

Check-in

x64 Intro

Write an X64 assembly-code program that adds the values of %rax and %rbx and exits with the sum as the exit value

Announcements

Administrivia

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ECCS 665 **COMPILER** *CONSTRUCTION*

x64 Memory

Where We're At

Progress Pics

Collecting the x86 pieces needed to represent source code



Last Lecture

X64 Basics

X64 Discussion

- Some assurances

Architecture Details

- Basic instructions
- Basic memory allocation

What you should know:

- The register manipulation ops
- The conditional jmp / cmp



Architecture

Recall: Memory as an Array

X64 Basics

Memory is just a big ol' array of bytes (with OS mediation)

- Assembler and friends will map the code into memory
- We still need to map data to memory
 - variables, objects, strings, arrays, etc.

Assembly code

Lbl1: `subq %r12, %r13`

Lbl2: `movq %r13, %rdi`

????????????

Binary memory

0x400086: 0x4d 0xe9 0x25

0x400089: 0x4c 0x89 0xef

0x40008C: 0x7

Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address
0x400086	0x400087	0x400088	0x400089	0x40008A	0x40008B	0x40008C	0x40008D	0x40008E	0x40008F
0x4d	0xe9	0x25	0x4c	0x89	0xef	0x07	0x00	0x00	0x00
subq %r12, %r13			movq %r13, %rdi			The 32-bit value 7			
code						data			

Memory Allocation

x64 Basics

How we allocate memory has performance implications

- Can we run out of memory at runtime?
- Is memory access fast?

Two types of allocation

- Static – memory locations pre-arranged at compile time
- Dynamic – memory locations determined at run time

Static Allocation Data Directives

x64 Basics

```
.quad 13
```

Statically allocate 8 bytes containing the value 13

```
.byte 13
```

Statically allocate 1 byte containing the value 13

```
.asciz "Hello"
```

Dedicate as many bytes as needed

to fit H e l l o \0

Visualizing Static Allocation

x64 Basics

```
.globl _start  
.data  
str: .asciiz "hi"  
.text  
_start:  
    subq %r12, %r13
```

Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address
0x400086	0x400087	0x400088	0x400089	0x40008A	0x40008B
0x68	0x69	0x00	0x4d	0xe9	0x25

The string "hi" subq %r12, %r13



A Complete Program

x64 Basics

```
.globl _start
.data
global _var_a: .quad 7
global _var_b: .quad 4

.text
_start:
    #          a      b
    # r10 = r10 - r11
    movq (global_var_a), %r10
    movq (global_var_b), %r11
    subq %r11, %r10

    #exit
    movq $60, %rax
    movq %r10, %rdi
    syscall
```

Recall: Endianness

X64 Basics

x64 is *little*-endian (the little byte comes first)

```
global_var_a: .quad 7
```

```
global_var_b: .byte 2
```

Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address
0x400080	0x40081	0x400088	0x400089	0x40008A	0x40008B	0x40008C	0x40008D	0x40008E	0x40008F
0x07	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x02	0x00

data

Data Directives Example

X64 Basics –Memory Directives

```
.globl _start
.data
v1: .quad 7
v2: .quad 4
.text
_start:
    movq (v1), %r10
    movq (v2), %r11
    subq %r11, %r10
    #exit
    movq $60, %rax
    movq %r10, %rdi
    syscall
```

Today's Outline

Memory Layout

Memory Layout

- Static allocation
- The heap and the stack



Architecture

Visualizing Memory

Memory Layout

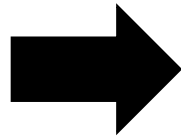
```
.globl _start
.data
v1: .quad 7
v2: .quad 4
.text
_start:
    movq (v1), %r10
    movq (v2), %r11
    subq %r11, %r10
    #exit
    movq $60, %rax
    movq %r10, %rdi
    syscall
```

Visualizing Memory

Memory Layout

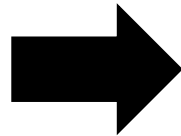
```
.globl _start
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v1: .quad 7
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_start:
    movq (v1), %r10
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    #exit
    movq $60, %rax
    movq %r10, %rdi
    syscall
```

assembler



.o file

linker

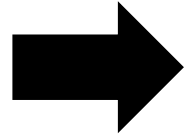


executable

Visualizing Memory

Memory Layout

objdump



executable

SYMBOL TABLE:

```
00000000004000b0 l      d  .text 0000000000000000 .text
000000000006000c l      d  .data 0000000000000000 .data
000000000006000c l          .data 0000000000000000 v1
000000000006000d l          .data 0000000000000000 v2
000000000004000b g          .text 0000000000000000 _start
000000000006000e g          .data 0000000000000000 _end
```

Disassembly of section .text:

00000000004000b0 <_start>:

```
4000b0: 48 8b 3c 25 cc 00 60 00 mov     0x6000cc,%rdi
4000b8: 4c 8b 14 25 d4 00 60 00 mov     0x6000d4,%r10
4000c0: 4c 29 d7                sub     %r10,%rdi
4000c3: 48 c7 c0 3c 00 00 00    mov     $0x3c,%rax
4000ca: 0f 05                syscall
```

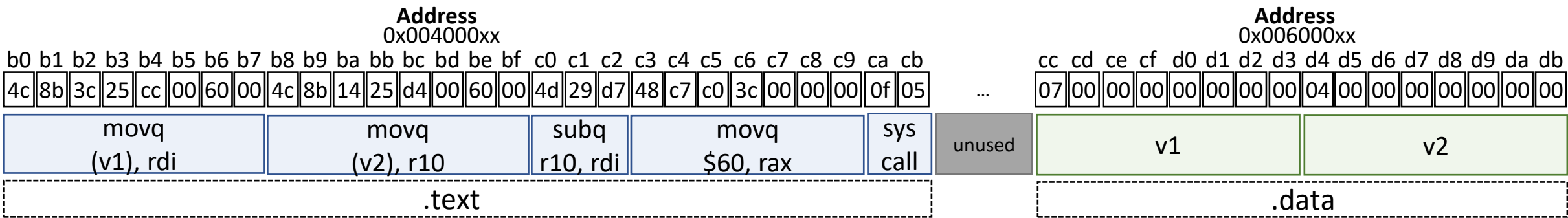
Visualizing Memory

Memory Layout

```
SYMBOL TABLE:
00000000004000b0 1      d  .text 0000000000000000 .text
000000000006000cc 1      d  .data 0000000000000000 .data
000000000006000cc 1      .data 0000000000000000 v1
000000000006000d4 1      .data 0000000000000000 v2
000000000004000b0 g      .text 0000000000000000 _start
000000000006000e0 g      .data 0000000000000000 _end

Disassembly of section .text:
00000000004000b0 <_start>:
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  4000c3:  48 c7 c0 3c 00 00 00    mov     $0x3c,%rax
  4000ca:  0f 05                  syscall
```

Let's zoom out
on memory...



Visualizing Memory

Memory Layout

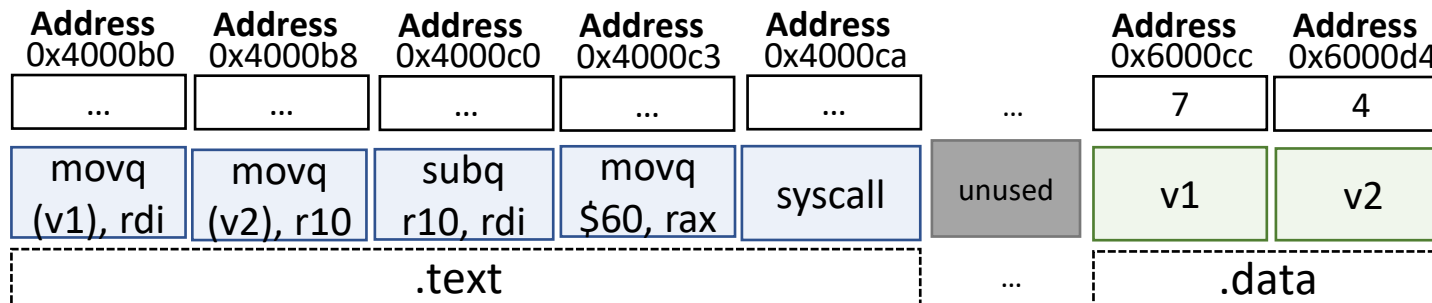
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000000000006000e g          .data 0000000000000000 _end
```

Disassembly of section .text:

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 4000ca: 0f 05                  syscall
```

*Let's zoom out
on memory
some more...*



Visualizing Memory

Memory Layout

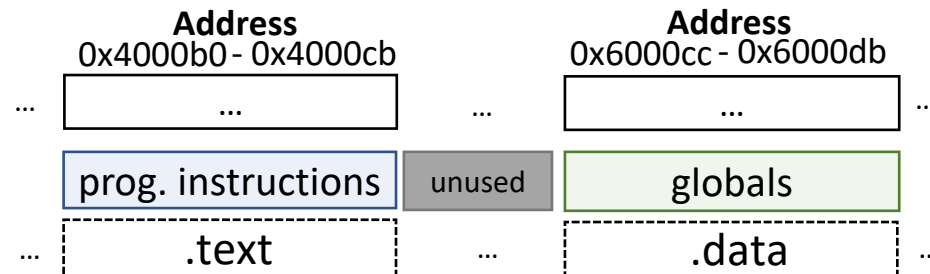
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Disassembly of section .text:

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4000c0: 4c 29 d7                sub     %r10,%rdi
4000c3: 48 c7 c0 3c 00 00 00    mov     $0x3c,%rax
4000ca: 0f 05                syscall
```



Static Allocation

Memory Layout

This layout scheme is known as static allocation (*why?*):

- One fixed-size segment for all data
- One fixed-sized segment for all program instructions

Static allocation is sufficient for some simple languages

- e.g, FORTRAN I (1957)



Static Allocation

Memory Layout

As languages evolve, static allocation still sufficient...

- Subroutines
 - Like functions with no callees



Static Allocation

Memory Layout

As languages evolve, static allocation still sufficient...

- Subroutines
 - Like functions with no callees

```
byte g;  
byte g2;  
foo(int16 v) {  
    byte a;  
    ...  
}  
main() {  
    byte m;  
    ...  
}
```

Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address
0x0000	0x0001	0x0002	0x0003	0x0004	0x0005	0x0006	0x0007	0x0008	0x0009	0x000A
...	...	...	...	...						
(instructions)		(instructions)			g	g2	m	a	v	
main code		foo code			global vars		main locals	foo locals		
.text					.data					

Static Allocation

Memory Layout

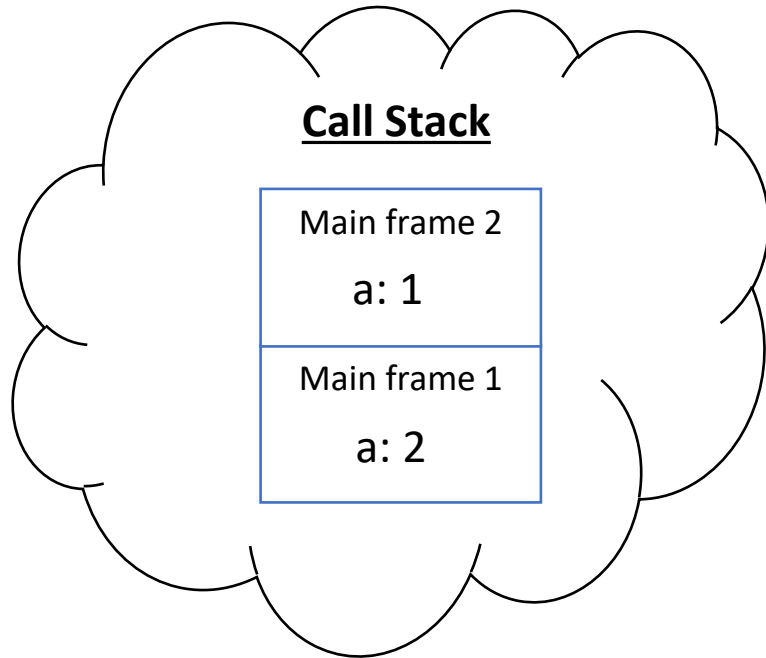
Some languages features are difficult/impossible to support with purely-static allocation

- Recursion

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...	...	...	...	...						
(instructions)		(instructions)			g	g2	m	a	v	
main code		foo code			global vars		main locals	foo locals		
.text					.data					

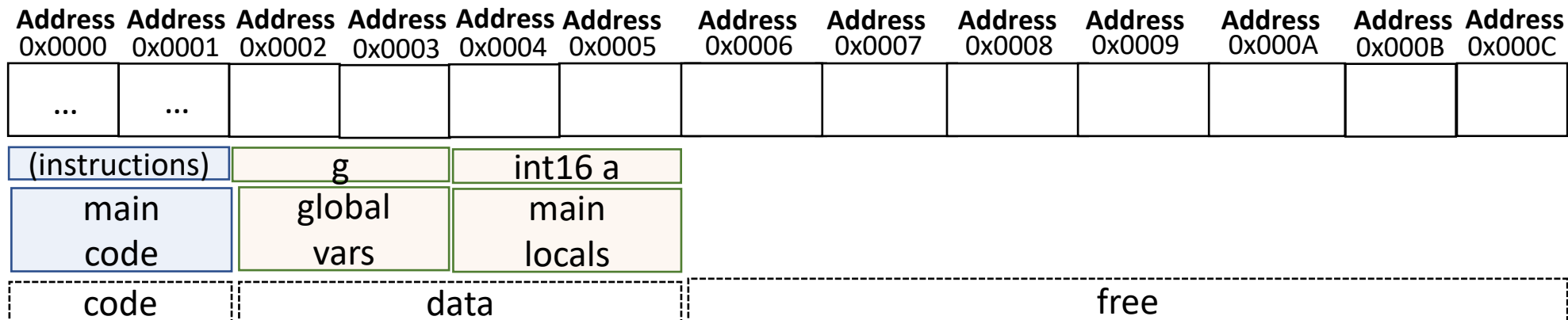
The Recursion Problem

Beyond Static Allocation



```

int16 g = 2;
void main() {
    int16 a;
    a = g;
    g = g - 1;
    if (0 < g) {
        main();
    }
    cout << a;
}
  
```



Static Allocation

Memory Layout

Some languages features are difficult/impossible to support with purely-static allocation

- Recursion
- Runtime-allocated objects
 - Can't know, apriori, how much memory we'll need
 - Would be super wasteful to just allocate the entire space

We need new memory segments for these features

Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address	Address
0x0000	0x0001	0x0002	0x0003	0x0004	0x0005	0x0006	0x0007	0x0008	0x0009	0x000A
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Today's Outline

Memory Layout

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- Static allocation
- The heap and the stack



Architecture

The Heap and the Stack: Capabilities

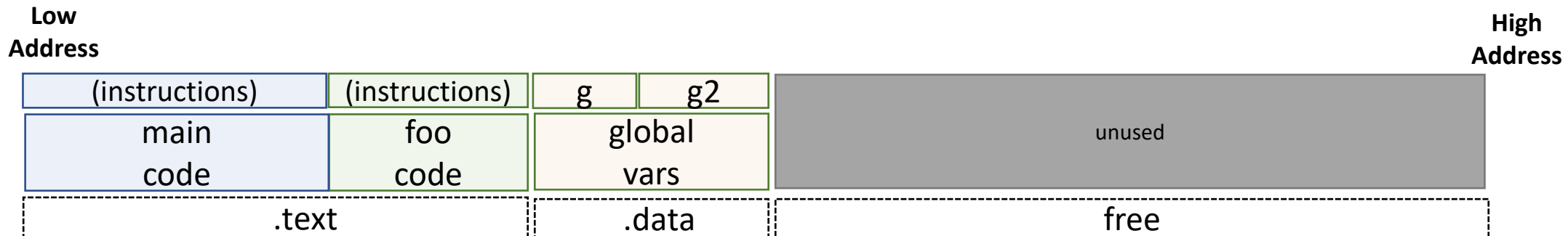
Memory Layout

The heap

- Stores malloc'ed data
- Segment size managed at runtime (via syscall to OS)

The stack

- Holds function invocations (1 per call)
- Fixed size, but starts off with lots of free space



The Heap and the Stack: Capabilities

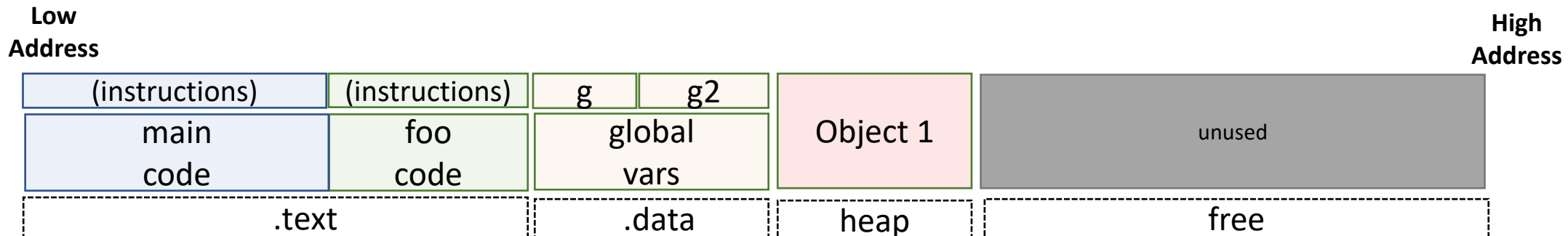
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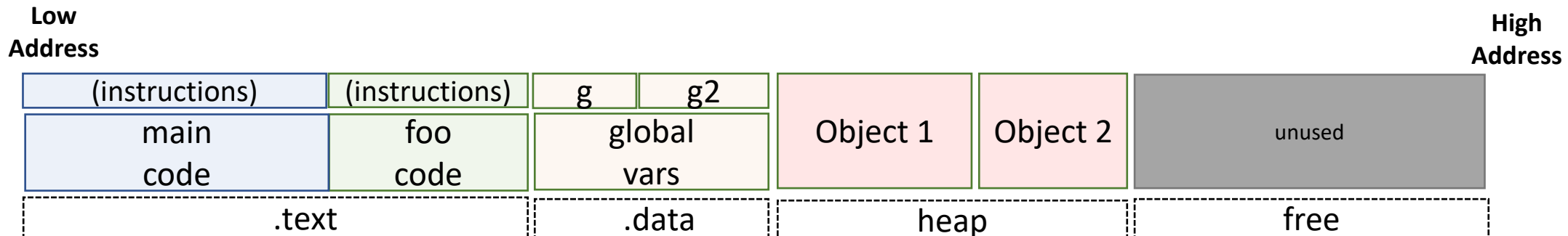
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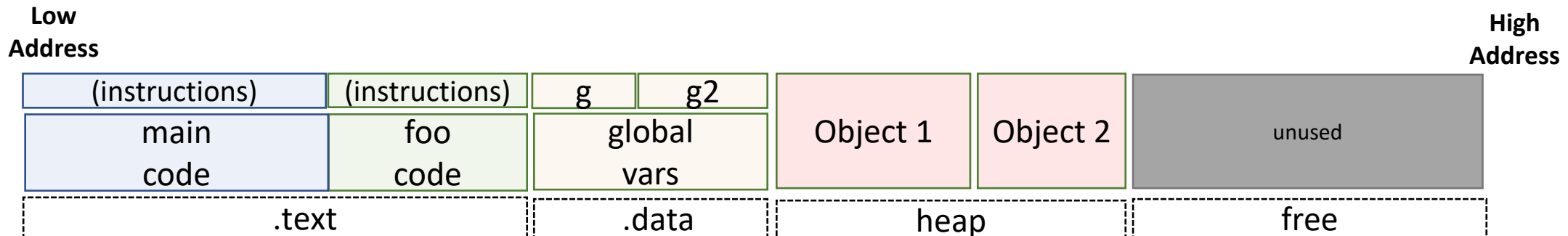
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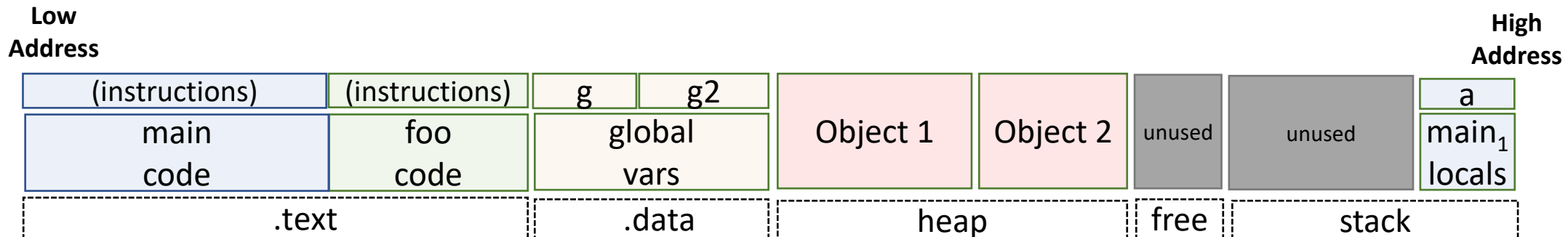
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The Heap and the Stack: Capabilities

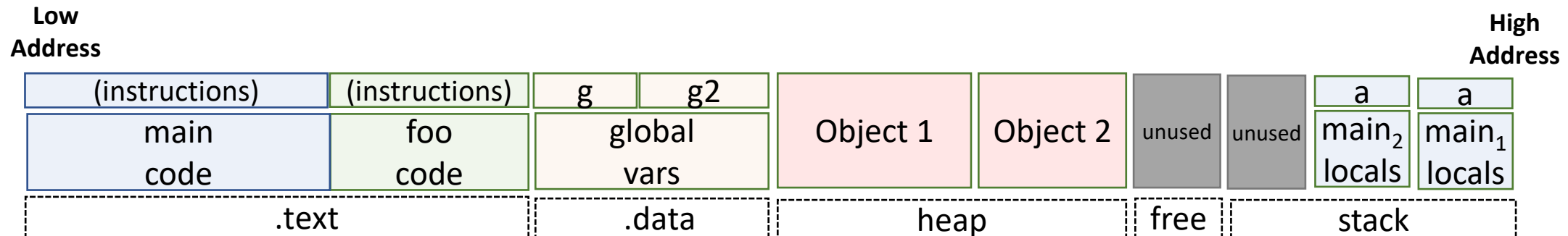
Memory Layout

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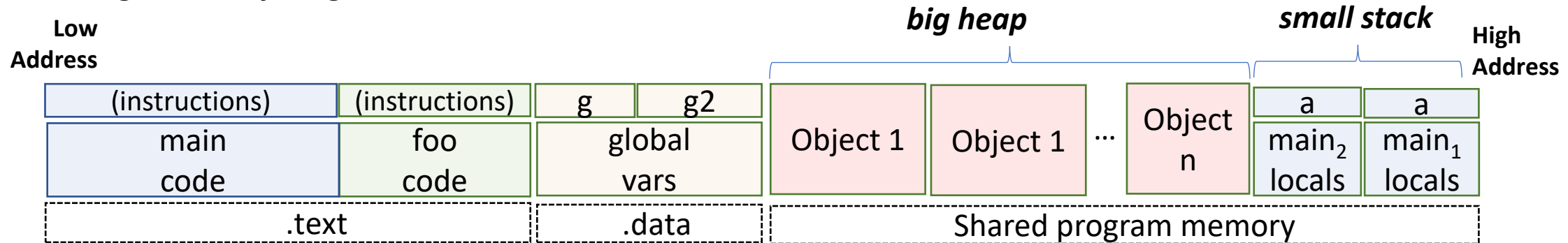
Note: the Stack grows DOWN

Memory Layout

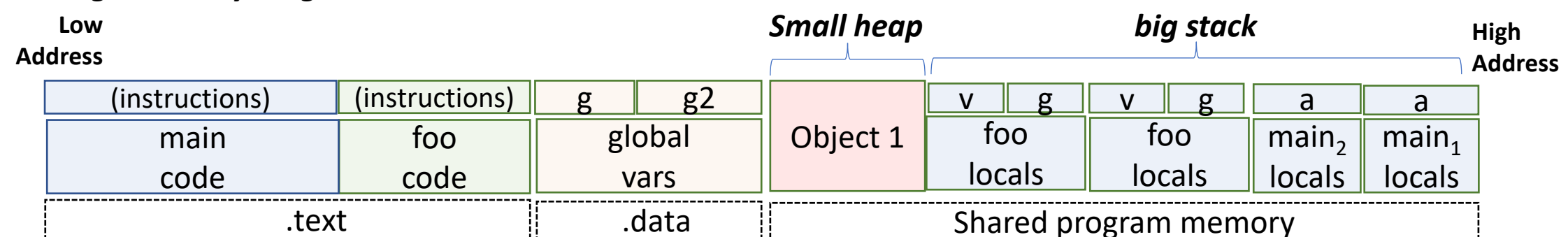
For historical reasons

- Needed to share limited memory space

vintage memory diagram, scenario #1



vintage memory diagram, scenario #2



Summary: “Modern” Memory Allocation

Memory Layout

Instruction code

- Static allocation in the .text section

Global variables

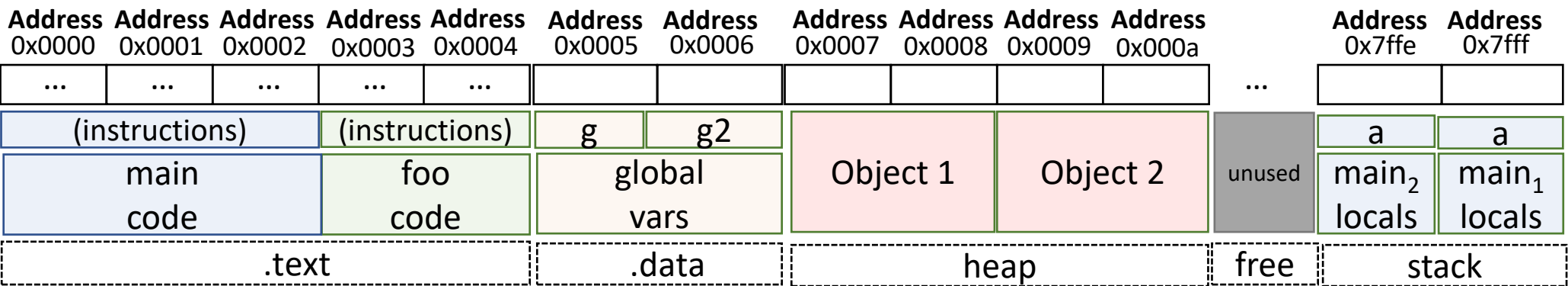
- Static allocation in the .data section

Malloc’ed data

- Dynamic allocation on the heap

Local variables

- Dynamic allocation on the stack



Lecture Done!

Next Time: x64 Practice

Next Time

- Handling more complicated programs in x64