

# CS 370: Computer Organization

## Procedure Call and Return

**Instructor:**  
Professor Stephen P. Carl

### Mechanisms in Procedures

#### Calling a procedure...

- Passes control to beginning of procedure code
- Returns to the point of call

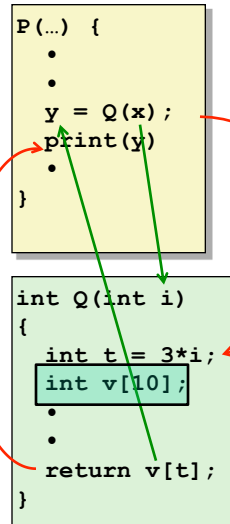
#### A procedure's arguments...

- Passes data to the procedure
- Procedure returns value back to caller

#### Memory management typically...

- Allocate new data for this execution
- Deallocate upon return

All such mechanisms are implemented using machine instructions



## Procedure Control Flow

We use the *system stack* to support procedure call and return

**Procedure call:** `call label`

- Push *return address* on stack
- Jump to label

The return address is the machine address of the very next instruction after call

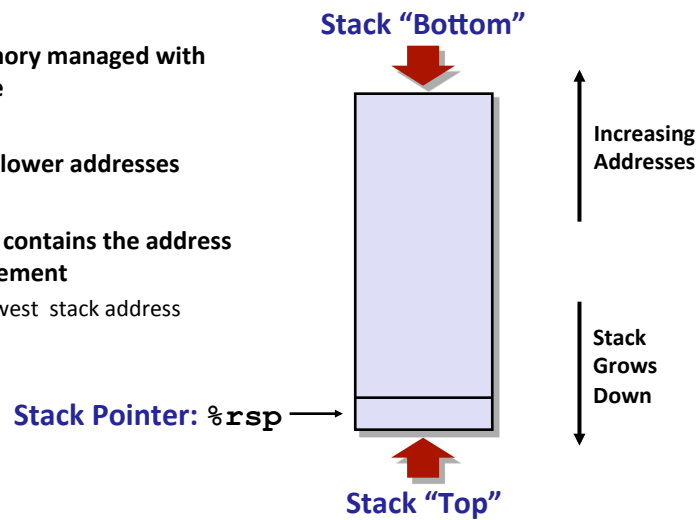
- can be seen easily from disassembly

**Procedure return:** `ret`

- Pop return address from stack
- Jump to address

## x86-64 Stack

- Region of memory managed with stack discipline
- Grows toward lower addresses
- Register `%rsp` contains the address of the "top" element  
- which is the lowest stack address



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### x86-64 Stack: Push an item

**pushq Src**

- Fetch operand at Src
- Decrement `%rsp` by 8
- Write operand at address given by `%rsp`

Stack "Bottom"

Stack "Top"

Stack Pointer: `%rsp`

-8

Increasing Addresses

Stack Grows Down

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### x86-64 Stack: Pop item off stack

**popq Dest**

- Read value at address given by `%rsp`
- Increment `%rsp` by 8
- Store value at Dest (must be register)

Stack "Bottom"

Stack "Top"

Stack Pointer: `%rsp`

+8

Increasing Addresses

Stack Grows Down

### 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: callq 400550 <mult2> # mult2(x,y)
400549: mov   %rax,(%rbx)   # Save at dest
40054c: pop   %rbx          # Restore %rbx
40054d: retq                # Return
```

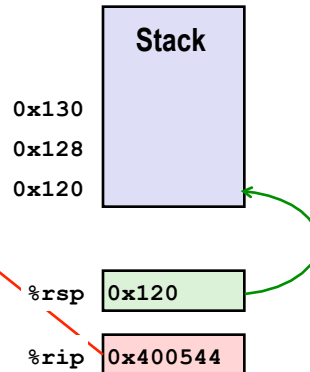
```
long mult2
(long a, long b)
{
    long s = a * b;
    return s;
}
```

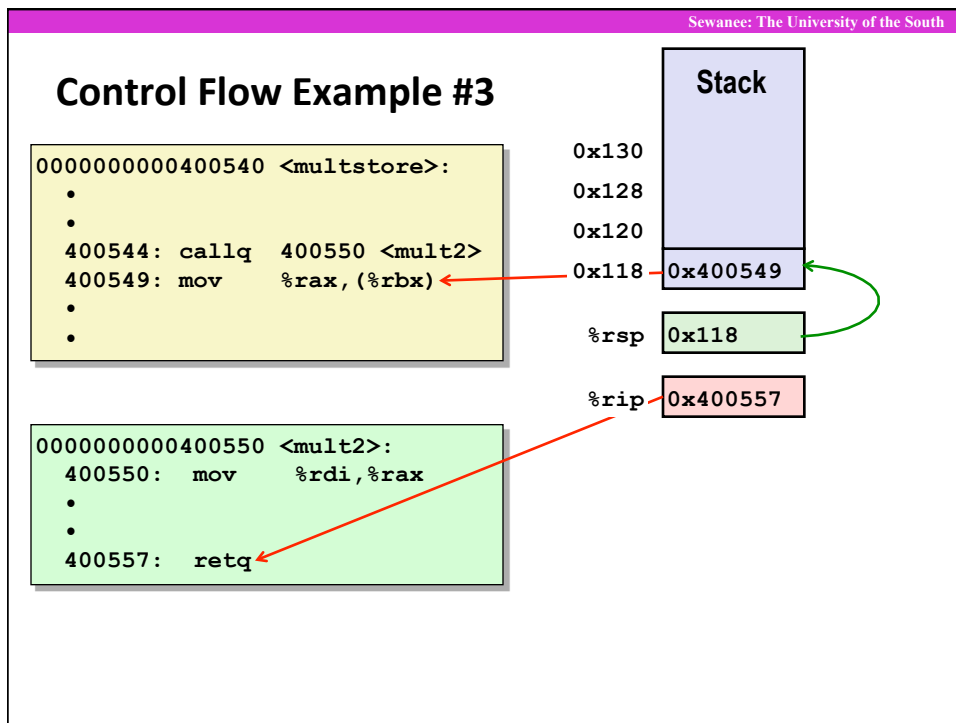
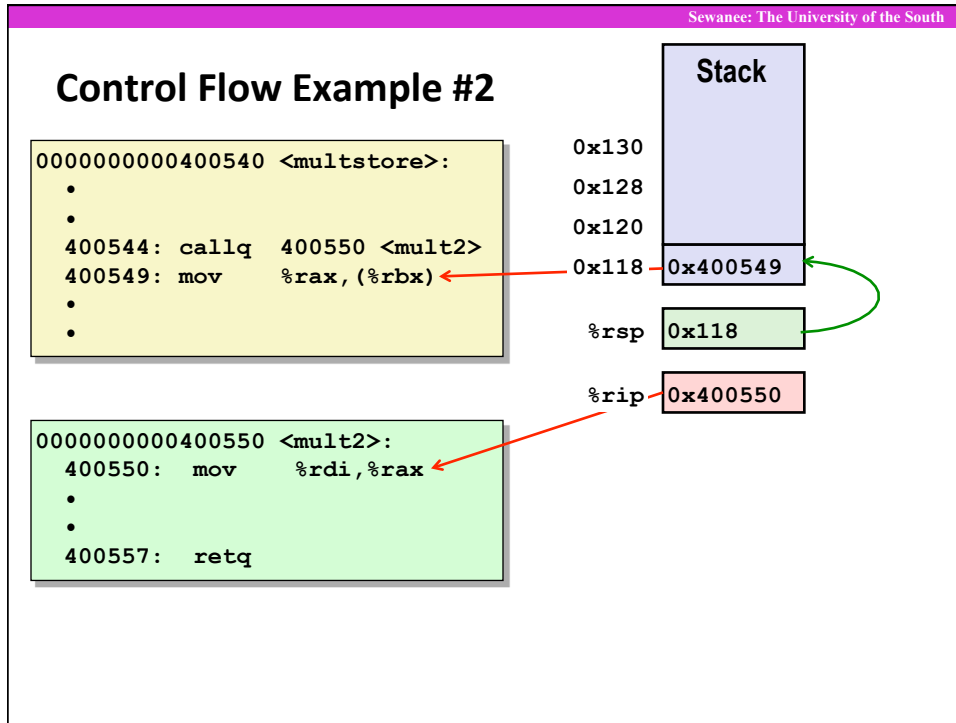
```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:
400550: mov   %rdi,%rax     # a
400553: imul %rsi,%rax     # a * b
400557: retq                # Return
```

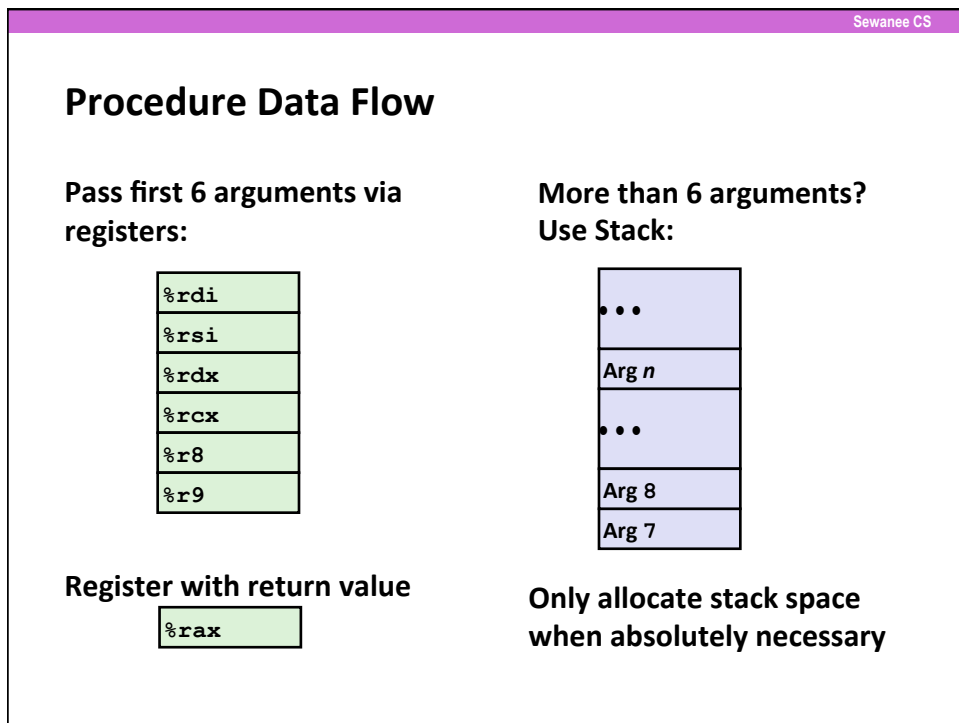
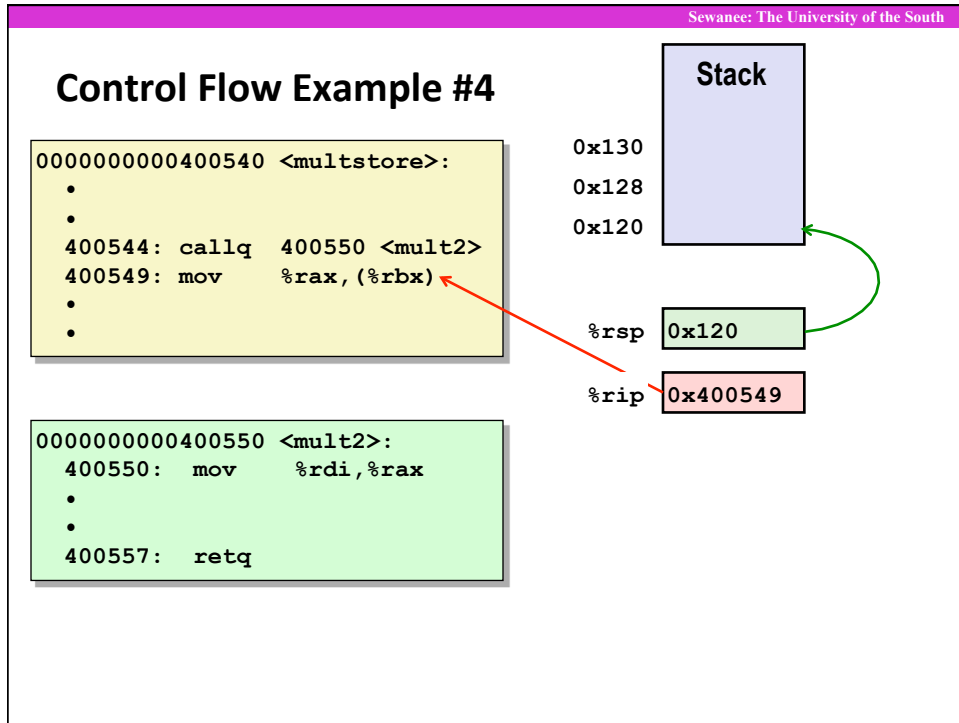
### Control Flow Example #1

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

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







## 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: callq 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: retq                    # Return
```

## Stack-Based Languages

### ...are languages that support recursion

- e.g., C, Java, Lisp, Python
- Code must be "Reentrant"
  - There can be multiple *simultaneous* instantiations of a single procedure
- Need some place to store the *state* of each instantiation of a procedure. State is:
  - Arguments
  - Local variables
  - Return address

### This calls for *stack discipline*

- Procedure's state only needed from the **call** until it **returns**
- Callee **always** returns before caller does (well...99% of the time)

### Stack is allocated in *Frames*

- A frame is the state for a single procedure instantiation

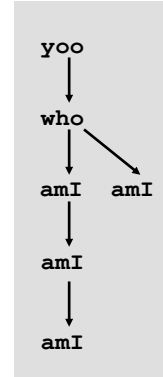
## Call Chain Example

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

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

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

### Example Call Chain



Procedure amI () is recursive

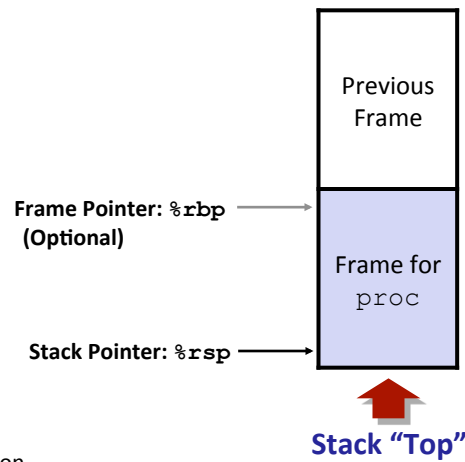
## Stack Frames

### Contents

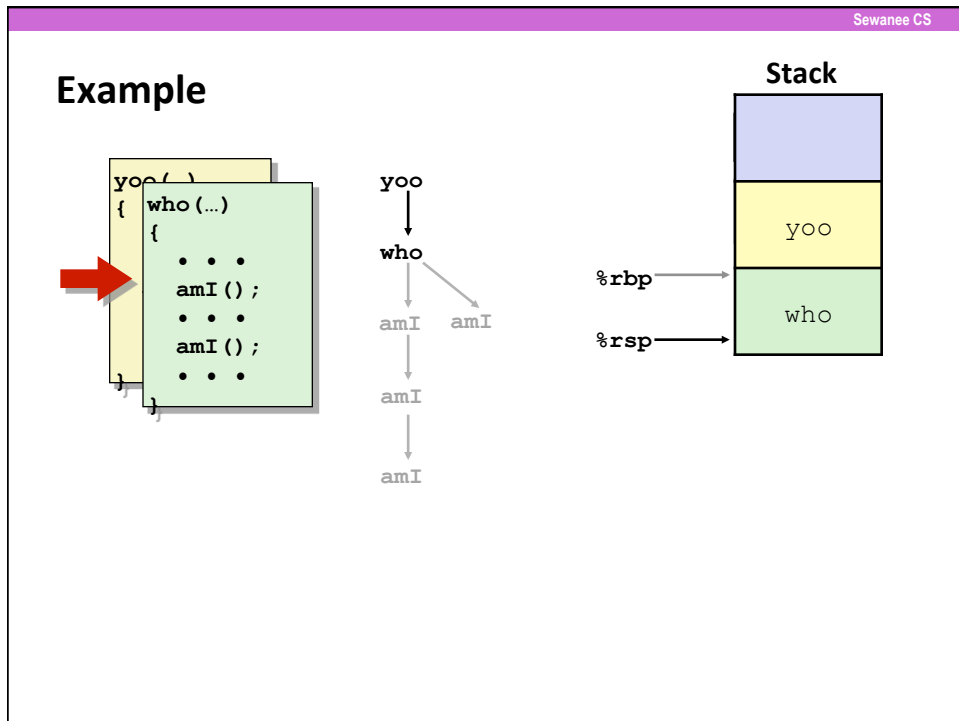
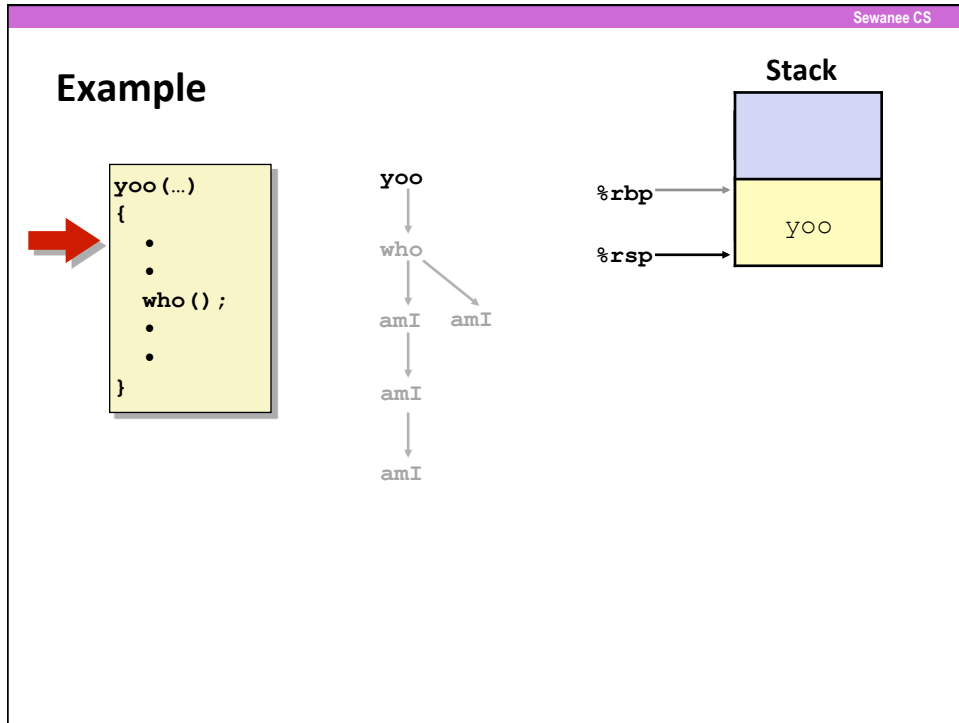
- Return information
- Local storage (if needed)
- Temporary space (if needed)

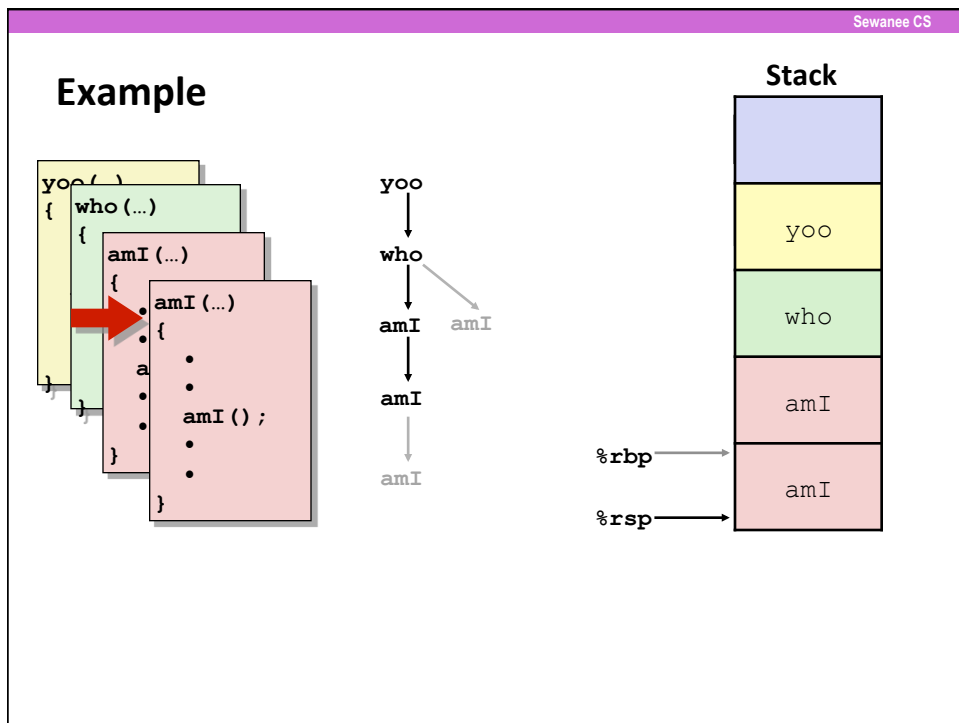
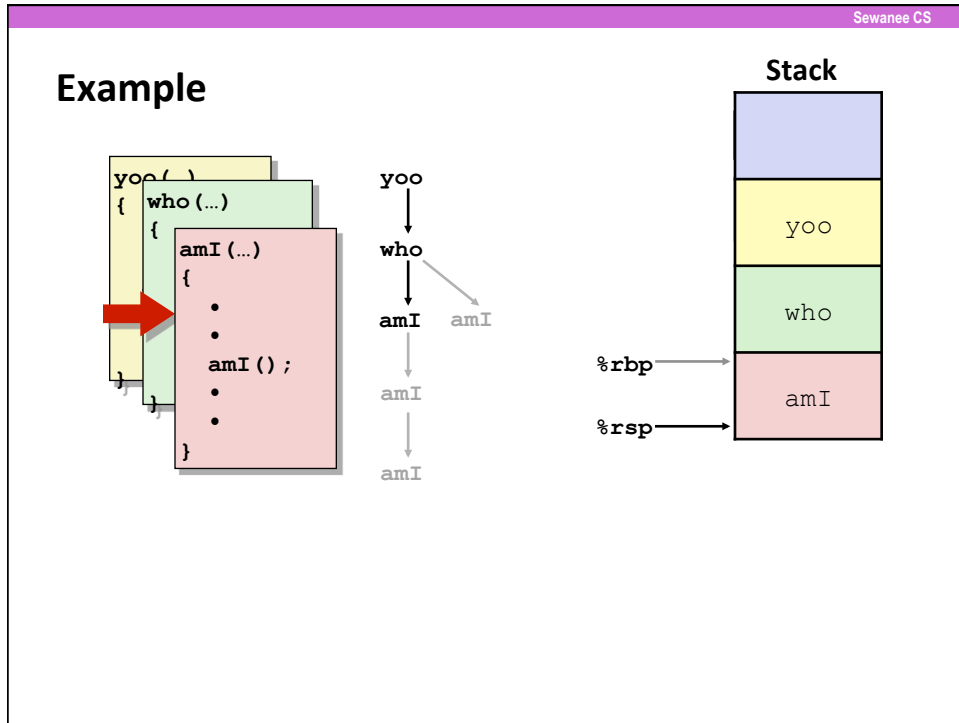
### Management

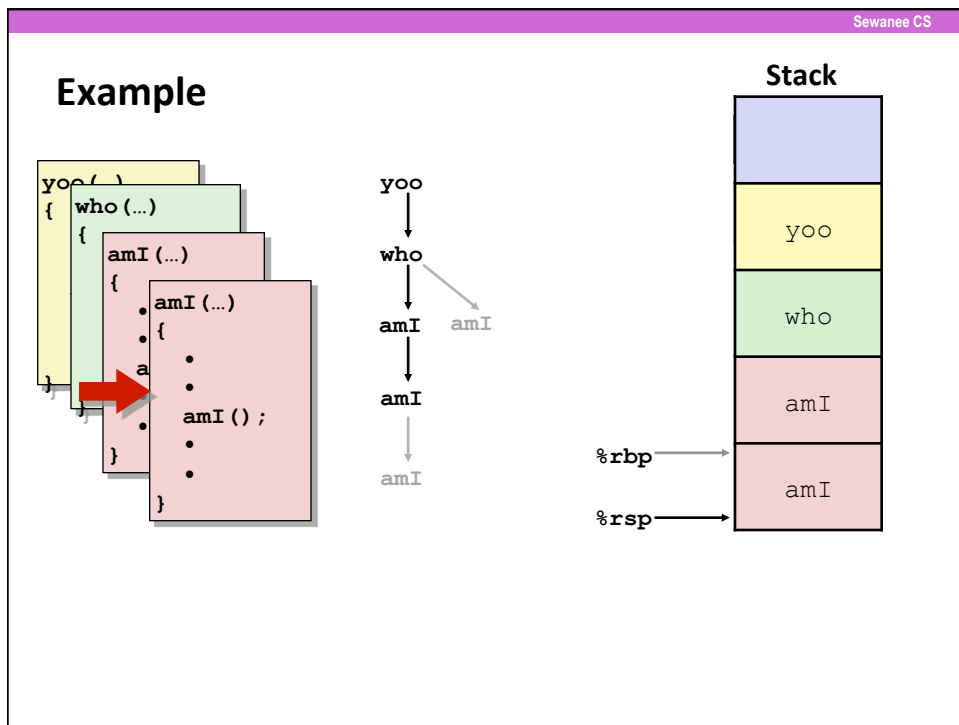
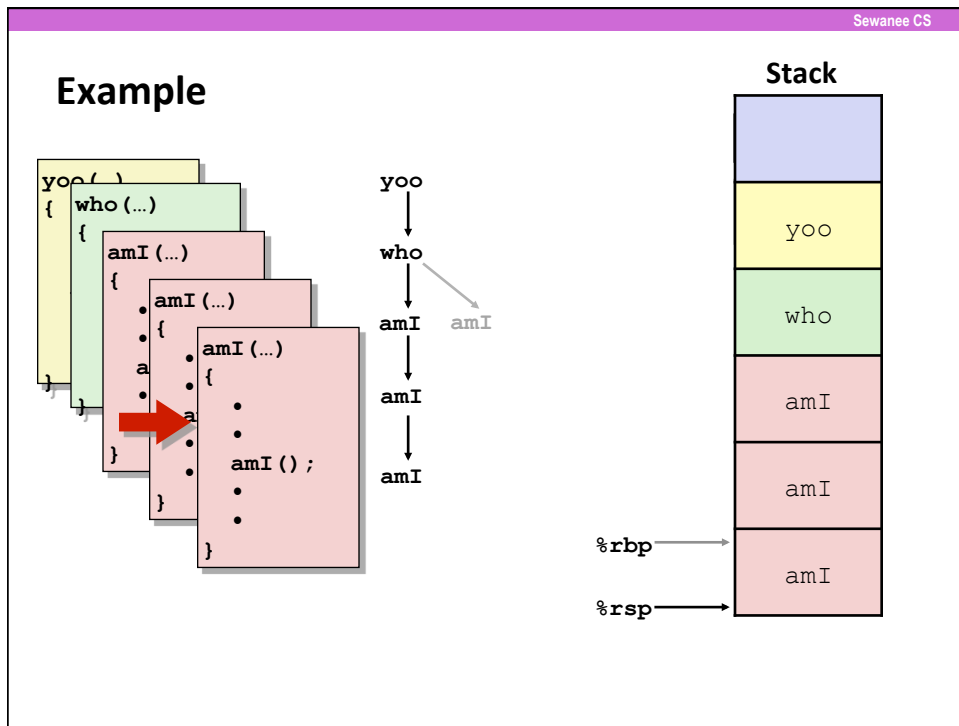
- Allocated at start of procedure
  - "Set-up" code
  - Includes push by **call** instruction
- Deallocated when return
  - "Finish" code
  - Includes pop by **ret** instruction

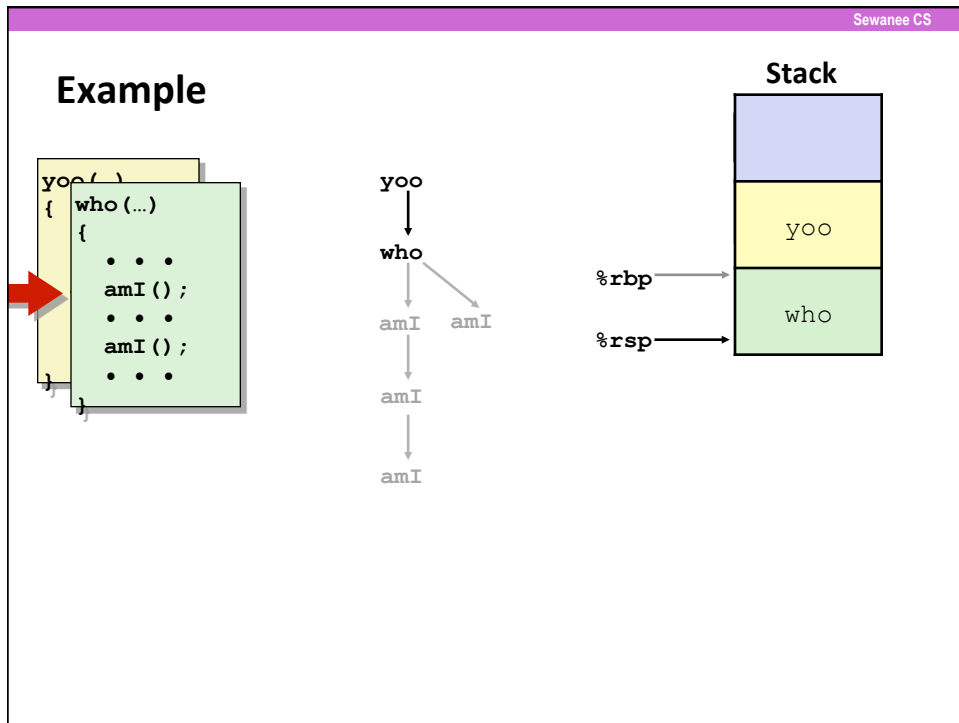
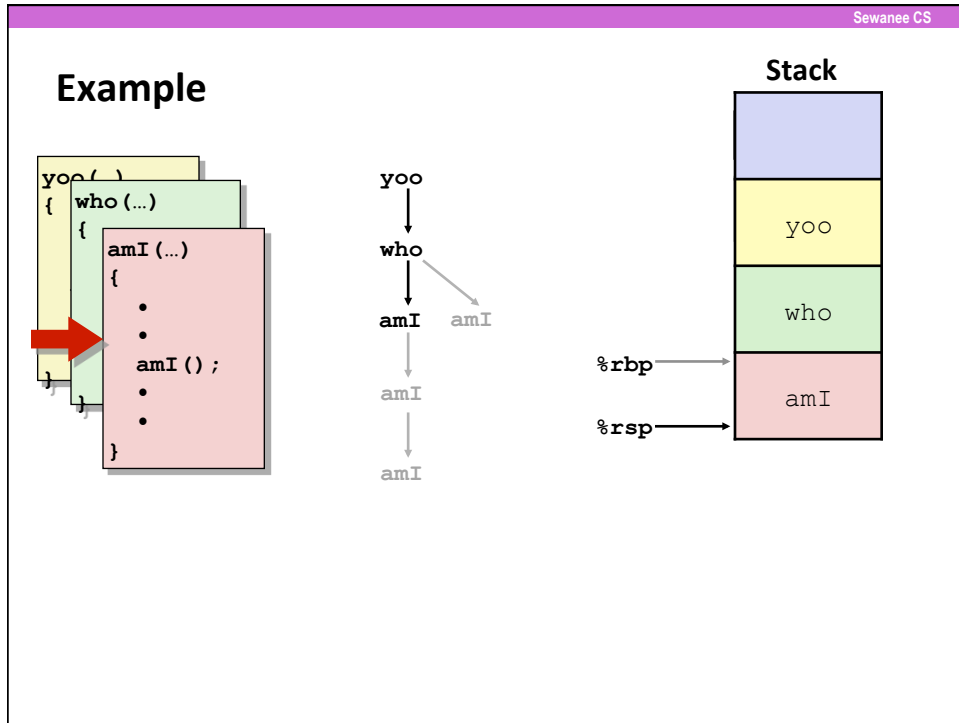


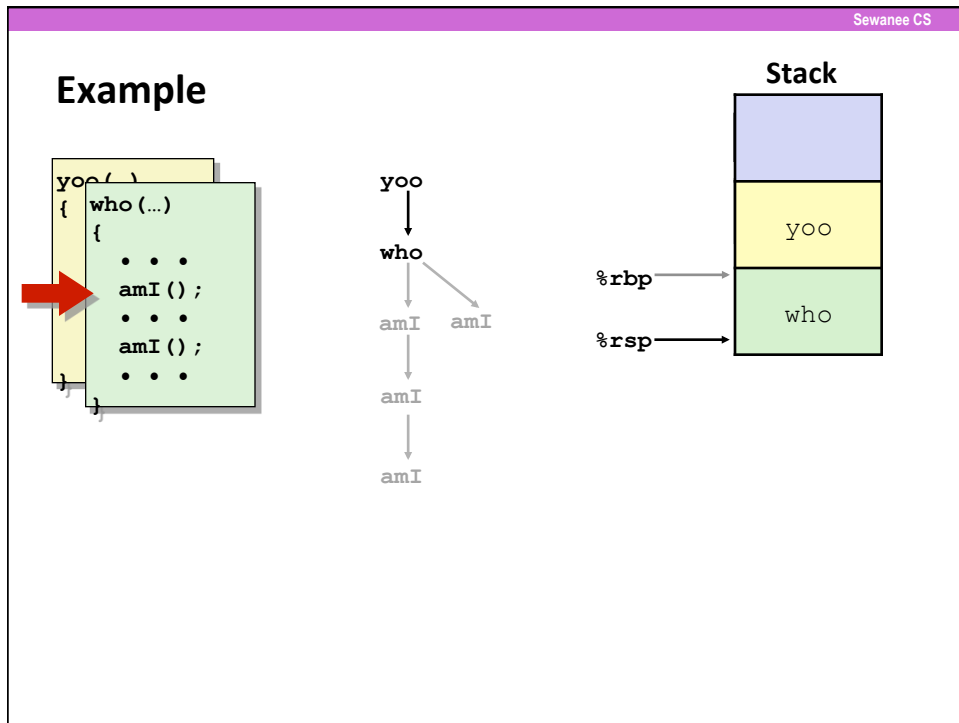
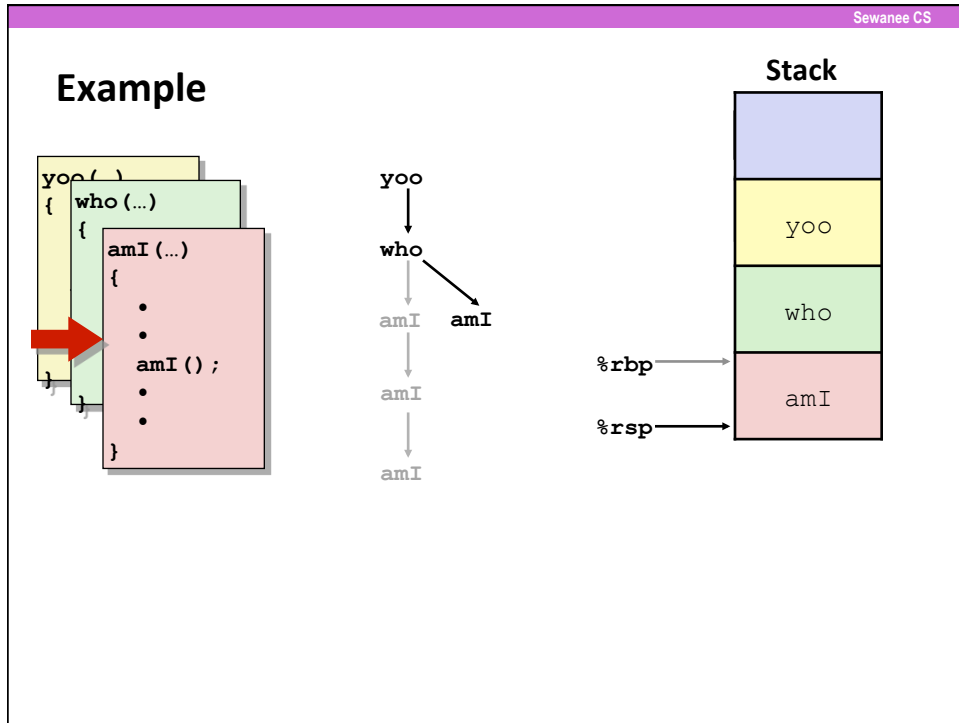


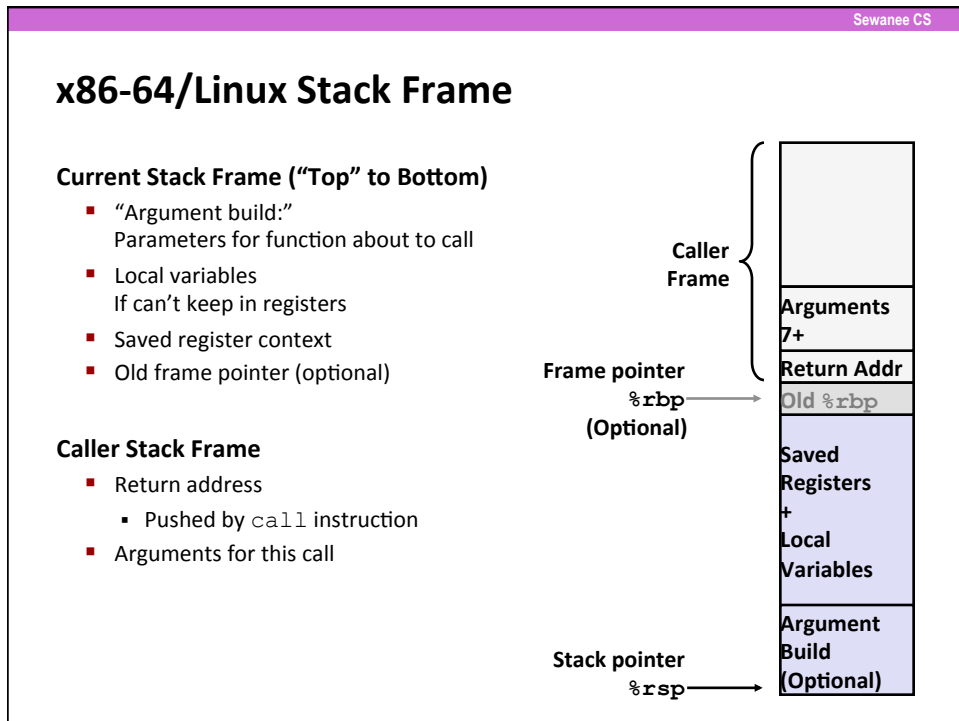
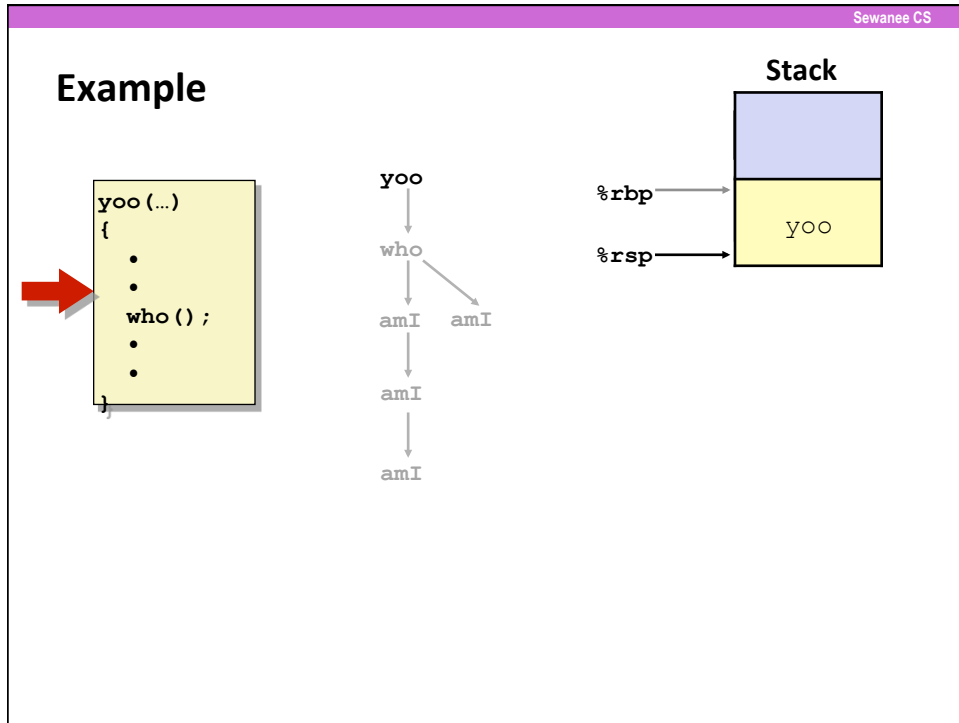












### Example: incr

```
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
```

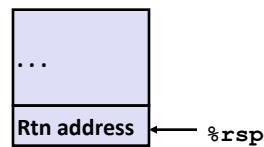
Register	Use(s)
%rdi	Argument p
%rsi	Argument val, y
%rax	x, Return value

### Example: Calling incr #1

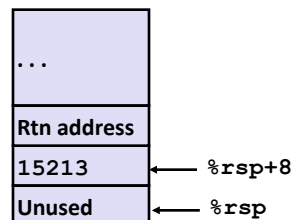
```
long call_incr() {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return v1+v2;
}
```

```
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
```

Initial Stack Structure



Resulting Stack Structure

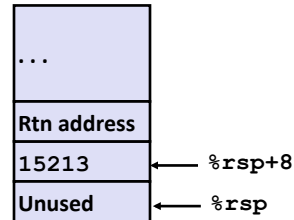


### Example: Calling `incr` #2

```
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



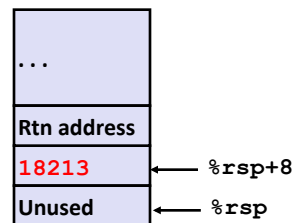
Register	Use(s)
%rdi	&v1
%rsi	3000

### Example: Calling `incr` #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

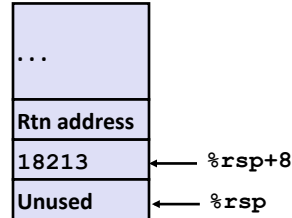


### Example: Calling incr #4

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

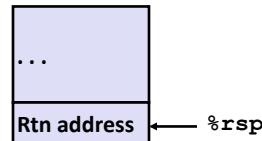
```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $3000, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    incr
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

Stack Structure



Register	Use(s)
%rax	Return value

Updated Stack Structure

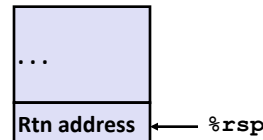


### Example: Calling incr #5

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

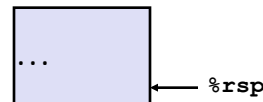
```
call_incr:
    subq    $16, %rsp
    movq    $15213, 8(%rsp)
    movl    $3000, %esi
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi
    call    incr
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax
    addq    $16, %rsp
    ret
```

Updated Stack Structure



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?

- Note that contents of register `%edx` overwritten by `who`

```
yoo:
    . . .
    movq $15213, %rdx
    call who
    addq %rdx, %rax
    . . .
    ret
```

```
who:
    . . .
    addq $91125, %rdx
    . . .
    ret
```

## Register Saving Conventions

When procedure `yoo` calls `who`:

- `yoo` is the *caller*
- `who` is the *callee*

Can register be used for temporary storage?

Conventions:

*"Caller Save"* - Caller saves temporary values in its frame before calling

*"Callee Save"* -

- Callee saves temporary values in its frame before using
- Callee restores them before returning to caller

## x86-64 Linux Register Usage #1

### Register `%rax`

- Holds return value
- Must be caller-saved
- Can be modified by procedure

### Registers `%rdi, ..., %r9`

- Holds procedure arguments
- Also caller-saved
- Can be modified by procedure

### Registers `%r10, %r11`

- Caller-saved
- Can be modified by procedure

Return value

`%rax`

Arguments

`%rdi`

`%rsi`

`%rdx`

`%rcx`

`%r8`

`%r9`

Caller-saved  
temporaries

`%r10`

`%r11`

## x86-64 Linux Register Usage #2

### For `%rbx, %r12, %r13, %r14`

- Callee-saved
- Callee must save & restore

### Register `%rbp`

- Callee-saved
- Callee must save & restore
- May be used as frame pointer
- Can mix & match

### Register `%rsp`

- Special form of callee save
- Restored to original value upon exit from procedure

Callee-saved  
Temporaries

`%rbx`

`%r12`

`%r13`

`%r14`

Special

`%rbp`

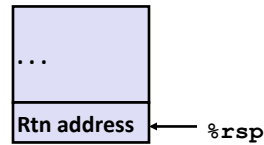
`%rsp`

### Callee-Saved Example #1

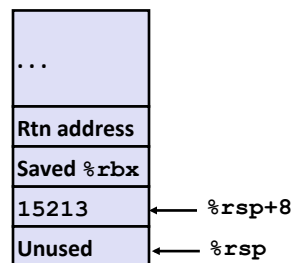
```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

```
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

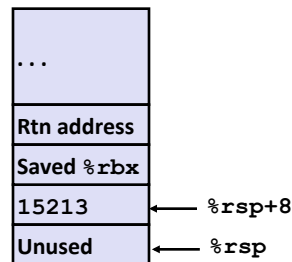


### Callee-Saved Example #2

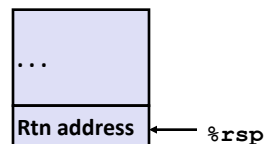
```
long call_incr2(long x) {
    long v1 = 15213;
    long v2 = incr(&v1, 3000);
    return x+v2;
}
```

```
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



## X86-64 Procedure Summary

### The Stack Makes Procedure Calls Work

- Private storage for each *instance* of procedure call
  - Instantiations don't clobber each other
  - Addressing of locals + arguments can be relative to stack positions
- Managed by stack discipline
  - Procedures return in inverse order of calls

### Recursion handled by normal calling conventions

- Safely store values in local stack frame and callee-saved registers
- Put function arguments at top of stack
  - Caller / Callee save
  - **%ebp** and **%esp**
- Return result in **%rax**

