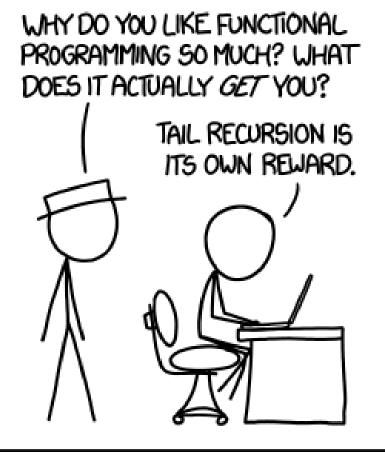
Procedures II CSE 351 Autumn 2023

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http://xkcd.com/1270/

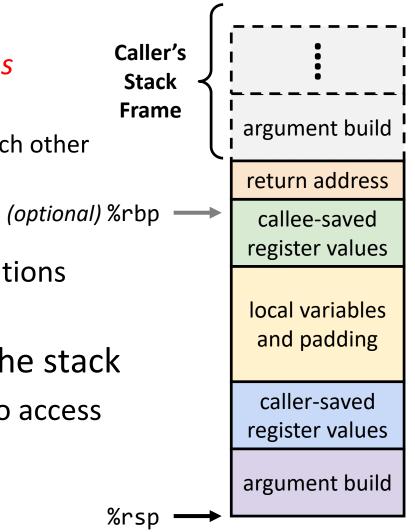
Relevant Course Information

- Lab 1b grades released later this week
 - Regrade requests open ~24 hours after grade release (rounded to 12:00 am), close ~72 hours after grade release (rounded to 11:59 pm)
- Lab 2 due Friday (10/27)
 - Since you are submitting a text file (defuser.txt), there won't be any Gradescope autograder output about compilation this time check the Code tab after submission to make sure that everything looks right
 - Extra credit (bonus) needs to be submitted to the extra credit assignment
- Midterm (take home, 11/2–11/4)
 - Make notes and use the <u>midterm reference sheet</u>
 - Form study groups and look at past exams!



Lesson Summary (1/3)

- Important Points
 - Procedures are a combination of *instructions* and *conventions*
 - Conventions prevent functions from disrupting each other
 - Stack is the right data structure
 - "Last in, first out" matches lifetime of procedures
 - Recursion handled by normal calling conventions
- Generally want to minimize the use of the stack
 - Lean heavily on registers, which are faster to access

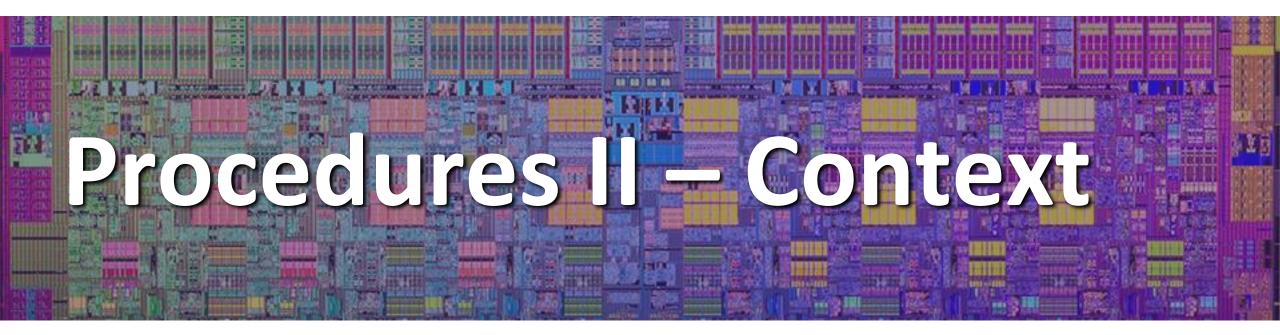


Lesson Summary (2/3)

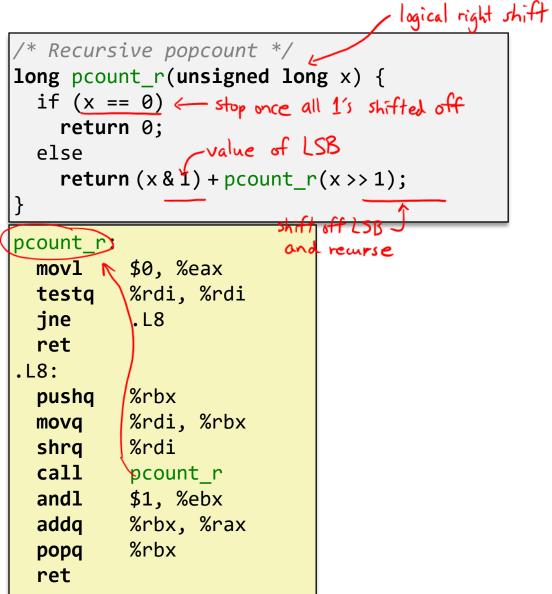
%rax	Return value - Caller saved	%r8	Argument #5 - Caller saved
%rbx	Callee saved	%r9	Argument #6 - Caller saved
%rcx	Argument #4 - Caller saved	%r10	Caller saved
%rdx	Argument #3 - Caller saved	%r11	Caller Saved
%rsi	Argument #2 - Caller saved	%r12	Callee saved
%rdi	Argument #1 - Caller saved	%r13	Callee saved
%rsp	Stack pointer	%r14	Callee saved
%rbp	Callee saved	%r15	Callee saved

Lesson Summary (3/3)

- Terminology:
 - Stack frame: return address, saved registers, local variables, argument build
 - Register saving conventions: call<u>ee</u>-saved and call<u>er</u>-saved
- Learning Objectives:
 - Trace stack frame contents through the execution of x86-64 assembly instructions for both recursive and non-recursive programs.
 - Identify how x86-64 register-saving conventions allow procedures to execute without destroying each other's data.
- What lingering questions do you have from the lesson?



Recursive Example: Popcount



- Counts the 1's in the binary representation of x
 - https://godbolt.org/z/P8Mened14
 - Compiled with -01 instead of -0g for more natural instruction ordering
- Register usage:
 - Need x (in %rdi) after procedure call
 - Chooses to save %rdi by copying into %rbx
 - Chooses to save %rbx by pushing to stack (only in recursive case)

GDB Demo #2

- Let's examine the pcount_r stack frames on a real machine!
 - Using pcount.c from the course website
- You will need to use GDB to get through the Midterm
 - Useful debugger in this class and beyond!
- Pay attention to:
 - Checking the current stack frames (backtrace)
 - Getting stack frame information (info frame <#>)
 - Examining memory (x)

Procedures II – Practice

Group Work Time

- During this time, you are encouraged to work on the following:
 - 1) If desired, continue your discussion
 - 2) Work on the lesson problems (solutions at the end of class)
 - 3) Work on the homework problems
- Resources:
 - You can revisit the lesson material
 - Work together in groups and help each other out
 - Course staff will circle around to provide support

Practice Question

 In the following function, how big is the stack frame?
Which instruction(s) pertain to the local variables and saved registers portions of its stack frame?

call_incr2:				
1	pushq	%rbx		
2	subq	\$16, %rsp		
3	movq	%rdi, %rbx		
4	movq	\$351, 8(%rsp)		
5	movl	\$100, %esi		
6	leaq	8(%rsp), %rdi		
7	call	increment		
8	addq	%rbx, %rax		
9	addq	\$16, %rsp		
10	popq	%rbx		
11	ret			