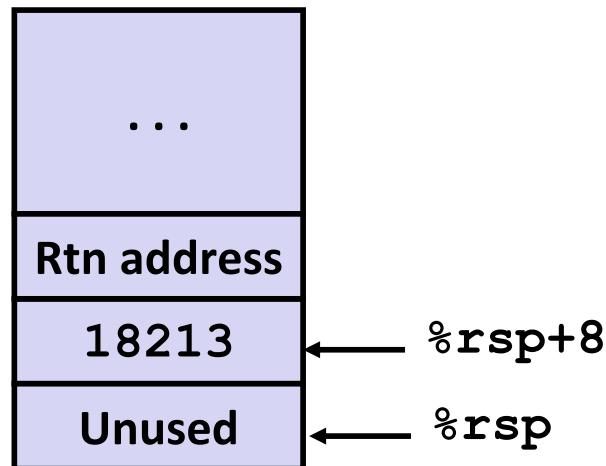


Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	3000

# Example: Calling `incr` #4

Stack Structure

```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1+v2;
}
```



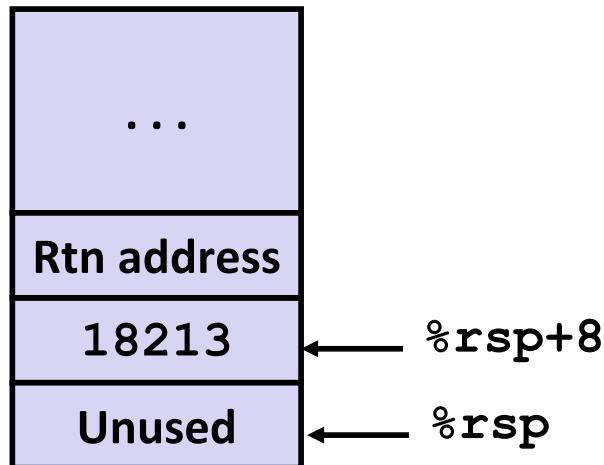
```
call_incr:
subq    $16, %rsp
movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)
movl    $3000, %esi
leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
call    incr
addq    8(%rsp), %rax
addq    $16, %rsp
ret
```

Register	Use(s)
%rax	Return value

# Example: Calling `incr` #5a

Stack Structure

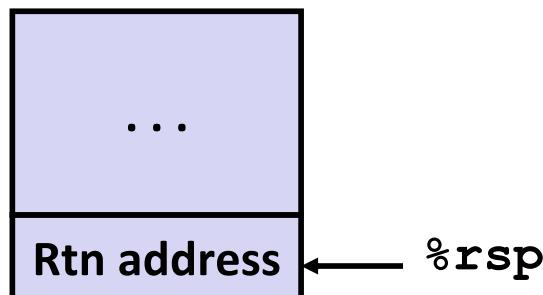
```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1+v2;
}
```



```
call_incr:
subq    $16, %rsp
movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)
movl    $3000, %esi
leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
call    incr
addq    8(%rsp), %rax
addq    $16, %rsp
ret
```

Register	Use(s)
<code>%rax</code>	Return value

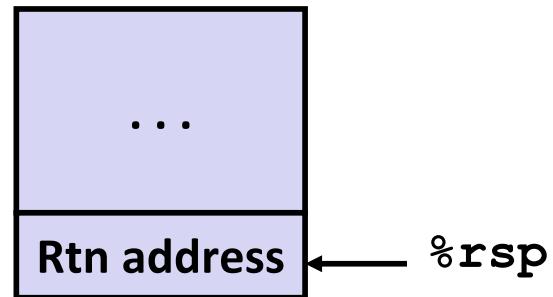
Updated Stack Structure



# Example: Calling `incr` #5b

```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

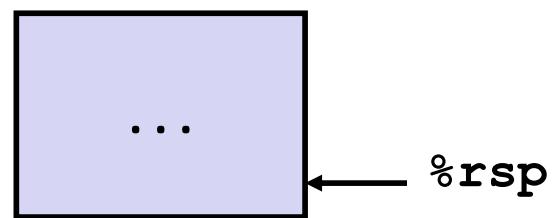
Updated Stack Structure



```
call_incr:
subq    $16, %rsp
movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)
movl    $3000, %esi
leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
call    incr
addq    8(%rsp), %rax
addq    $16, %rsp
ret
```

Register	Use(s)
%rax	Return value

Final Stack Structure



# Register Saving Conventions

When procedure **yoo** calls **who**:

**yoo** is the *caller*

**who** is the *callee*

Can register be used for temporary storage?

**yoo:**

```
• • •  
movq $15213, %rdx  
call who  
addq %rdx, %rax  
• • •  
ret
```

**who:**

```
• • •  
subq $18213, %rdx  
• • •  
ret
```

Contents of register **%rdx** overwritten by **who**

This could be trouble → something should be done!

Need some coordination

# 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 Saved” (aka “Call-Clobbered”)***

Caller saves temporary values in its frame before the call

***“Callee Saved” (aka “Call-Preserved”)***

Callee saves temporary values in its frame before using

Callee restores them before returning to caller

# x86-64 Linux Register Usage #1

## %rax

Return value

Also caller-saved

Can be modified by procedure

## %rdi, ..., %r9

Arguments

Also caller-saved

Can be modified by procedure

## %r10, %r11

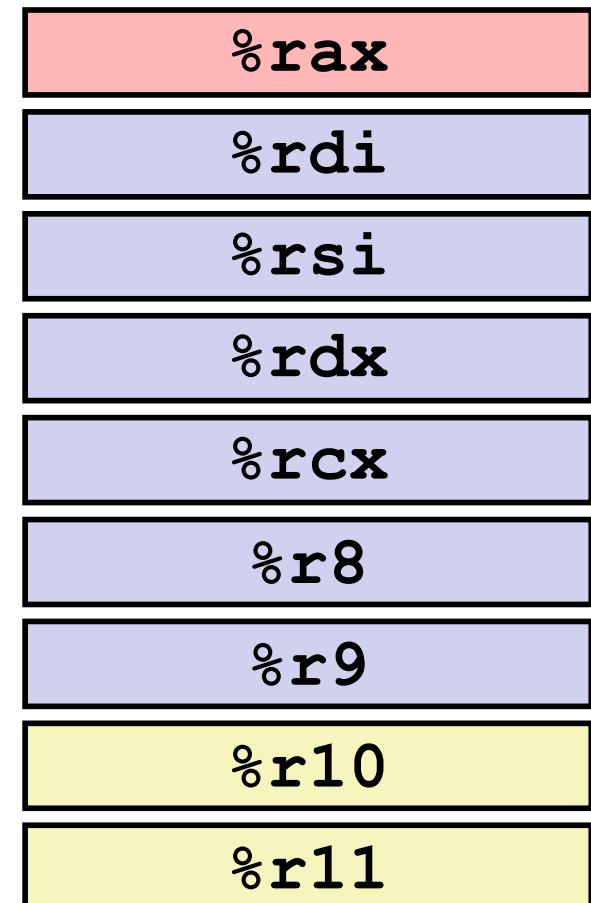
Caller-saved

Can be modified by procedure

Return  
value

Argument  
s

Caller-saved  
temporaries



# x86-64 Linux Register Usage #2

**%rbx, %r12, %r13, %r14**

Callee-saved

Callee must save & restore

**%rbp**

Callee-saved

Callee must save & restore

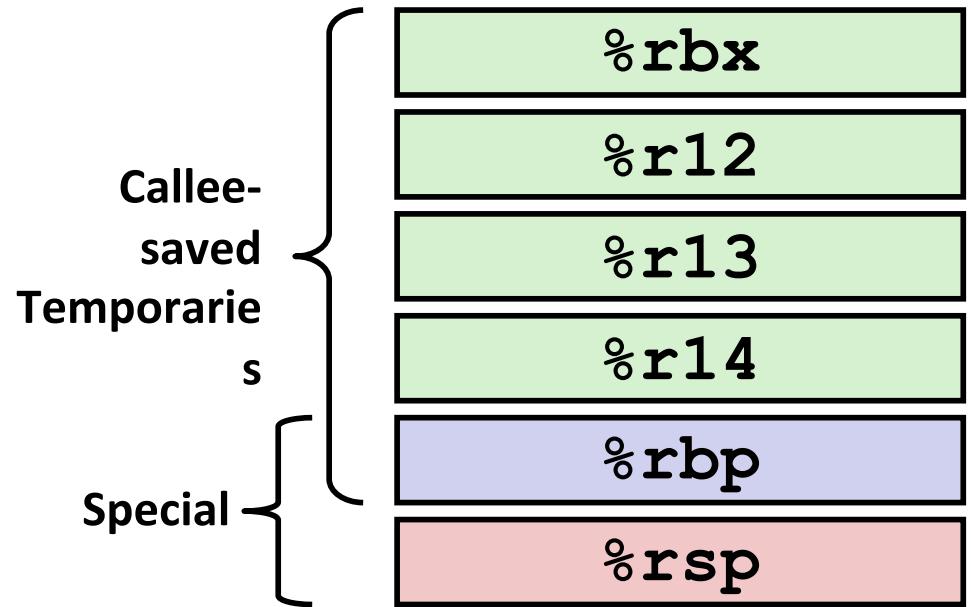
May be used as frame pointer

Can mix & match

**%rsp**

Special form of callee save

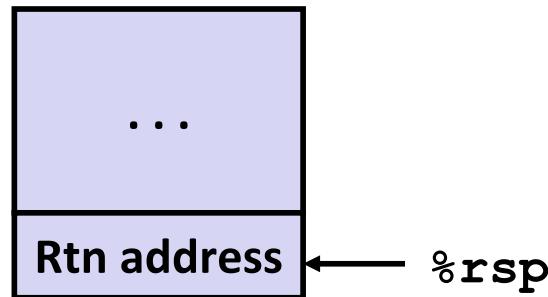
Restored to original value upon  
exit from procedure



# Callee-Saved Example #1

```
long call_incr2(long x) {  
    long v1 = 15213;  
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);  
    return x+v2;  
}
```

Initial Stack Structure



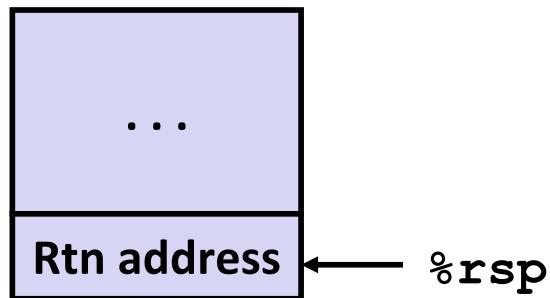
- X comes in register **%rdi**.
- We need **%rdi** for the call to incr.
- Where should be put x, so we can use it after the call to incr?

# Callee-Saved Example #2

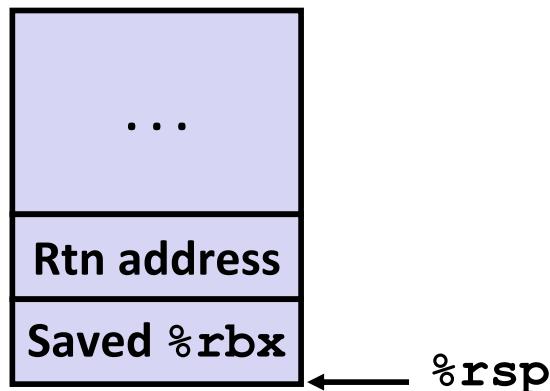
```
long call_incr2(long x) {  
    long v1 = 15213;  
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);  
    return x+v2;  
}
```

```
call_incr2:  
    pushq  %rbx  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    %rdi, %rbx  
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $3000, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    incr  
    addq    %rbx, %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    popq    %rbx  
    ret
```

Initial Stack Structure



Resulting Stack Structure

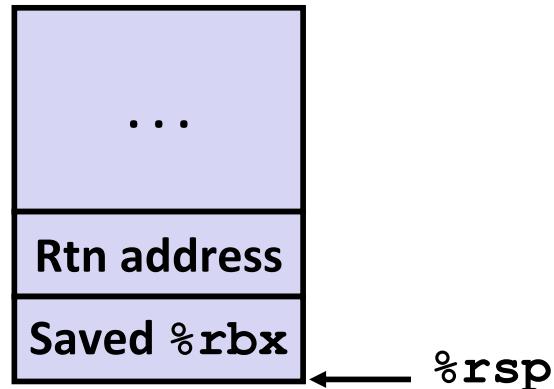


# Callee-Saved Example #3

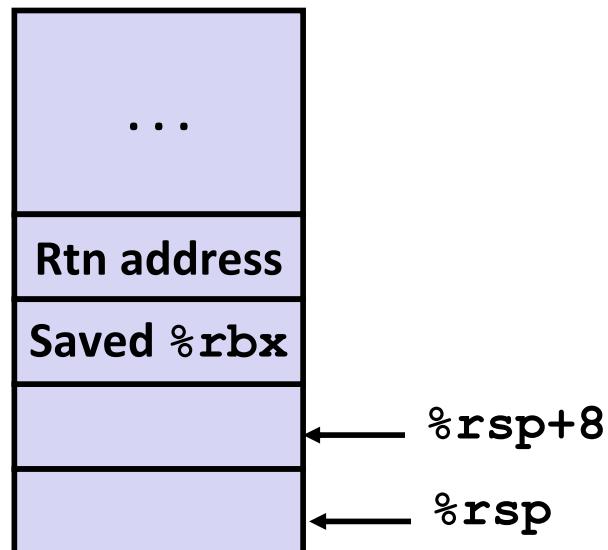
```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr2:
    pushq  %rbx
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    %rdi, %rbx
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $3000, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    incr
    addq    %rbx, %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    popq    %rbx
    ret
```

Initial Stack Structure



Resulting Stack Structure

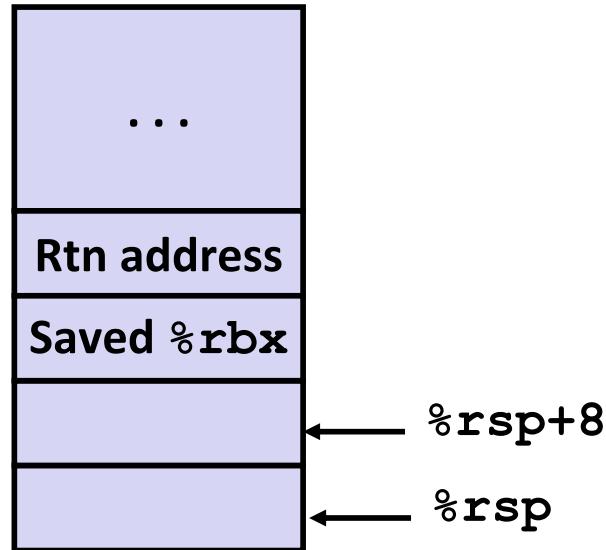


# Callee-Saved Example #4

```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr2:
    pushq  %rbx
    subq   $16, %rsp
    movq   %rdi, %rbx
    movq   $15213, 8(%rsp)
    movl   $3000, %esi
    leaq   8(%rsp), %rdi
    call   incr
    addq   %rbx, %rax
    addq   $16, %rsp
    popq   %rbx
    ret
```

Stack Structure



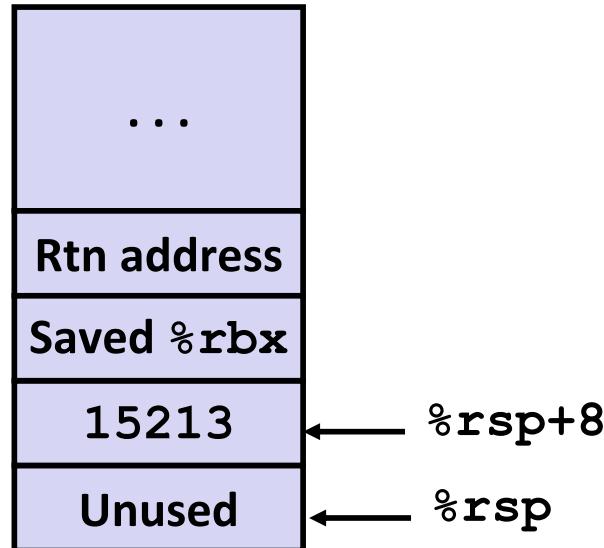
- X saved in **%rbx**.
- A callee saved register.

# Callee-Saved Example #5

```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr2:
    pushq  %rbx
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    %rdi, %rbx
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $3000, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    incr
    addq    %rbx, %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    popq    %rbx
    ret
```

Stack Structure



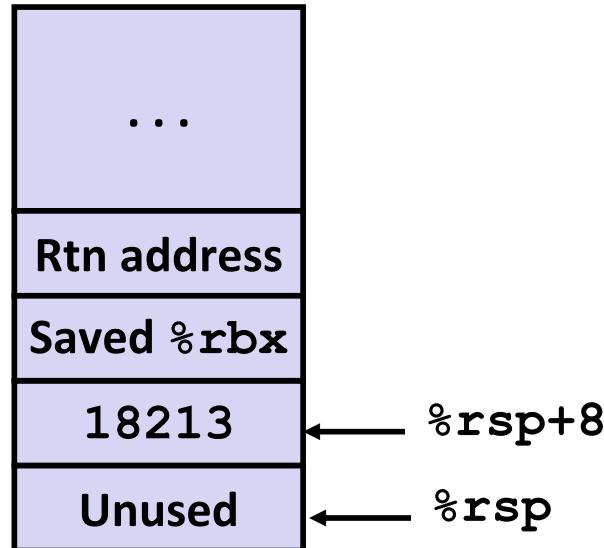
- X saved in **%rbx**.
- A callee saved register.

# Callee-Saved Example #6

```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr2:
    pushq  %rbx
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    %rdi, %rbx
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $3000, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    incr
    addq    %rbx, %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    popq    %rbx
    ret
```

Stack Structure



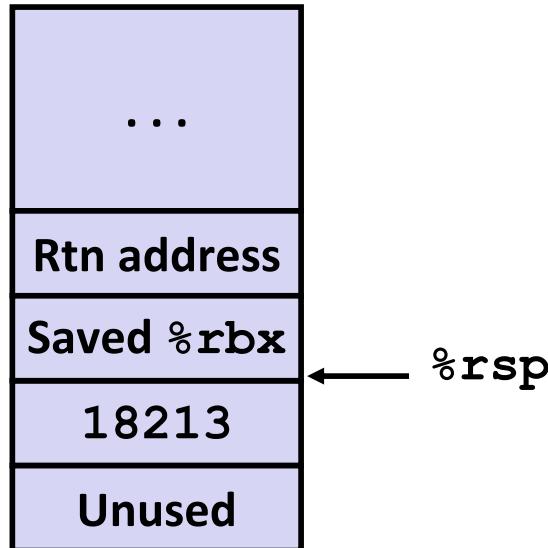
- X is safe in **%rbx**
- Return result in **%rax**

# Callee-Saved Example #7

```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr2:
    pushq  %rbx
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    %rdi, %rbx
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $3000, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    incr
    addq    %rbx, %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    popq    %rbx
    ret
```

Stack Structure



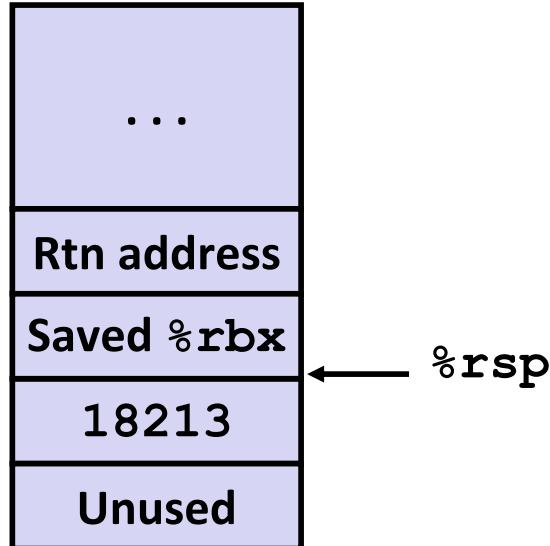
- Return result in **%rax**

# Callee-Saved Example #8

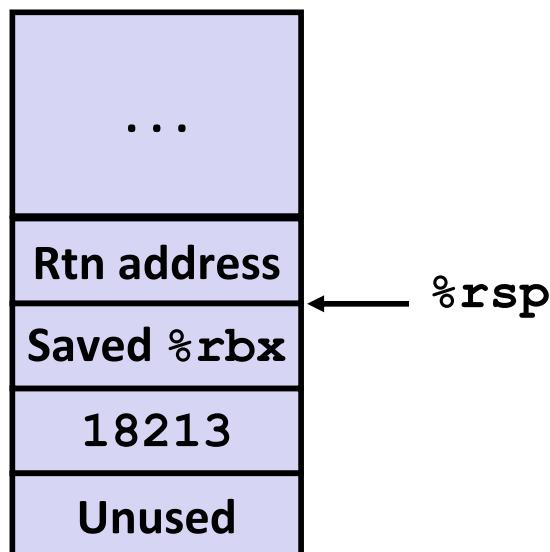
```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr2:
    pushq %rbx
    subq $16, %rsp
    movq %rdi, %rbx
    movq $15213, 8(%rsp)
    movl $3000, %esi
    leaq 8(%rsp), %rdi
    call incr
    addq %rbx, %rax
    addq $16, %rsp
    popq %rbx
    ret
```

Initial Stack Structure



final Stack Structure

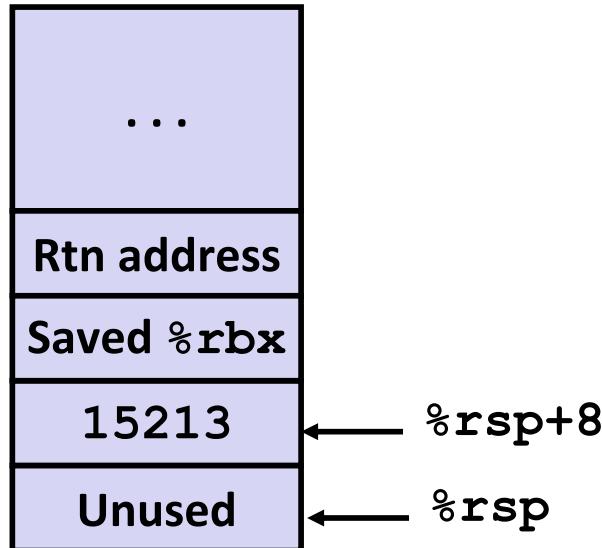


# Callee-Saved Example #2

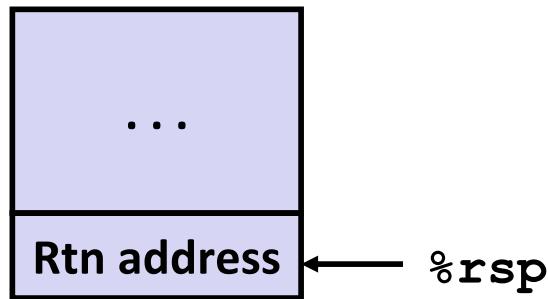
```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

```
call_incr2:
    pushq  %rbx
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    %rdi, %rbx
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $3000, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    incr
    addq    %rbx, %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    popq    %rbx
    ret
```

Resulting Stack Structure



Pre-return Stack Structure



# Today

## Procedures

Stack Structure

Calling Conventions

Passing control

Passing data

Managing local data

## Illustration of Recursion

# Recursive Function

```
/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    else
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}
```

pcount\_r:

```
    movl    $0, %eax
    testq   %rdi, %rdi
    je      .L6
    pushq   %rbx
    movq   %rdi, %rbx
    andl    $1, %ebx
    shrq   %rdi
    call    pcount_r
    addq   %rbx, %rax
    popq   %rbx
```

.L6:

```
    rep; ret
```

# Recursive Function Terminal Case

```
/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    else
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}
```

pcount\_r:

```
    movl    $0, %eax
    testq   %rdi, %rdi
    je      .L6
    pushq   %rbx
    movq   %rdi, %rbx
    andl    $1, %ebx
    shrq   %rdi
    call    pcount_r
    addq   %rbx, %rax
    popq   %rbx
```

.L6:

**rep; ret**

Register	Use(s)	Type
%rdi	x	Argument
%rax	Return value	Return value

# Recursive Function Register Save

```
/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    else
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}
```

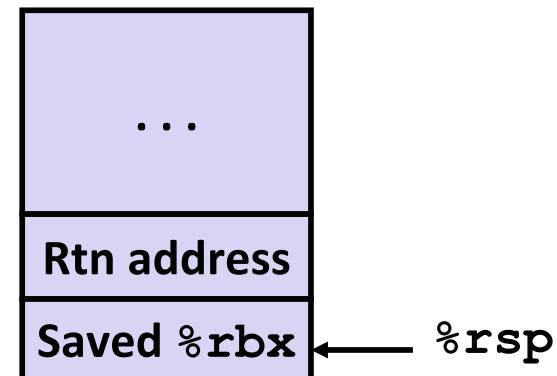
pcount\_r:

movl	\$0, %eax
testq	%rdi, %rdi
je	.L6
pushq	%rbx
movq	%rdi, %rbx
andl	\$1, %ebx
shrq	%rdi
call	pcount_r
addq	%rbx, %rax
popq	%rbx

.L6:

rep; ret

Register	Use(s)	Type
%rdi	x	Argument



# Recursive Function Call Setup

```
/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    else
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}
```

pcount\_r:

movl	\$0, %eax
testq	%rdi, %rdi
je	.L6
pushq	%rbx
movq	%rdi, %rbx
andl	\$1, %ebx
shrq	%rdi
call	pcount_r
addq	%rbx, %rax
popq	%rbx

.L6:

rep; ret

Register	Use(s)	Type
%rdi	x >> 1	Rec. argument
%rbx	x & 1	Callee-saved

# Recursive Function Call

```
/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    else
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}
```

pcount\_r:

movl	\$0, %eax
testq	%rdi, %rdi
je	.L6
pushq	%rbx
movq	%rdi, %rbx
andl	\$1, %ebx
shrq	%rdi
call	pcount_r
addq	%rbx, %rax
popq	%rbx

.L6:

rep; ret

Register	Use(s)	Type
%rbx	x & 1	Callee-saved
%rax	Recursive call return value	

# Recursive Function Result

```
/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    else
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}
```

pcount\_r:

movl	\$0, %eax
testq	%rdi, %rdi
je	.L6
pushq	%rbx
movq	%rdi, %rbx
andl	\$1, %ebx
shrq	%rdi
call	pcount_r
addq	%rbx, %rax
popq	%rbx

.L6:

rep; ret

Register	Use(s)	Type
%rbx	x & 1	Callee-saved
%rax	Return value	

# Recursive Function Completion

```
/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    else
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
}
```

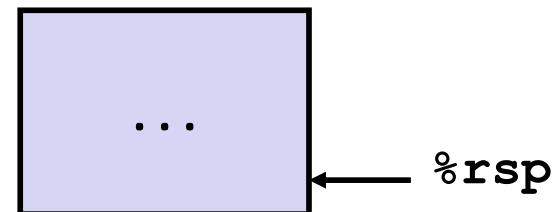
pcount\_r:

movl	\$0, %eax
testq	%rdi, %rdi
je	.L6
pushq	%rbx
movq	%rdi, %rbx
andl	\$1, %ebx
shrq	%rdi
call	pcount_r
addq	%rbx, %rax
popq	%rbx

.L6:

rep; ret

Register	Use(s)	Type
%rax	Return value	Return value



# Observations About Recursion

## Handled Without Special Consideration

Stack frames mean that each function call has private storage

- Saved registers & local variables

- Saved return pointer

Register saving conventions prevent one function call from corrupting another's data

- Unless the C code explicitly does so (e.g., buffer overflow in Lecture 9)

Stack discipline follows call / return pattern

- If P calls Q, then Q returns before P

- Last-In, First-Out

## Also works for mutual recursion

P calls Q; Q calls P

# x86-64 Procedure Summary

## Important Points

Stack is the right data structure for procedure call/return

If P calls Q, then Q returns before P

## Recursion (& mutual recursion) handled by normal calling conventions

Can safely store values in local stack frame and in callee-saved registers

Put function arguments at top of stack

Result return in `%rax`

## Pointers are addresses of values

On stack or global

