CSE351, Winter 2024

Procedures I CSE 351 Winter 2024

Guest Instructor:

Will Robertson

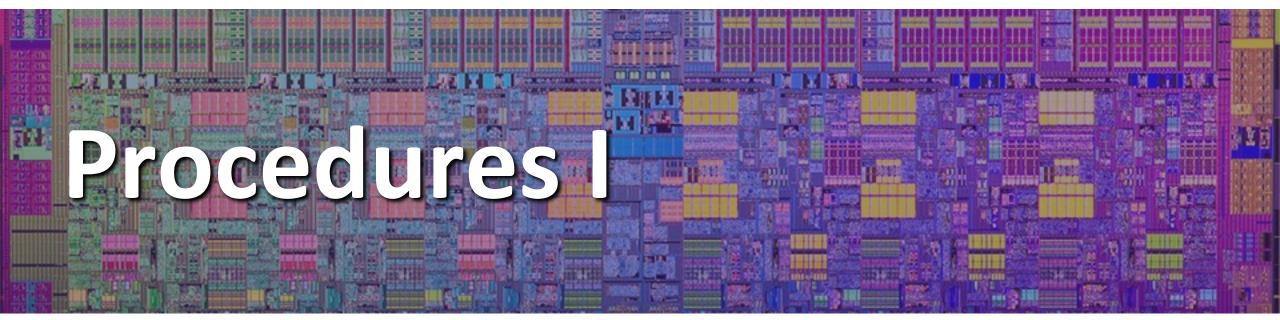
Teaching Assistants:

Adithi Raghavan Aman Mohammed Connie Chen Eyoel Gebre Jiawei Huang Malak Zaki Naama Amiel Nathan Khuat Nikolas McNamee Pedro Amarante Will Robertson

tl	You Retweeted						
3	Senior Oops Engineer @ReinH · Feb 28, 2019 I am a full stack engineer which means if you give me one more task my						~
	stack will overflow		2.2K	C	6.8K	,个,	

Relevant Course Information

- Lab 2 due next Friday (2/2)
 - Can start in earnest after today's lecture!
 - See GDB Tutorial Lesson and and Phase 1 walkthrough in Section 4 Lesson
- Midterm (take home, 2/8–2/10)
 - Make notes and use the <u>midterm reference sheet</u>
 - Form study groups and look at past exams!



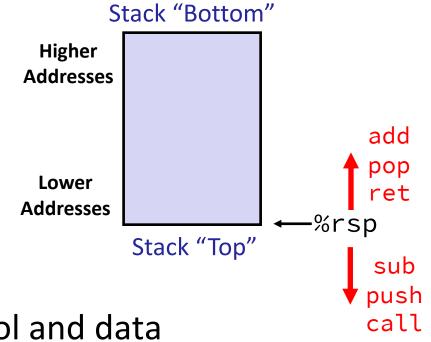
Lesson Summary (1/3)

- Memory is organized into
 5 segments based on data
 declaration and lifetime
 - Goals: maximize use of space, manage data differently, apply separate permissions
- A segmentation fault is caused by an impermissible memory access

High	Address Space:						
Addresses	Stack	Local variables and procedure context	Writable; not executable				
	↓ ↑						
	I Dynamic Data (Heap)	Variables allocated with new or malloc	Writable; not executable				
	Static Data	<i>Static</i> variables (<i>e.g.,</i> global variables)	Writable; not executable				
	Literals	Immutable literals (<i>e.g.,</i> "example")	Read-only; not executable				
Low	Instructions	Program code	Read-only; executable				
Addresses 🛨 🔄							

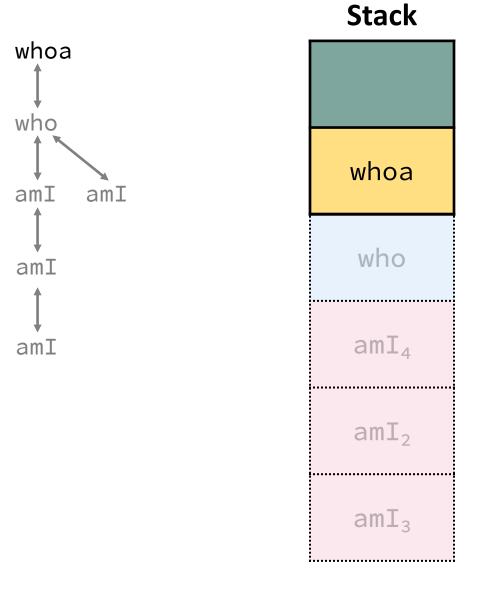
Lesson Summary (2/3)

- The Stack is the memory segment with the highest addresses and grows downward
 - Stack "top" (lowest address) is defined by the value of the stack pointer (%rsp)
 - Can manipulate using add, sub, push, and pop
- Procedure calling conventions for passing control and data
 - call and ret pass control using %rip and a return address on the stack
 - Arguments: %rdi, %rsi, %rdx, %rcx, %r8, %r9, Stack
 - Return value: %rax



Lesson Summary (3/3)

- Stack organized into stack frames
 that hold a procedure instance's data
 - Size will vary based on procedure specifics
 - Space gets allocated as procedure executes, deallocated by the time it returns



6

Lesson Q&A

- Learning Objectives:
 - Determine the location/segment in memory that a piece of data will be stored based on the nature of that data (*i.e.*, static, literals, etc.).
 - Trace stack frame movement and creation.
- What lingering questions do you have from the lesson?
 - Chat with your neighbors about the lesson for a few minutes to come up with questions

Procedures – Practice

Practice Questions (1/2)

How does the stack change after executing the following instructions? pushq %rbp subq \$0x18, %rsp

* For the following function, which registers do we know must be used? void* memset(void* ptr, int value, size_t num);

Practice Questions (2/2)

Answer the following questions about when main() is run (assume x and y stored on the Stack):

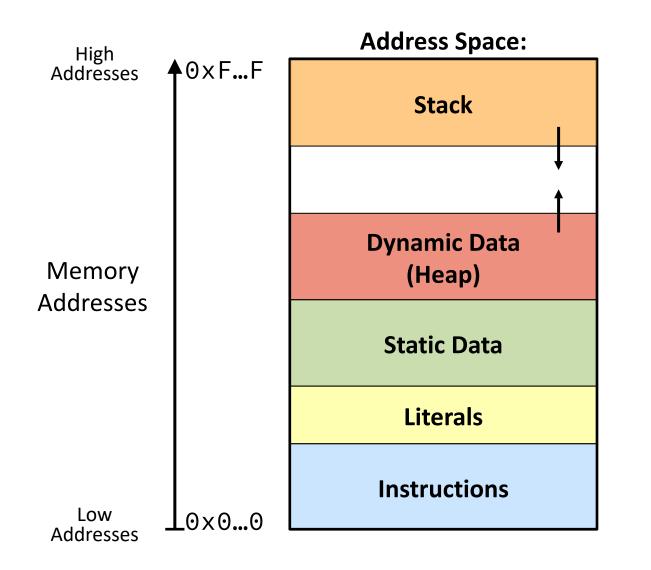
int randSum(int n) {
 int y = rand()%20;
 return n+y;

- Higher/larger address: x or y?
- How many total stack frames are created?
- What is the maximum *depth* (# of frames) of the Stack?

A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

Procedures I – Context

Simplified Memory Layout



What Goes Here:

Local variables and procedure context

Variables allocated with new or malloc

Static variables (including global variables)

Immutable literals/constants (e.g., "example")

Program code

This is extra x86-64 Linux Memory Layout (non-testable) 0x00007FFFFFFFFF material Stack Stack Runtime stack has 8 MiB limit ✤ Heap Heap Dynamically allocated as needed malloc(), calloc(), new, ... Shared Statically allocated data (Data) Libraries Read-only: string literals Read/write: global arrays and variables Code / Shared Libraries Heap **Executable machine instructions** Data Read-only Instructions Hex Address 0x400000 0x000000

Stack Overflow

- When the stack pointer exceeds the stack bounds (segmentation fault)
 - In theory: when it collides with the Heap
 - In x86-64 Linux, when it exceeds 8 MiB limit

Aside: Stack Overflow



- Has nothing to do with actual stack overflow named based on poll of blog users; some of the non-winning options:
 - algorithmical
 - bitoriented
 - dereferenced
 - fellowhackers
 - humbleprogrammers
 - privatevoid
 - shiftleft1
 - understandrecursion
- Crowd-sourced their logo for \$512

Discussion Questions

- Discuss the following question(s) in groups of 3-4 students
 - I will call on a few groups afterwards so please be prepared to share out
 - Be respectful of others' opinions and experiences
- Naming/etymology plays a big role in learning
 - Which new terms in this class have been the most intuitive for you to learn vs. the most difficult?
 - What do you think goes into a good vs. bad name more generally in computer science?

Group Work Time

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