

X86_64

CS 2130: Computer Systems and Organization 1

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Announcements

- Homework 5 **due Monday at 11:59pm** on Gradescope
- Quiz 5 this weekend

Addressing Memory

`2130(%rax, %rsp, 8)`

- Address can have up to 4 parts: 2 numbers, 2 registers
- Combines as: `2130 + %rax + (%rsp * 8)`
- Common usage from this example:
 - `rax` - address of an object in memory
 - `2130` - offset of an array into the object
 - `rsp` - index into the array
 - `8` - size of the values in the array
- Don't need all parts: `(%rax)` or `(%rax, 4)` or `4(%rax)`
- This is all one operand (one memory address)

Load Effective Address

Load effective address: `leaq 4(%rcx), %rax`

- Performs memory address calculation
- Stores address, not value at the address in memory

Jumps

`jmp foo`

- Unconditional jump to `foo`
- `foo` is a label or memory address
- Need `jmp*` to use register value

Conditional jumps

- `j1`, `j1e`, `je`, `jne`, `jg`, `jge`, `ja`, `jb`, `js`, `jo`

Unlike our Toy ISA, these do not compare given register to 0

Jumps

Condition codes - 4 1-bit registers set by every math operation, `cmp`, and `test`

- Result for the operation compared to 0 (if no overflow)
- Example:

```
addq $-5, %rax
// ...code that doesn't set condition codes...
je foo
```

 - Sets condition codes from doing math (subtract 5 from `rax`)
 - Tells whether result was positive, negative, 0, if there was overflow, ...
 - Then jump if the result of operation should have been $= 0$

Jumps: compare...

`cmpq %rax, %rdx`

- Compare checks result of `-=` and sets condition codes
- How `rdx - rax` compares with 0
- Be aware of ordering!
 - if `rax` is bigger, sets `<` flag
 - if `rdx` is bigger, sets `>` flag

Jumps: ... and test

`testq %rax, %rdx`

- Sets the condition codes based on `rdx` & `rax`
- Less common

Neither save their result, just set condition codes!

Example: Loops

```
while (i < 10)  
    i += 1
```

Function Calls: Calling Conventions

`callq myfun`

- Push return address, then jump to `myfun`
- Convention: Store arguments in registers and stack before call
 - First 6 arguments (in order): `rdi`, `rsi`, `rdx`, `rcx`, `r8`, `r9`
 - If more arguments, pushed onto stack (last to first)

`retq`

- Pop return address from stack and jump back
- Convention: store return value in `rax` before calling `retq`

This is similar to our Toy ISA's function calls in homework 4

Calling Conventions: Registers

Calling conventions - recommendations for making function calls

- Where to put arguments/parameters for the function call?
- Where to put return value? in `rax` before calling `retq`
- What happens to values in the registers?
 - **Callee-save** - The function should ensure the values in these registers are unchanged when the function returns
 - * `rbx, rsp, rbp, r12, r13, r14, r15`
 - **Caller-save** - Before making a function call, save the value, since the function may change it

Example: Functions

$f(x,y):$

...

...

return 4

...

$z = f(2,5)$

The Stack

```
pushq %rax  
popq %rdx
```

Most Common Instructions

- `mov` - =
- `lea` - load effective address
- `call` - push PC and jump to address
- `add` - +=
- `cmp` - set flags as if performing subtract
- `jmp` - unconditional jump
- `test` - set flags as if performing &
- `je` - jump iff flags indicate == 0
- `pop` - pop value from stack
- `push` - push value onto stack
- `ret` - pop PC from the stack

Debugger

Debugger - step through code!

- You will be using this for lab 7
- Experience seeing results of these instructions step-by-step
- **Please read the x86-64 summary reading before lab!**