

# Procedures and the Call Stack

## Topics

- Procedures
- Call stack
- Procedure/stack instructions
- Calling conventions
- Register-saving conventions

# Why Procedures?

Why functions? Why methods?

```
int contains_char(char* haystack, char needle) {  
    while (*haystack != '\0') {  
        if (*haystack == needle) return 1;  
        haystack++;  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

***Procedural Abstraction***

# Implementing Procedures

How does a caller pass **arguments** to a procedure?

How does a caller get a **return value** from a procedure?

Where does a procedure store **local variables**?

How does a procedure know **where to return**  
(what code to execute next when done)?

How do procedures **share limited registers and memory**?

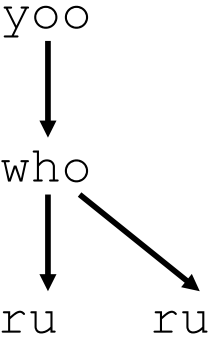
# Call Chain

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

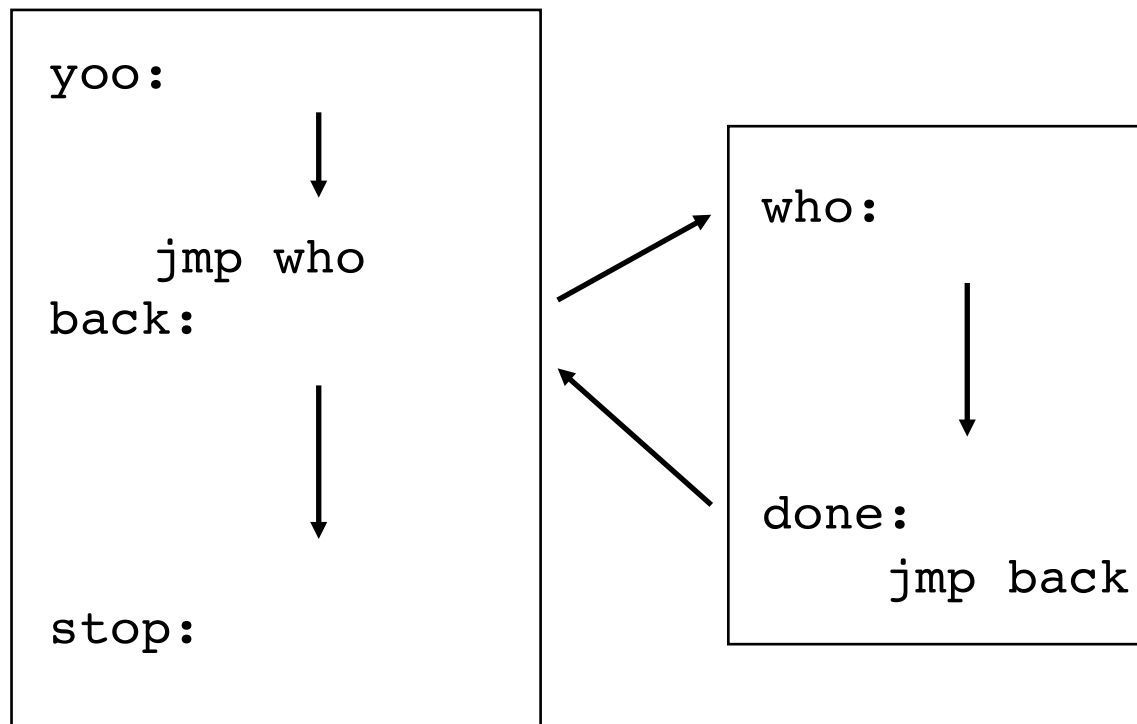
```
who (...)  
{  
  . . .  
  ru ();  
  . . .  
  ru ();  
  . . .  
}
```

```
ru (...)  
{  
  .  
  .  
  .  
}
```

## Example Call Chain



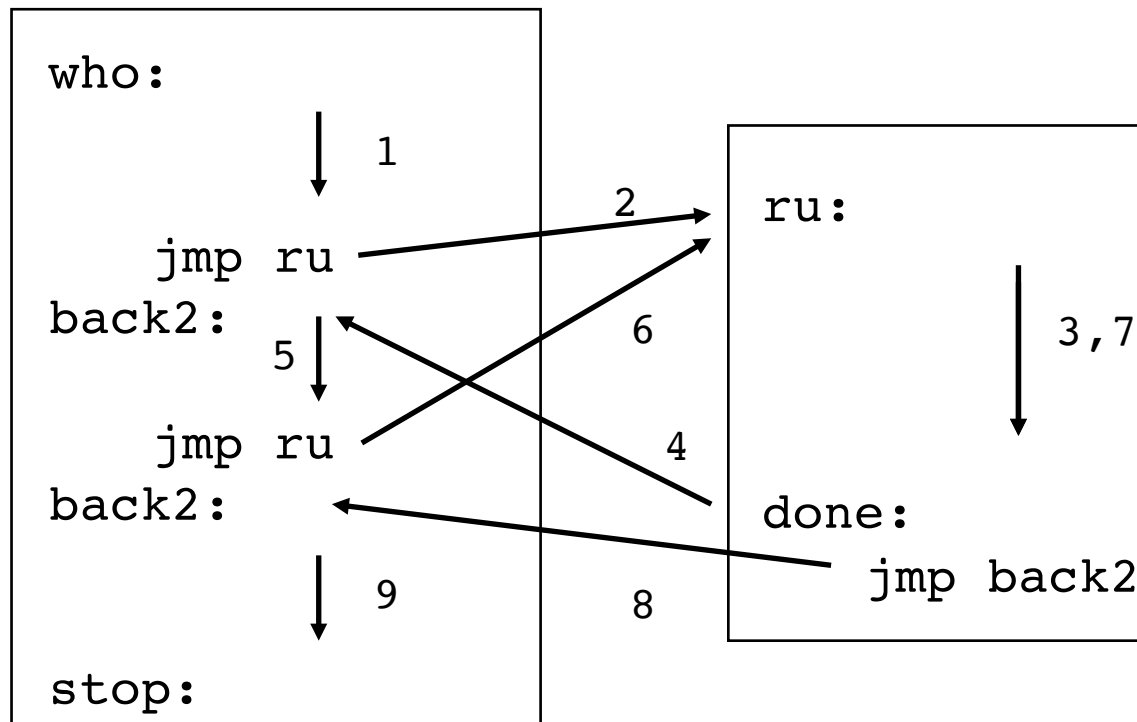
# First Try (broken)



What if we want to call a function from multiple places in the code?

# First Try (broken)

What if we want to call a function from multiple places in the code?



# Implementing Procedures

How does a caller pass **arguments** to a procedure?

How does a caller get a **return value** from a procedure?

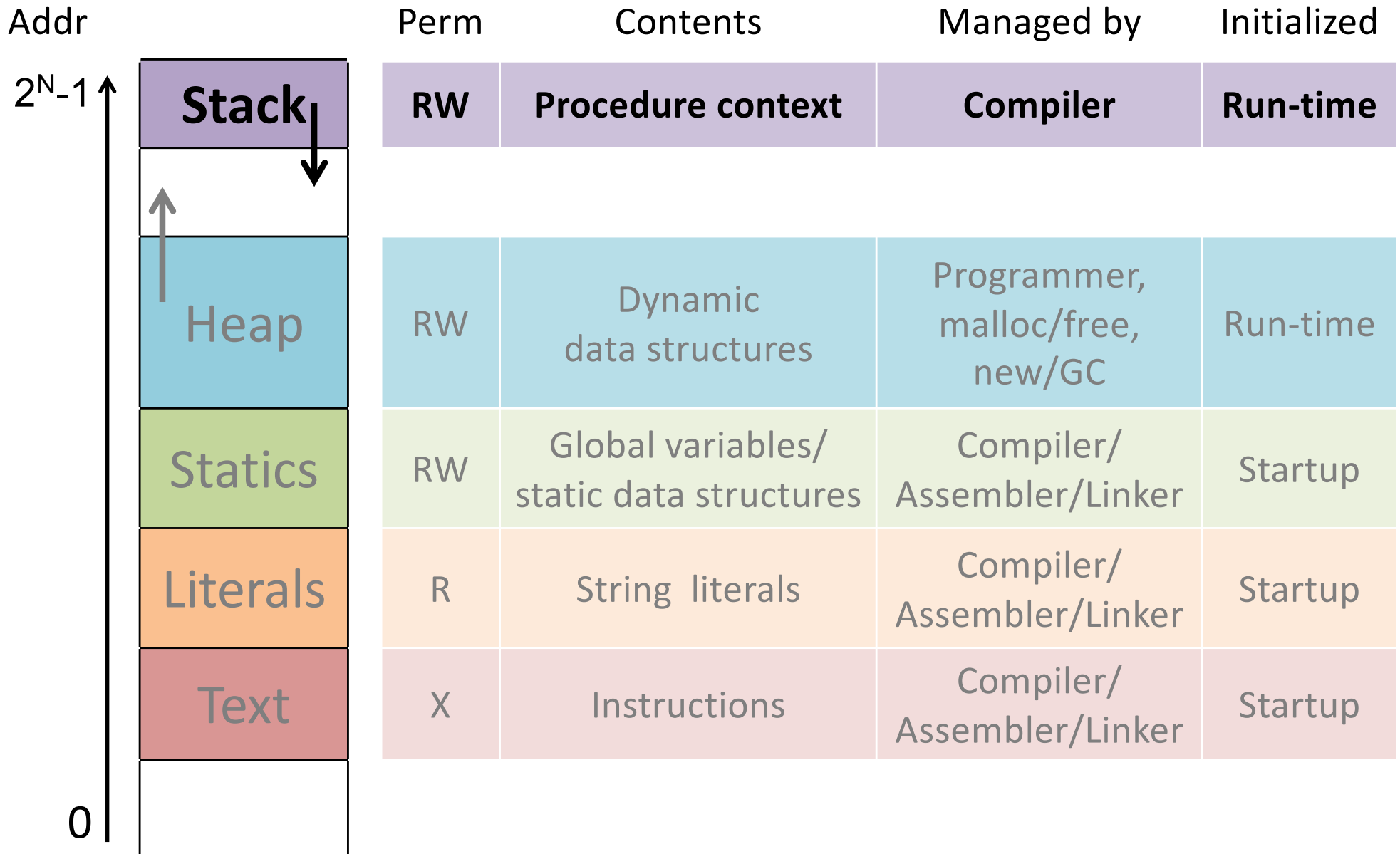
Where does a procedure store **local variables**?

How does a procedure know **where to return**  
(what code to execute next when done)?

How do procedures **share limited registers and memory**?

All these need **separate storage *per call!***  
(not just per procedure)

# Memory Layout

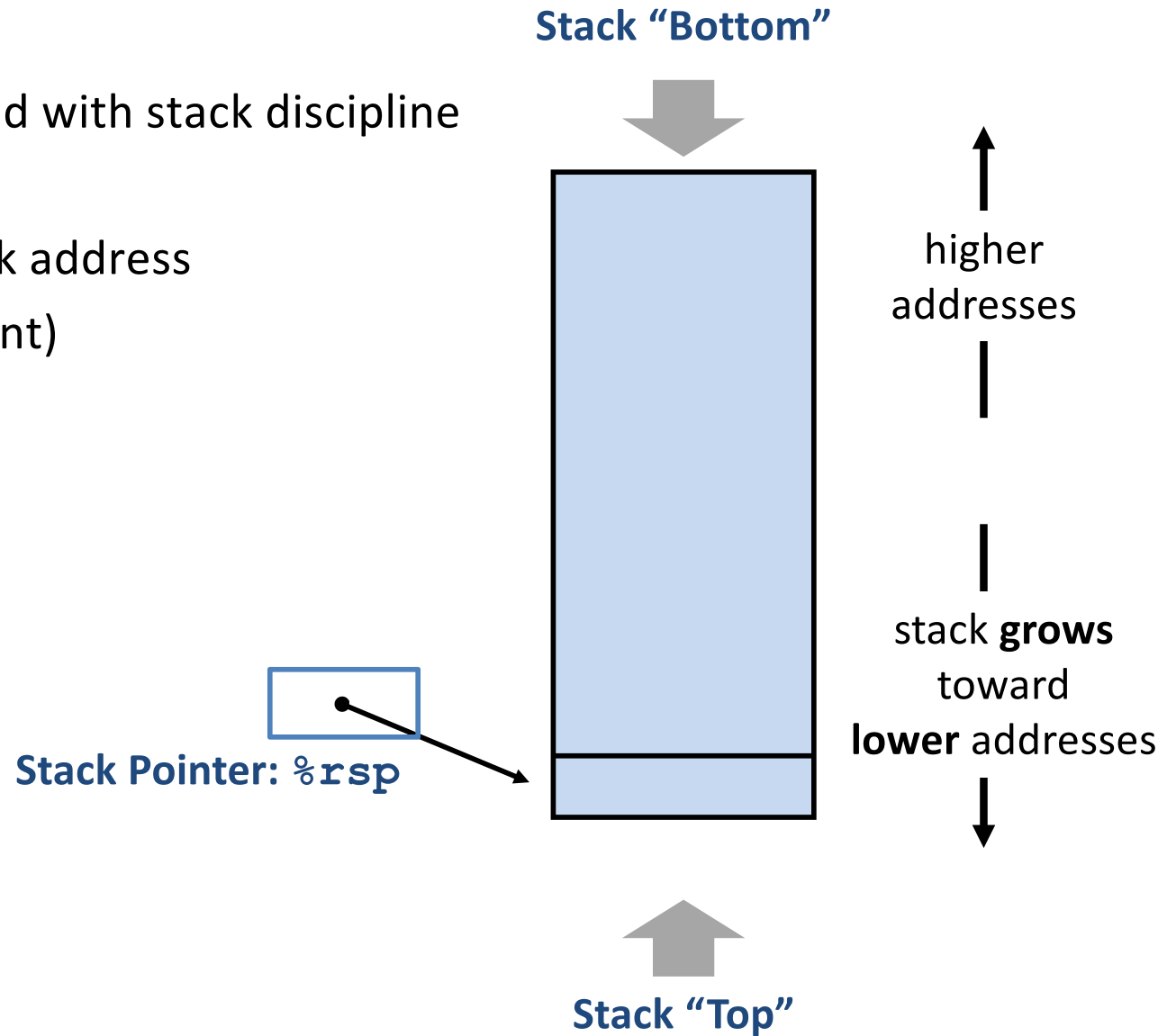




# Call Stack

Memory region managed with stack discipline

`%rsp` holds lowest stack address  
(address of "top" element)



# Call Chain Example

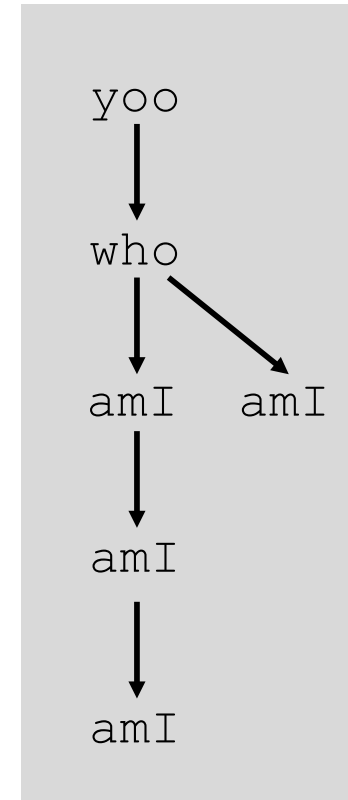
```
yoo (...)  
{  
  •  
  •  
  who ();  
  •  
  •  
}
```

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

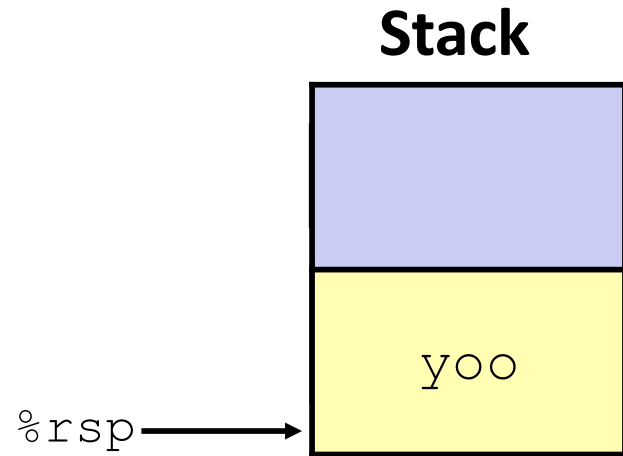
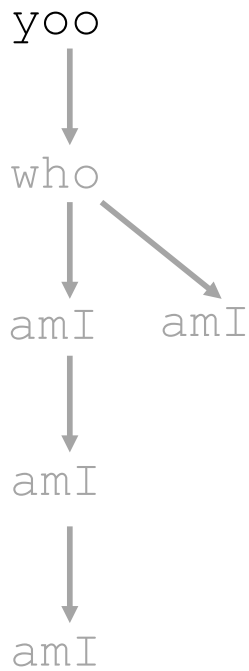
```
amI (...)  
{  
  •  
  if (...) {  
    amI ()  
  }  
  •  
}
```

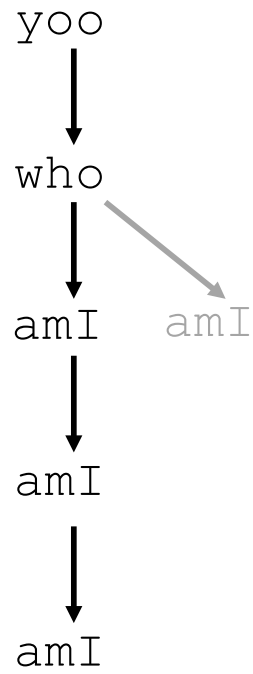
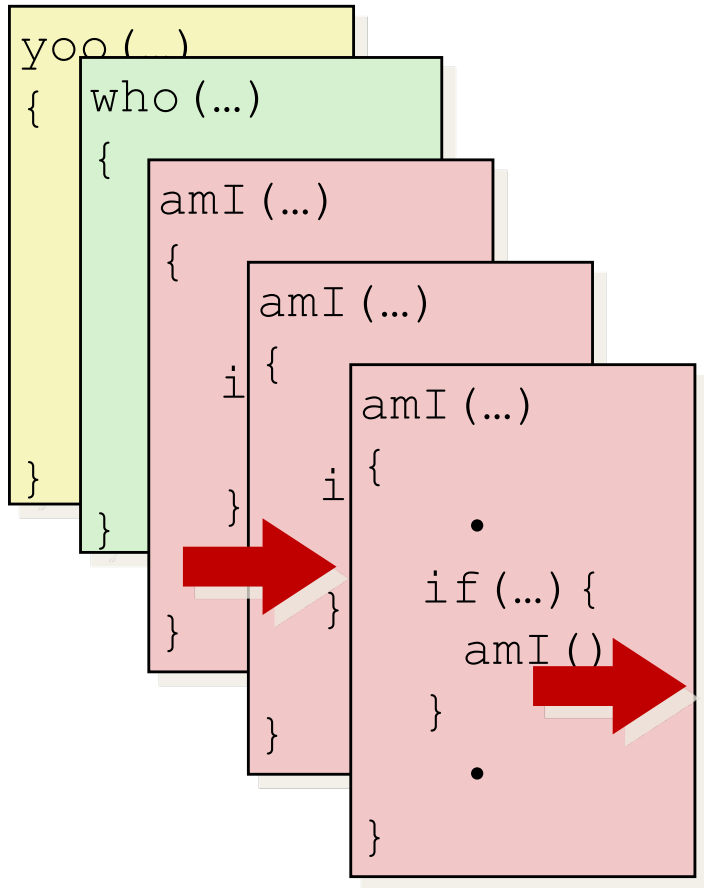
Procedure amI is recursive  
(calls itself)

Example  
Call Chain

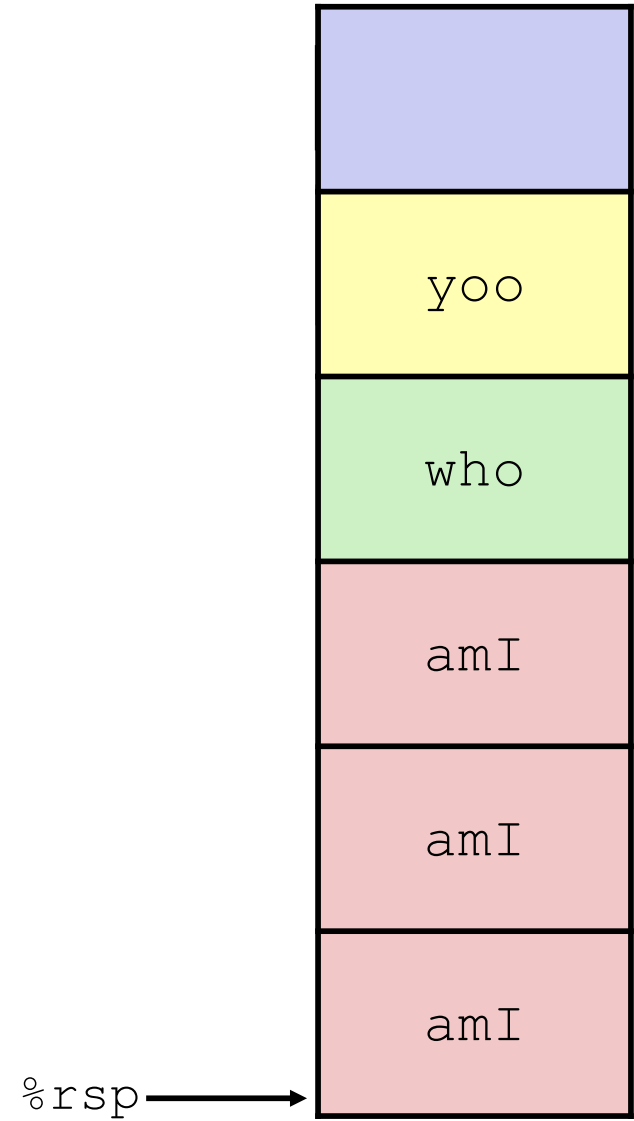


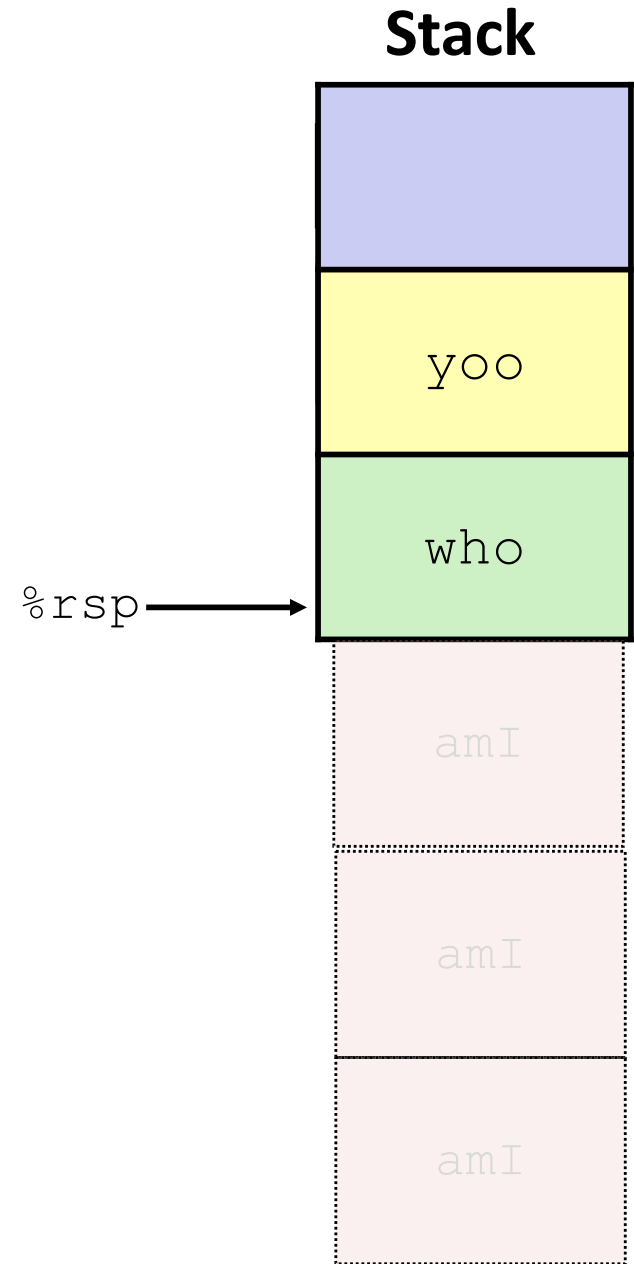
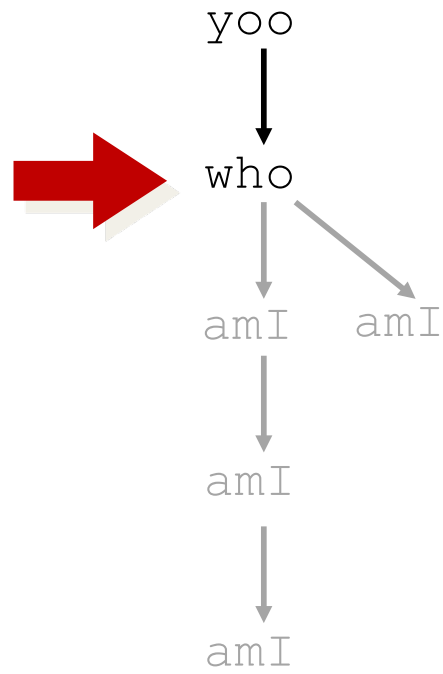
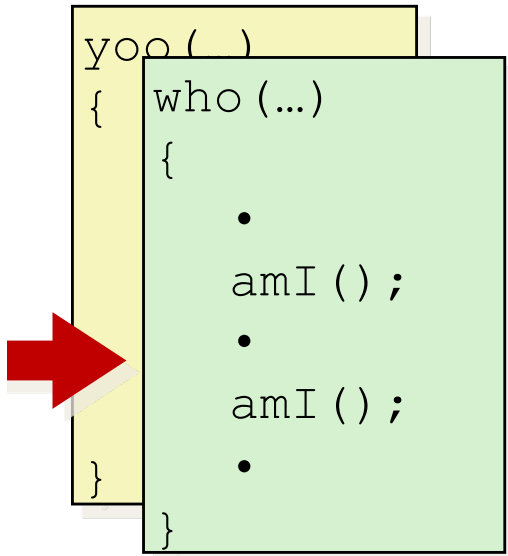
```
yoo (...)  
{  
  .  
  .  
  who ();  
  .  
  .  
}
```

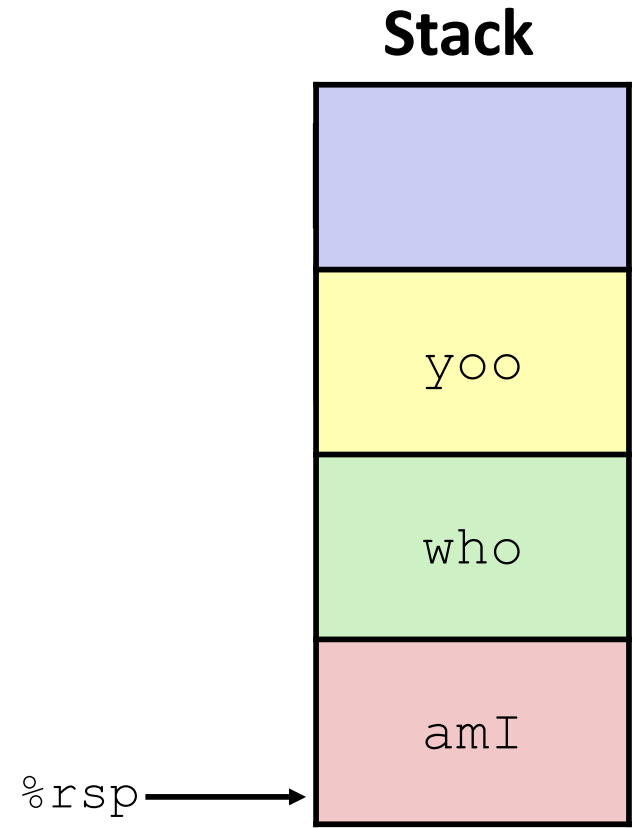
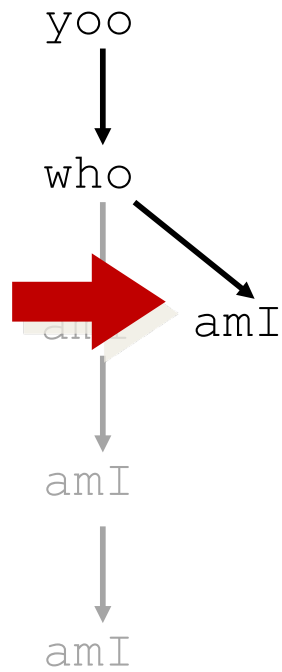
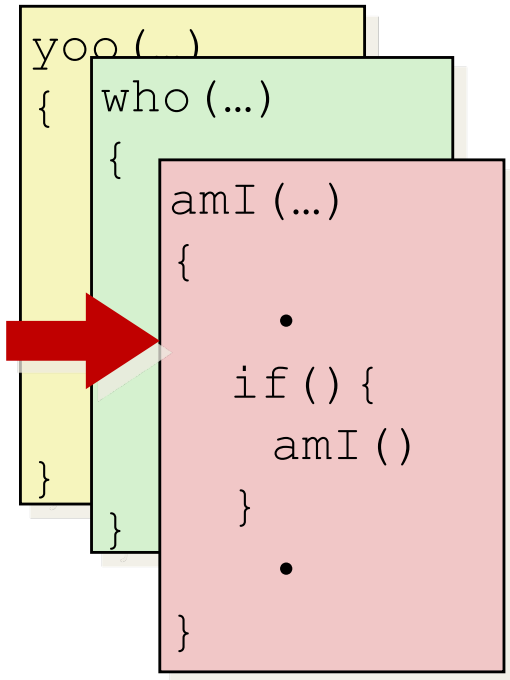




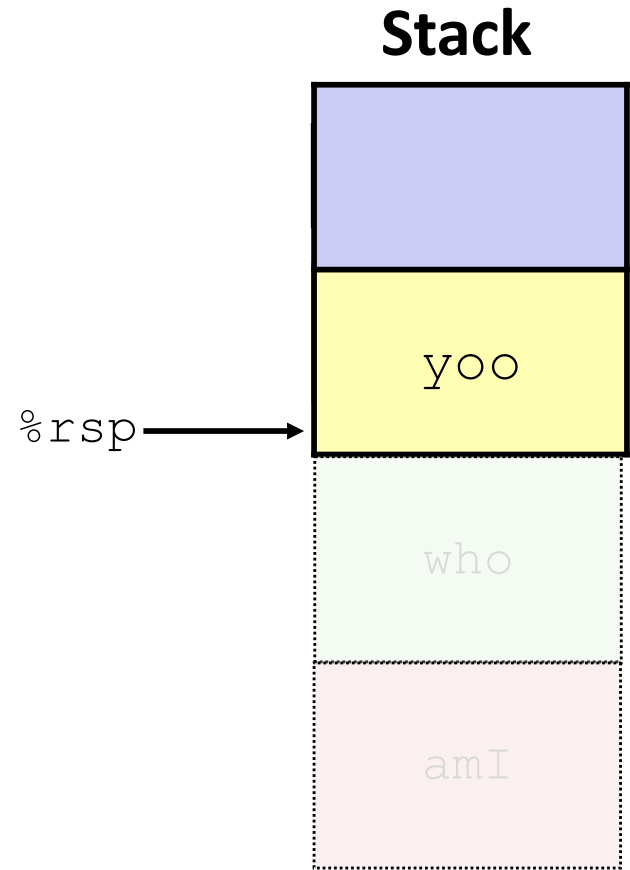
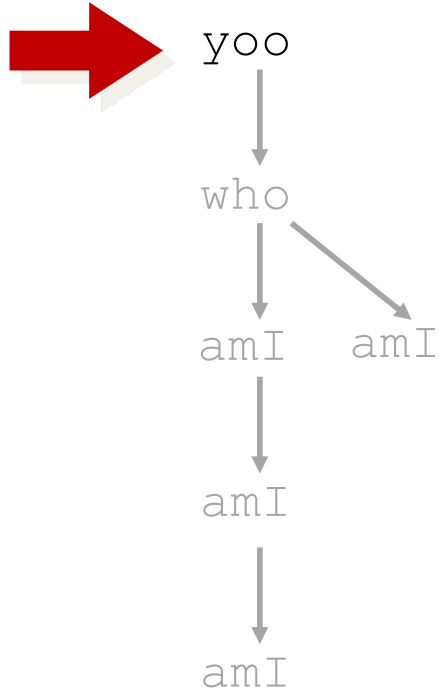
## Stack



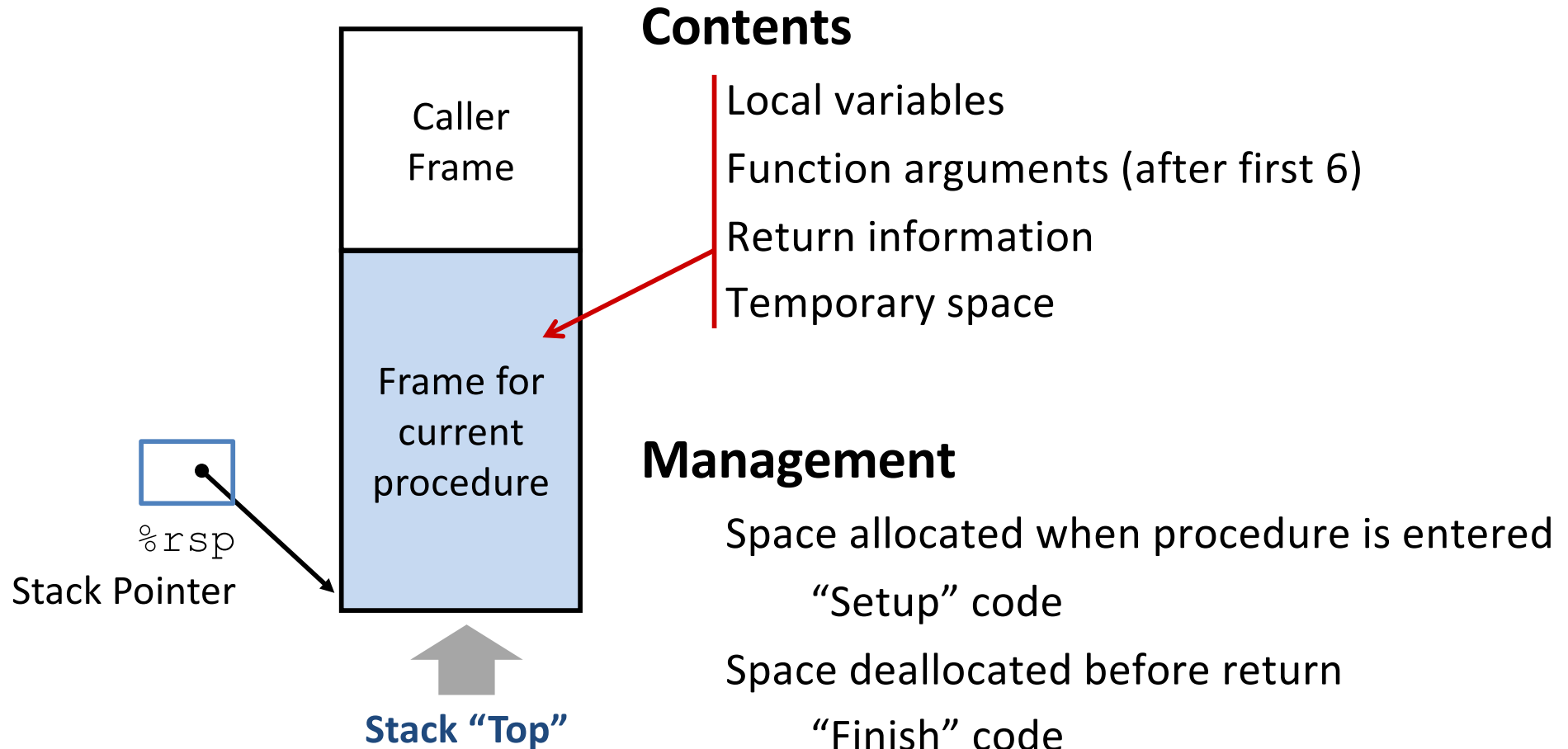




```
yoo (...)  
{  
  .  
  .  
  who ();  
  .  
  .  
}
```



# Stack frames support procedure calls.



Why not just give every *procedure* a permanent chunk of memory to hold its local variables, etc?



# 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
```

# Procedure Control Flow Instructions

## Procedure call: `callq label`

1. Push return address on stack
2. Jump to *label*

**Return address:** Address of instruction after `call`. Example:

```
400544: callq 400550 <mult2>
400549: movq  %rax, (%rbx)
```

## Procedure return: `retq`

1. Pop return address from stack
2. Jump to address

# Call Example (step 1)

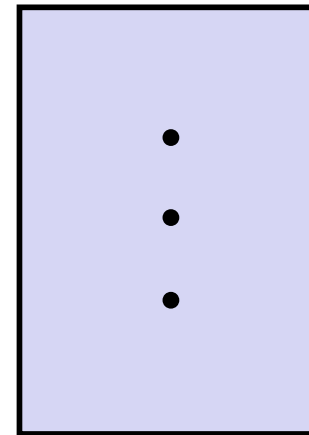
```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:  
.  
.  
400544: callq 400550 <mult2>  
400549: mov  %rax, (%rbx)  
.  
.
```

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

0x130

0x128

0x120



%rsp

0x120

%rip

0x400544

# Call Example (step 2)

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

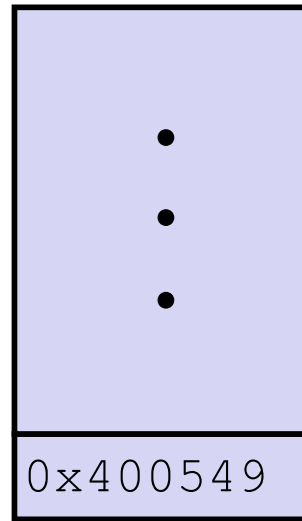
```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:  
400550: mov %rdi, %rax  
.  
.  
400557: retq
```

0x130

0x128

0x120

0x118



%rsp

0x118

%rip

0x400550

# Return Example (step 1)

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

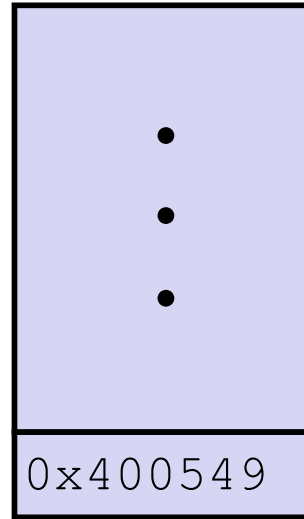
```
0000000000400550 <mult2>:  
400550: mov  %rdi, %rax  
.  
.  
400557: retq
```

0x130

0x128

0x120

0x118



%rsp

0x118

%rip

0x400557

# Return Example (step 2)

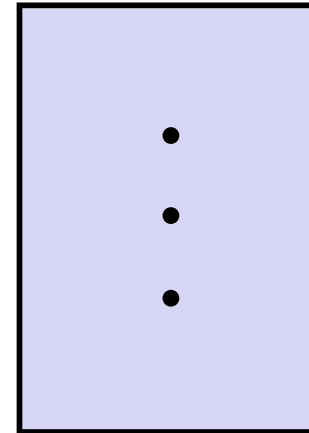
```
0000000000400540 <multstore>:  
.  
.  
400544: callq 400550 <mult2>  
400549: mov %rax, (%rbx)  
.  
.
```

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

0x130

0x128

0x120



%rsp

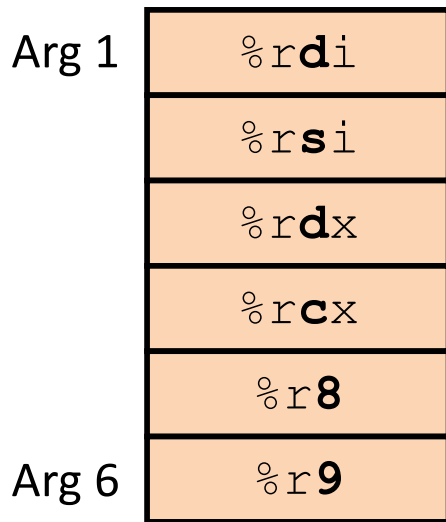
0x120

%rip

0x400549

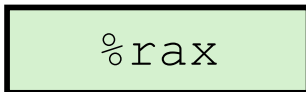
# Procedure Data Flow

First 6 arguments passed in registers

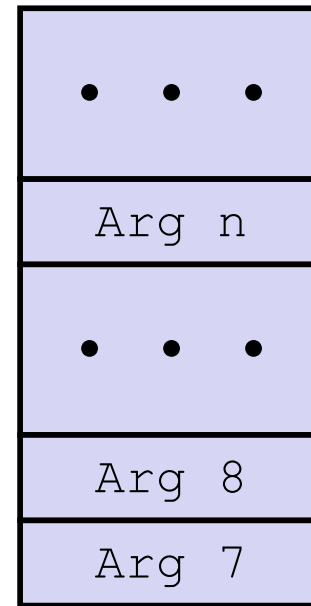


*Diane's  
Silk  
Dress  
Costs  
\$89*

Return value



Remaining arguments passed on stack (in memory)



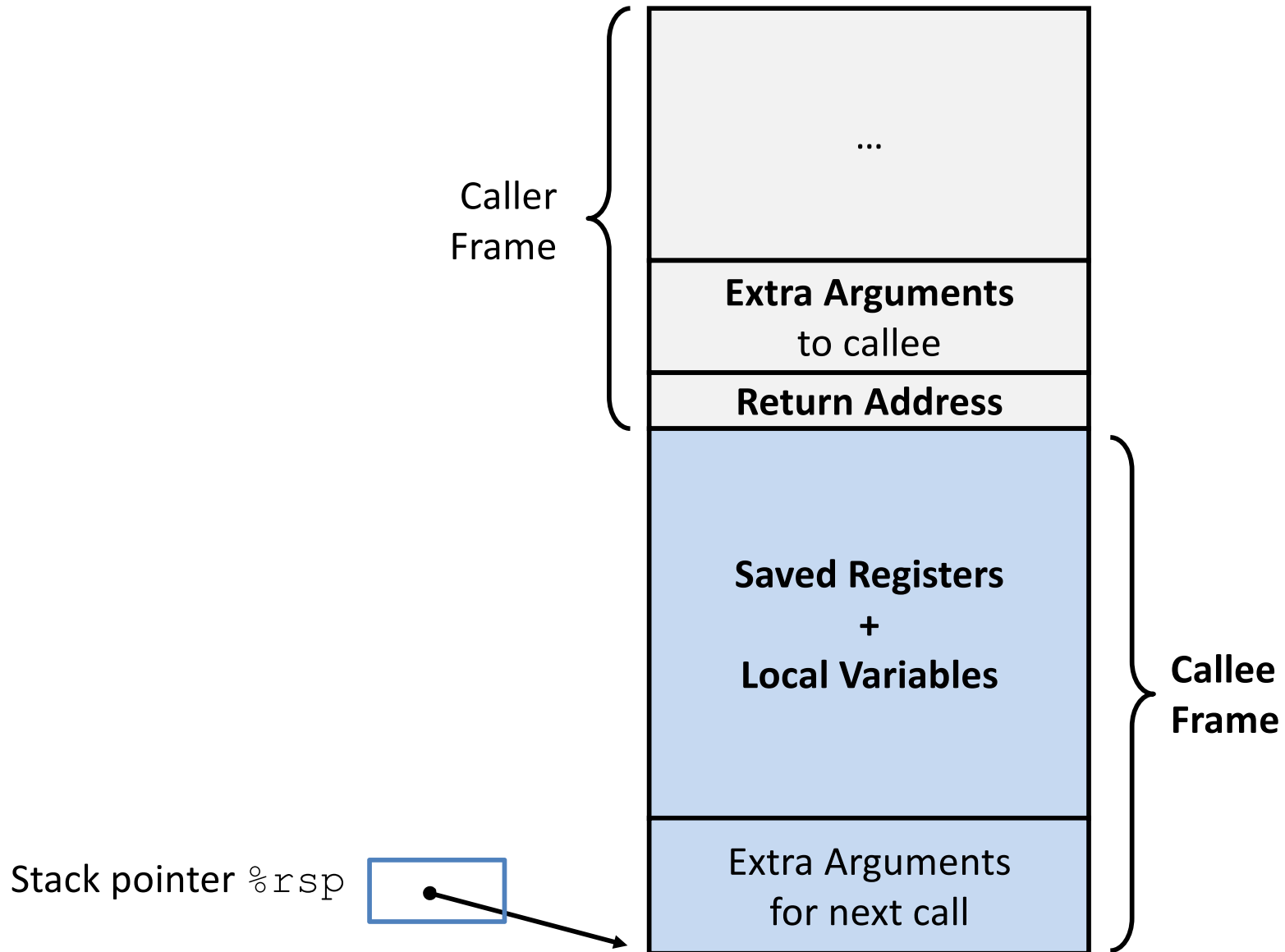
High Addresses



Low Addresses

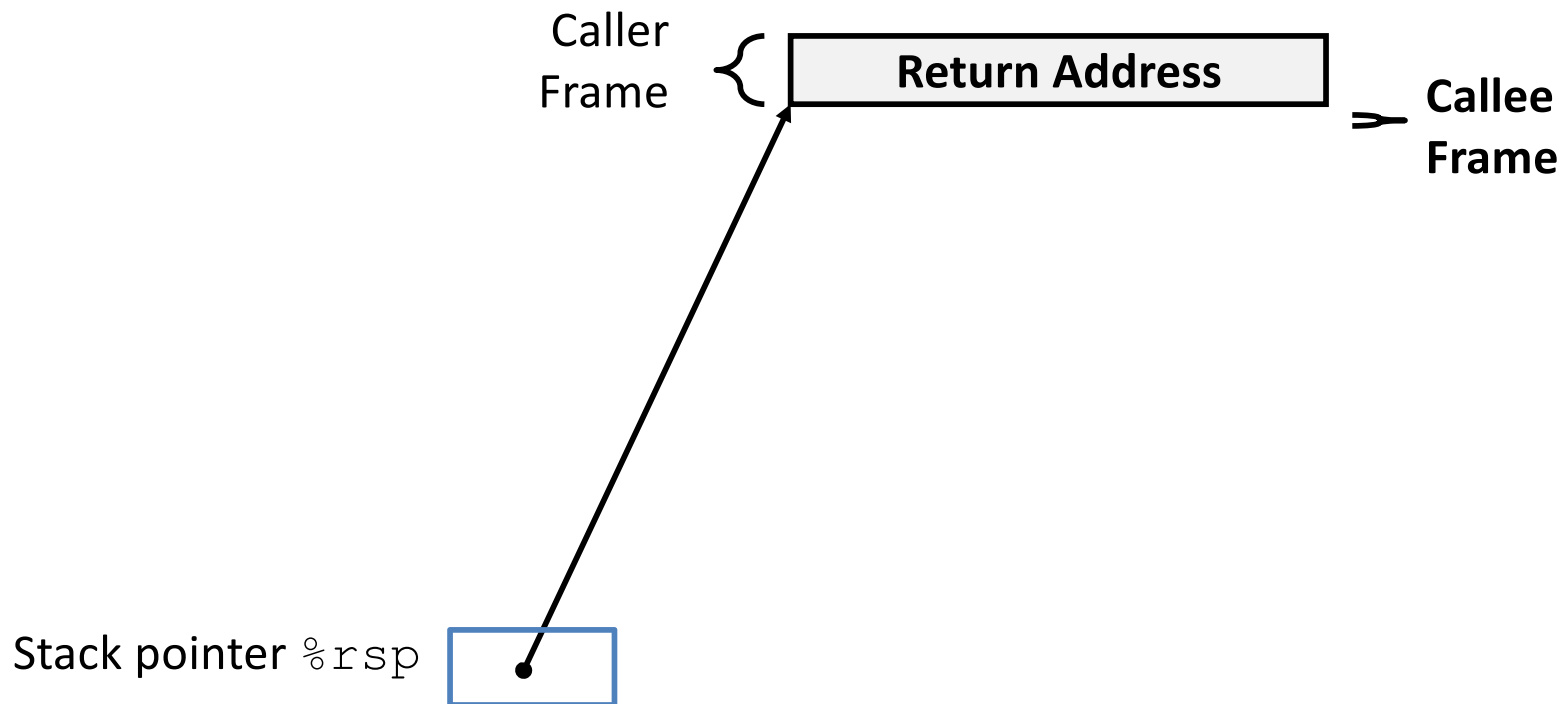
Only allocate stack space when needed

# Stack Frame





# Common Stack Frame



# Data Flow Examples

```
void multstore
(long x, long y, long *dest)
{
    long t = mult2(x, y);
    *dest = t;
}
```

```
00000000000400540 <multstore>:
    # x in %rdi, y in %rsi, dest in %rdx
    . . .
400541: movq    %rdx,%rbx        # Save dest
400544: callq  400550 <mult2>    # mult2(x,y)
    # t in %rax
400549: movq    %rax, (%rbx)     # Save at dest
    . . .
```

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

```
00000000000400550 <mult2>:
    # a in %rdi, b in %rsi
400550: movq    %rdi,%rax       # a
400553: imul   %rsi,%rax       # a * b
    # s in %rax
400557: retq                    # Return
```

# Example: increment

```
long increment(long* p, long val) {  
    long x = *p;  
    long y = x + val;  
    *p = y;  
    return x;  
}
```

```
increment:  
    movq    (%rdi), %rax  
    addq    %rax, %rsi  
    movq    %rsi, (%rdi)  
    ret
```

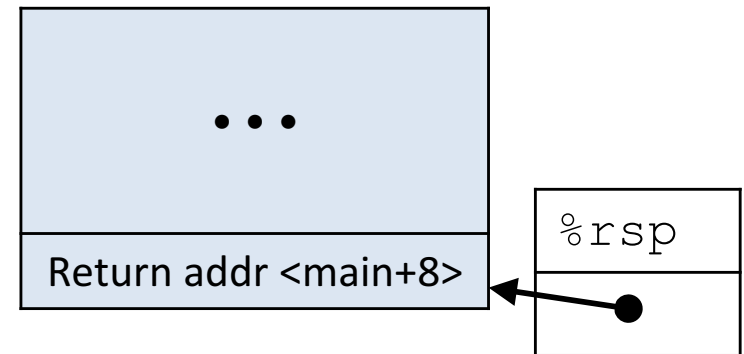
Register	Use(s)
<b>%rdi</b>	Argument <b>p</b>
<b>%rsi</b>	Argument <b>val</b> , <b>y</b>
<b>%rax</b>	<b>x</b> , Return value

# Procedure Call Example (initial state)

```
long call_incr() {  
    long v1 = 240;  
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 61);  
    return v1+v2;  
}
```

```
call_incr:  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    $240, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $61, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call   increment  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

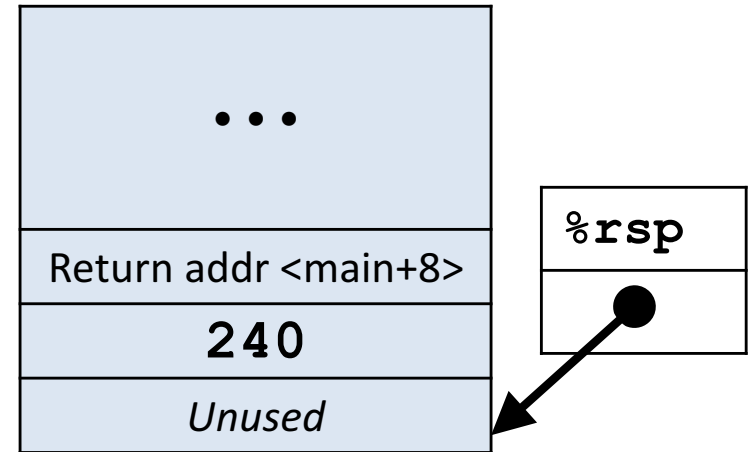
## Initial Stack Structure



# Procedure Call Example (step 1)

```
long call_incr() {  
    long v1 = 240;  
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 61);  
    return v1+v2;  
}
```

## Stack Structure

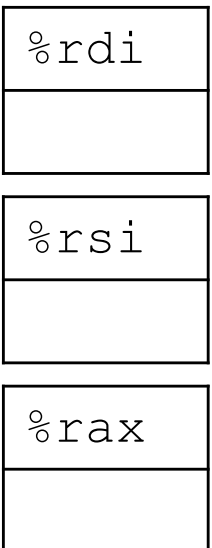


Space for v1 →

Compiler allocated extra space for alignment →

```
call_incr:  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    $240, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $61, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    increment  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

} Allocate space for local vars



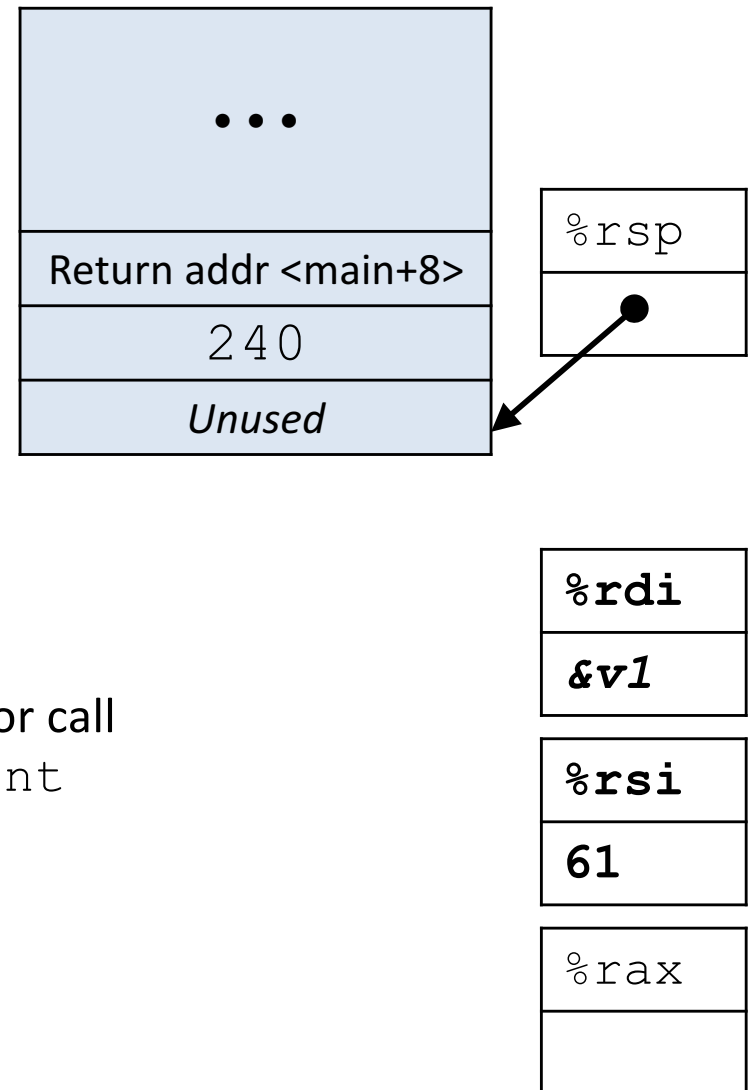
# Procedure Call Example (step 2)

```
long call_incr() {  
    long v1 = 240;  
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 61);  
    return v1+v2;  
}
```

```
call_incr:  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    $240, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $61, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    increment  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

} Set up args for call  
to increment

## Stack Structure



*Aside:* `movl` is used because 61 is a small positive value that fits in 32 bits. High order bits of `%rsi` get set to zero automatically. It takes *one less byte* to encode a `movl` than a `movq`.

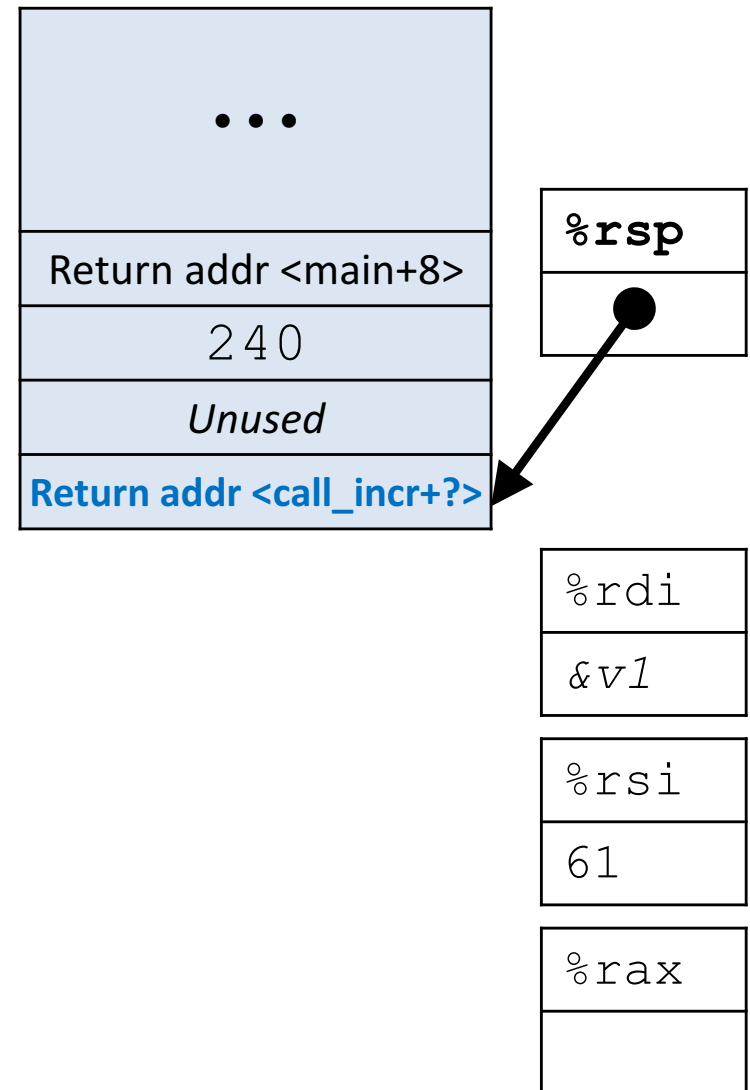
# Procedure Call Example (step 3)

```
long call_incr() {  
    long v1 = 240;  
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 61);  
    return v1+v2;  
}
```

```
call_incr:  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    $240, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $61, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    increment  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

```
increment:  
    movq    (%rdi), %rax  
    addq    %rax, %rsi  
    movq    %rsi, (%rdi)  
    ret
```

## Stack Structure



# Procedure Call Example (step 4)

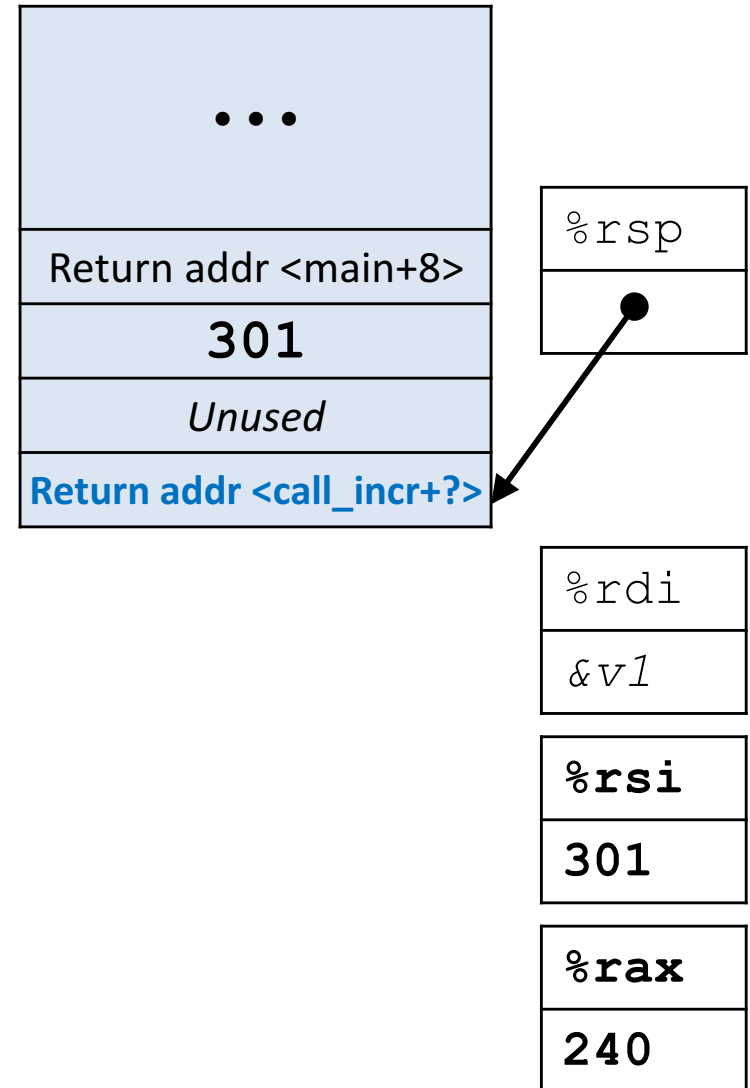
```
long call_incr() {  
    long v1 = 240;  
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 61);  
}
```

```
long increment(long* p, long val) {  
    long x = *p;  
    long y = x + val;  
    *p = y;  
    return x;  
}
```

```
call_incr:  
    subq    $0, %rsp  
    movq    %rsi, %rdi  
    movl    $61, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    increment  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

```
increment:  
    movq    (%rdi), %rax # x = *p  
    addq    %rax, %rsi   # y = x+61  
    movq    %rsi, (%rdi) # *p = y  
    ret
```

## Stack Structure





# Procedure Call Example (step 5)

```
long call_incr() {  
    long v1 = 240;  
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 61);  
    return v1+v2;  
}
```

```
call_incr:  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    $240, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $61, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    increment  


---

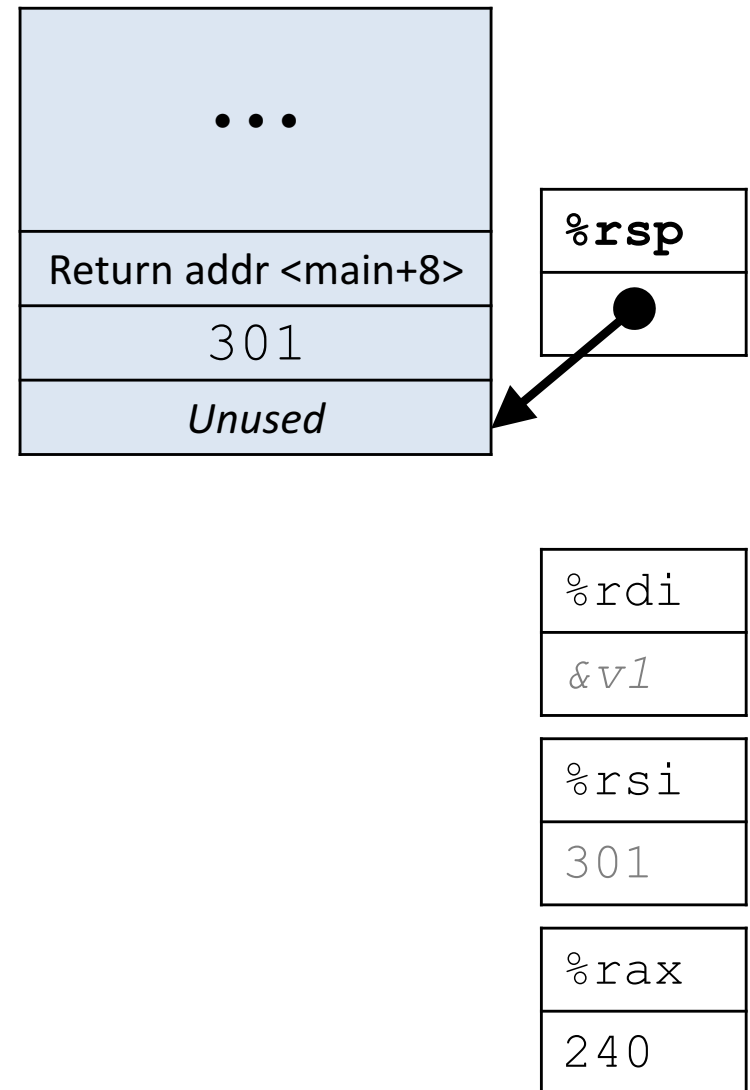
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

```
increment:  
    movq    (%rdi), %rax # x = *p  
    addq    %rax, %rsi   # y = x+61  
    movq    %rsi, (%rdi) # *p = y  


---

    ret
```

## Stack Structure

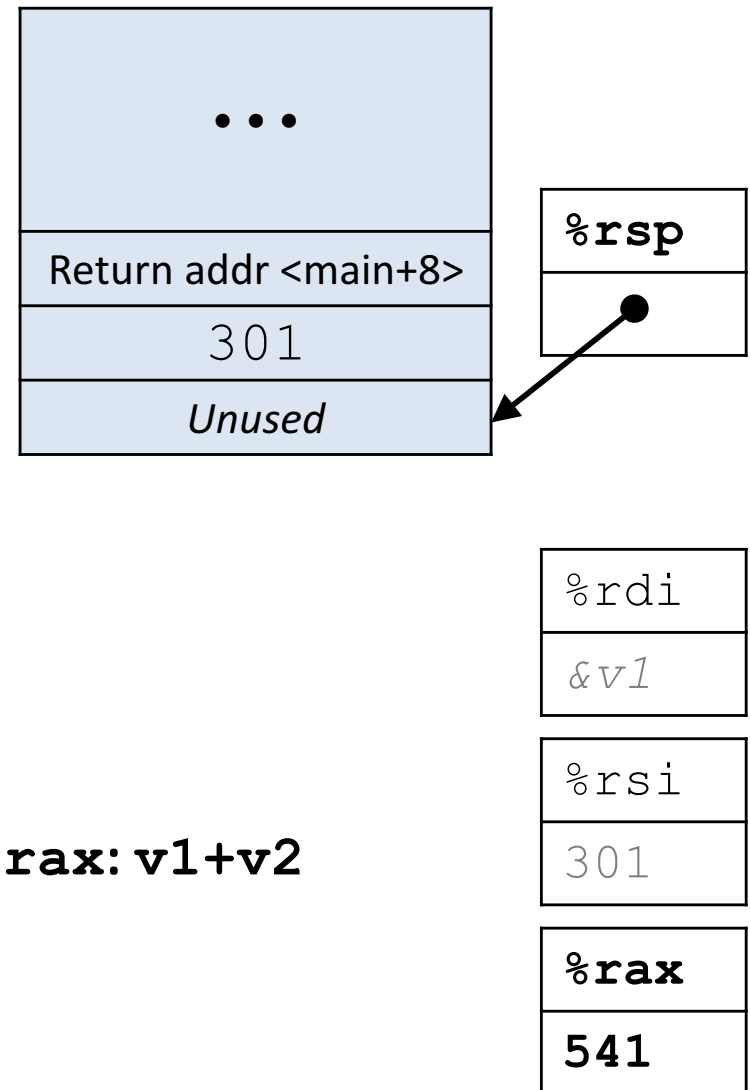


# Procedure Call Example (step 6)

```
long call_incr() {  
    long v1 = 240;  
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 61);  
    return v1+v2;  
}
```

```
call_incr:  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    $240, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $61, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    increment  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

## Stack Structure



Update `%rax: v1+v2`

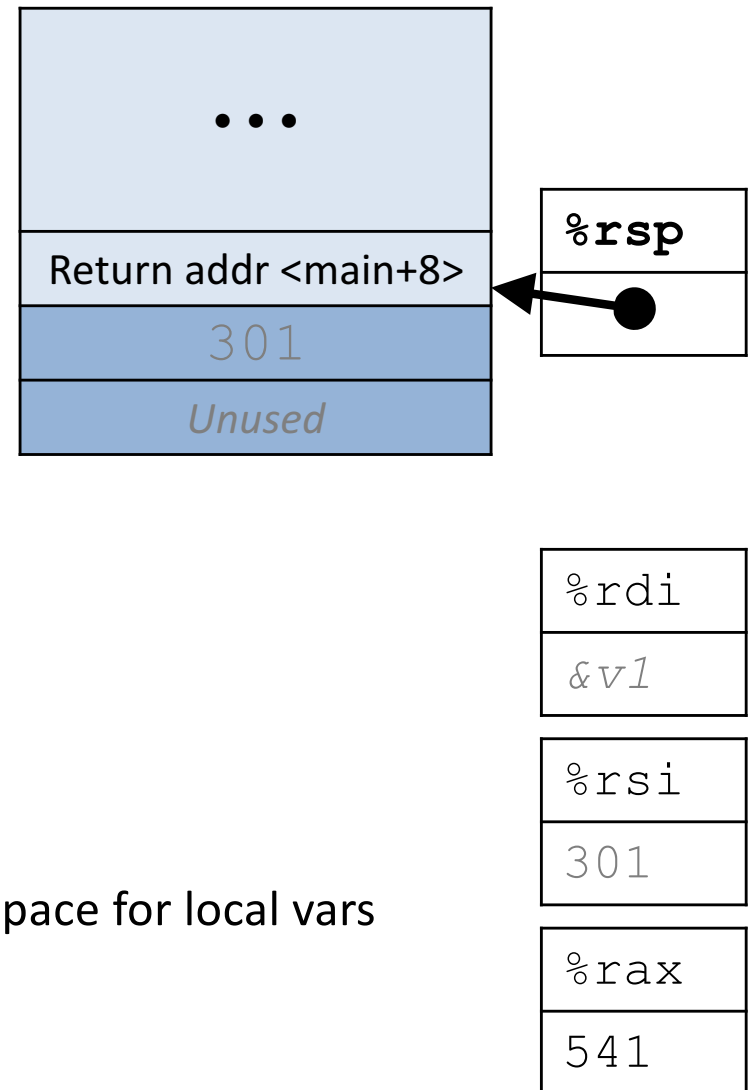
# Procedure Call Example (step 7)

```
long call_incr() {  
    long v1 = 240;  
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 61);  
    return v1+v2;  
}
```

```
call_incr:  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    $240, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $61, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    increment  
    addq    8(%rsp), %rax  
addq    $16, %rsp  
    ret
```

De-allocate space for local vars

## Stack Structure

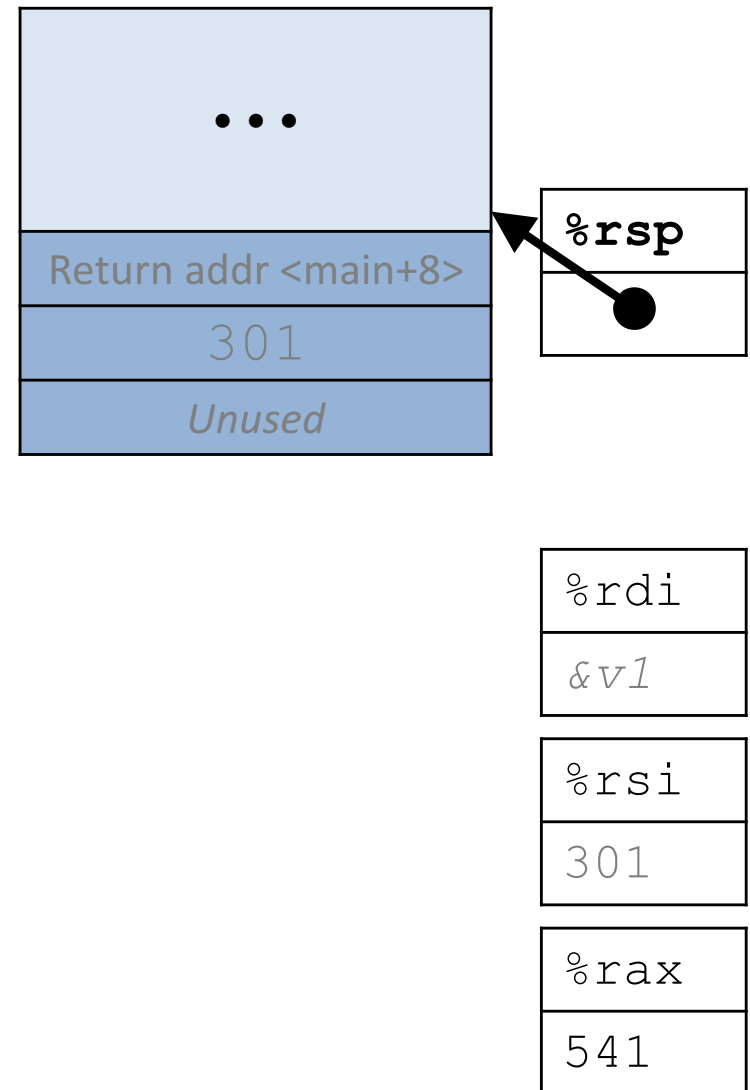


# Procedure Call Example (return from call\_incr)

```
long call_incr() {  
    long v1 = 240;  
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 61);  
    return v1+v2;  
}
```

```
main:  
    ...  
    call    call_incr  
    ...
```

## Stack Structure



# Register Saving Conventions

yoo calls who:

*Caller*

*Callee*

Will register contents still be there after a procedure call?

```
yoo:
  . . .
  movq $12345, %rbx
  call who
  addq %rbx, %rax
  . . .
  ret
```

```
who:
  . . .
  addq %rdi, %rbx
  . . .
  ret
```

**Conventions:**

*Caller Save*

**Caller** saves temporary values in its frame **before calling**

*Callee Save*

**Callee** saves temporary values in its frame **before using**

# x86-64 64-bit Registers: Usage Conventions

<code>%rax</code>	Return value – Caller saved
<code>%rbx</code>	<b>Callee saved</b>
<code>%rcx</code>	Argument #4 – Caller saved
<code>%rdx</code>	Argument #3 – Caller saved
<code>%rsi</code>	Argument #2 – Caller saved
<code>%rdi</code>	Argument #1 – Caller saved
<code>%rsp</code>	Stack pointer
<code>%rbp</code>	<b>Callee saved</b>

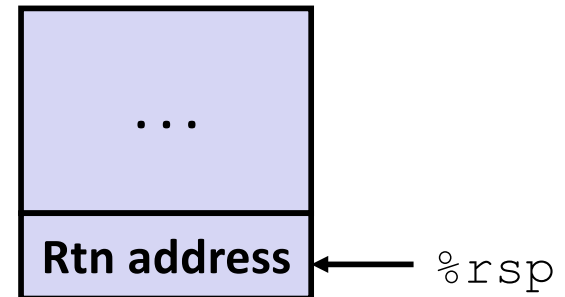
<code>%r8</code>	Argument #5 – Caller saved
<code>%r9</code>	Argument #6 – Caller saved
<code>%r10</code>	Caller saved
<code>%r11</code>	Caller Saved
<code>%r12</code>	<b>Callee saved</b>
<code>%r13</code>	<b>Callee saved</b>
<code>%r14</code>	<b>Callee saved</b>
<code>%r15</code>	<b>Callee saved</b>

# Callee-Saved Example (step 1)

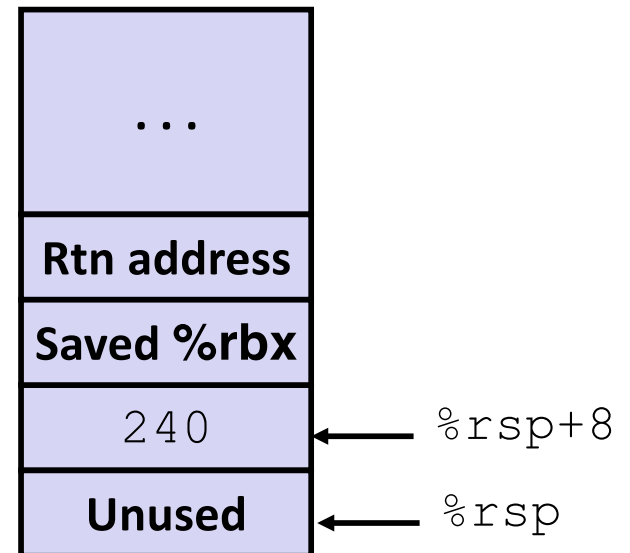
```
long call_incr2(long x) {  
    long v1 = 240;  
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 61);  
    return x+v2;  
}
```

```
call_incr2:  
    pushq    %rbx  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    %rdi, %rbx  
    movq    $240, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $61, %esi  
    leaq    8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call    increment  
    addq    %rbx, %rax  
    addq    $16, %rsp  
    popq    %rbx  
    ret
```

## Initial Stack Structure



## Resulting Stack Structure

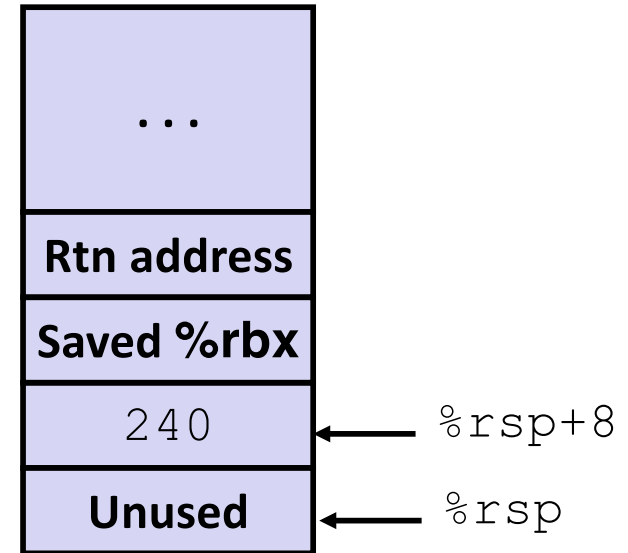


# Callee-Saved Example (step 2)

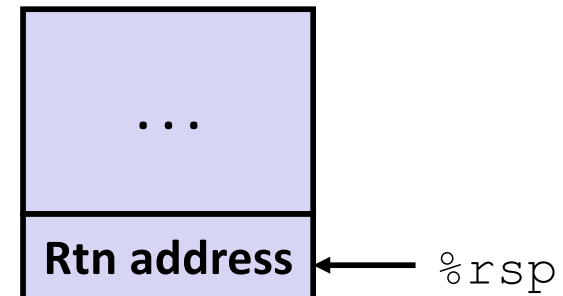
```
long call_incr2(long x) {  
    long v1 = 240;  
    long v2 = increment(&v1, 61);  
    return x+v2;  
}
```

```
call_incr2:  
    pushq    %rbx  
    subq    $16, %rsp  
    movq    %rdi, %rbx  
    movq    $240, 8(%rsp)  
    movl    $61, %esi  
    leaq   8(%rsp), %rdi  
    call   increment  
    addq   %rbx, %rax  
    addq   $16, %rsp  
    popq   %rbx  
    ret
```

## Stack Structure



## Pre-return Stack Structure





# A Puzzle

## C function body:

```
*p = d;  
return x - c;
```

## assembly:

```
movsbl  %dl, %edx  
movl    %edx, (%rsi)  
movswl  %di, %edi  
subl    %edi, %ecx  
movl    %ecx, %eax
```

Write the C function header, types, and order of parameters.

movsbl = move sign-extending a byte to a long (4-byte)

movswl = move sign-extending a word (2-byte) to a long (4-byte)

# Recursive Function

```
/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0) {
        return 0;
    } else {
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
    }
}
```

```
pcount_r:
    movl    $0, %eax
    testq   %rdi, %rdi
    je      .L6
    pushq   %rbx
    movq    %rdi, %rbx
    andl    $1, %ebx
    shrq    %rdi
    call    pcount_r
    addq    %rbx, %rax
    popq    %rbx
.L6:
    rep; ret
```

# Recursive Function: Base Case

```
/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0) {
        return 0;
    } else {
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
    }
}
```

```
pcount_r:
    movl    $0, %eax
    testq   %rdi, %rdi
    je      .L6
    pushq   %rbx
    movq    %rdi, %rbx
    andl    $1, %ebx
    shrq    %rdi
    call    pcount_r
    addq    %rbx, %rax
    popq    %rbx
.L6:
    rep; ret
```

Trick because some HW  
doesn't like jumping to ret

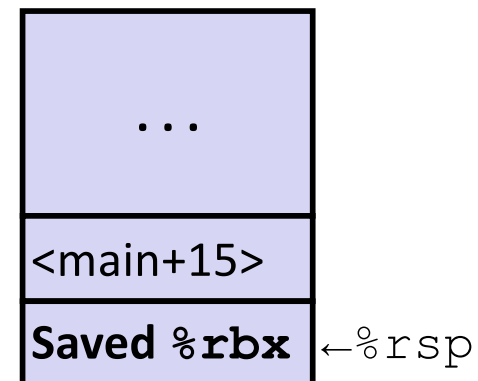
Register	Use(s)	Type
<code>%rdi</code>	<code>x</code>	Argument
<code>%rax</code>	Return value	Return value

# Recursive Function: Register Save

```
/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0) {
        return 0;
    } else {
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
    }
}
```

```
pcount_r:
    movl    $0, %eax
    testq   %rdi, %rdi
    je      .L6
    pushq   %rbx
    movq    %rdi, %rbx
    andl    $1, %ebx
    shrq    %rdi
    call    pcount_r
    addq    %rbx, %rax
    popq    %rbx
.L6:
    rep; ret
```

Register	Use(s)	Type
<code>%rdi</code>	<code>x</code>	Argument



# Recursive Function: Call Setup

```

/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0) {
        return 0;
    } else {
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
    }
}

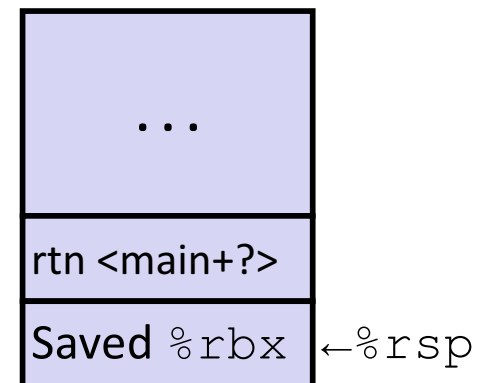
```

```

pcount_r:
    movl    $0, %eax
    testq   %rdi, %rdi
    je      .L6
    pushq   %rbx
    movq    %rdi, %rbx
    andl   $1, %ebx
    shrq   %rdi
    call    pcount_r
    addq   %rbx, %rax
    popq   %rbx
.L6:
    rep; ret

```

Register	Use(s)	Type
<b>%rdi</b>	x >> 1	Recursive arg
<b>%rbx</b>	x & 1	Callee-saved



# Recursive Function: Call

```

/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0) {
        return 0;
    } else {
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
    }
}

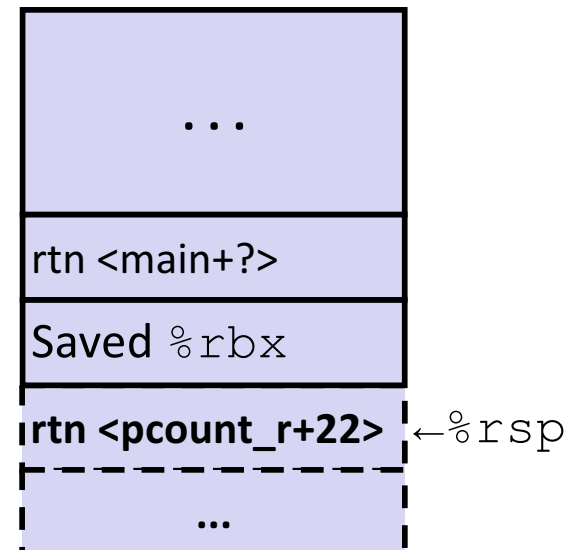
```

```

pcount_r:
    movl    $0, %eax
    testq   %rdi, %rdi
    je     .L6
    pushq   %rbx
    movq    %rdi, %rbx
    andl    $1, %ebx
    shrq    %rdi
    call    pcount_r
    addq    %rbx, %rax
    popq    %rbx
.L6:
    rep; ret

```

Register	Use(s)	Type
<b>%rbx</b>	x & 1	Callee-saved
<b>%rax</b>	Recursive call return value	-



# Recursive Function: Result

```

/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0) {
        return 0;
    } else {
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
    }
}

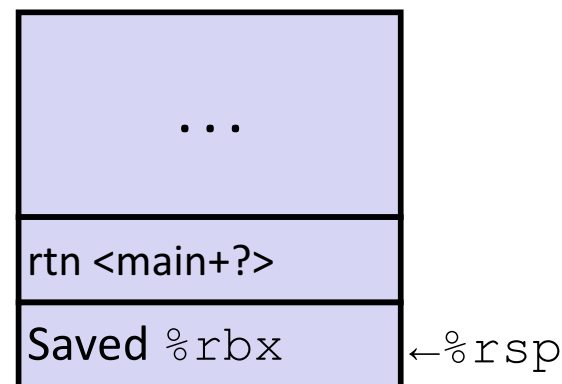
```

```

pcount_r:
    movl    $0, %eax
    testq   %rdi, %rdi
    je      .L6
    pushq   %rbx
    movq    %rdi, %rbx
    andl    $1, %ebx
    shrq    %rdi
    call    pcount_r
    addq    %rbx, %rax
    popq    %rbx
.L6:
    rep; ret

```

Register	Use(s)	Type
<b>%rbx</b>	x & 1	Callee-saved
<b>%rax</b>	Return value	



# Recursive Function: Completion

```

/* Recursive popcount */
long pcount_r(unsigned long x) {
    if (x == 0) {
        return 0;
    } else {
        return (x & 1)
            + pcount_r(x >> 1);
    }
}

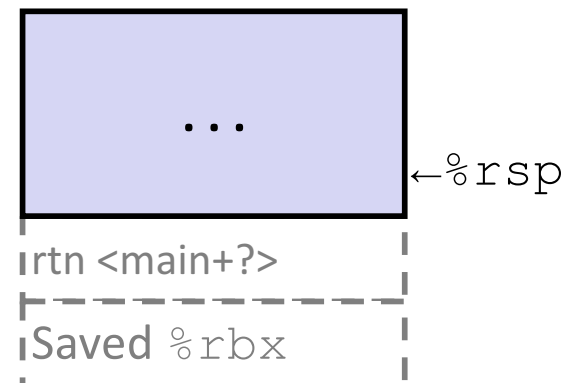
```

```

pcount_r:
    movl    $0, %eax
    testq   %rdi, %rdi
    je     .L6
    pushq   %rbx
    movq    %rdi, %rbx
    andl    $1, %ebx
    shrq    %rdi
    call    pcount_r
    addq    %rbx, %rax
    popq    %rbx
.L6:
    rep;   ret

```

Register	Use(s)	Type
<b>%rax</b>	Return value	



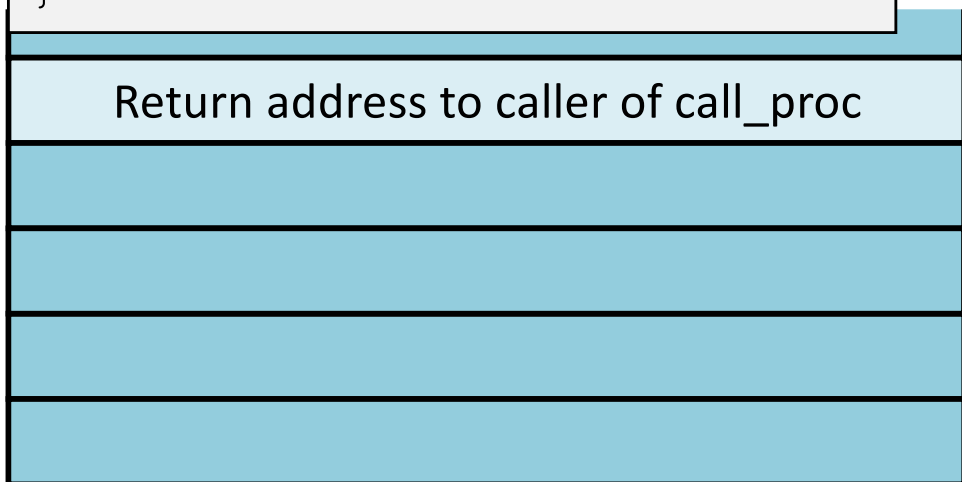


# x86-64 stack storage example

## (1)

```
long int call_proc()
{
    long   x1 = 1;
    int    x2 = 2;
    short  x3 = 3;
    char   x4 = 4;
    proc(x1, &x1, x2, &x2,
         x3, &x3, x4, &x4);
    return (x1+x2)*(x3-x4);
}
```

```
call_proc:
    subq   $32,%rsp
    movq   $1,16(%rsp) # x1
    movl   $2,24(%rsp) # x2
    movw   $3,28(%rsp) # x3
    movb   $4,31(%rsp) # x4
    . . .
```

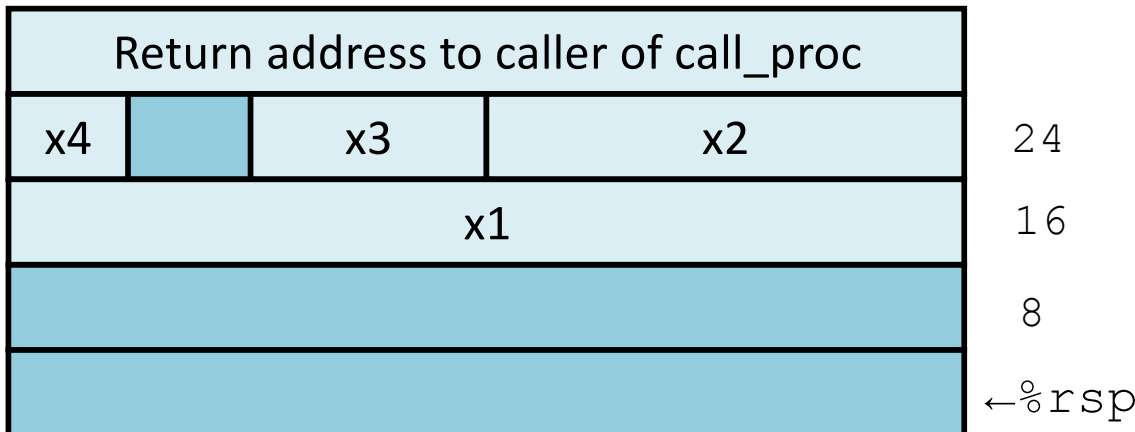


# x86-64 stack storage example

## (2) Allocate local vars

```
long int call_proc()
{
    long   x1 = 1;
    int    x2 = 2;
    short  x3 = 3;
    char   x4 = 4;
    proc(x1, &x1, x2, &x2,
         x3, &x3, x4, &x4);
    return (x1+x2)*(x3-x4);
}
```

```
call_proc:
    subq   $32,%rsp
    movq   $1,16(%rsp) # x1
    movl   $2,24(%rsp) # x2
    movw   $3,28(%rsp) # x3
    movb   $4,31(%rsp) # x4
    . . .
```



# x86-64 stack storage example

## (3) setup args to proc

```

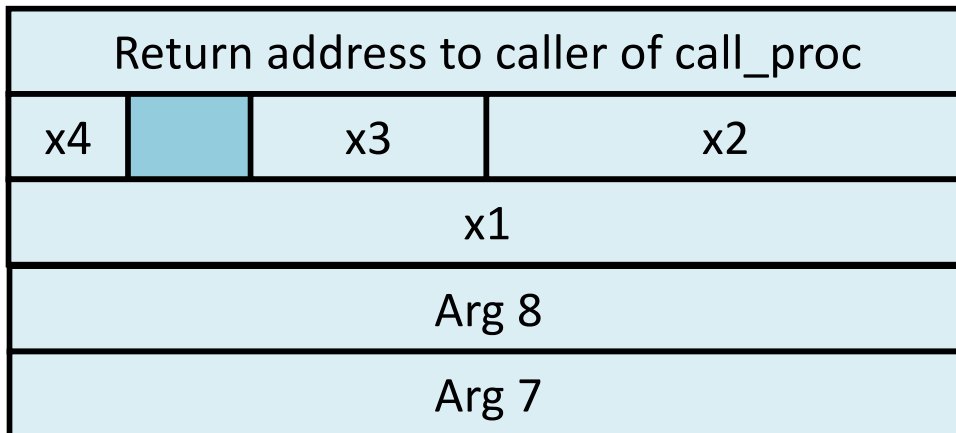
long int call_proc()
{
    long  x1 = 1;
    int   x2 = 2;
    short x3 = 3;
    char  x4 = 4;
    proc(x1, &x1, x2, &x2,
              x3, &x3, x4, &x4);
    return (x1+x2)*(x3-x4);
}

```

```

call_proc:
    . . .
    leaq 24(%rsp), %rcx # &x2
    leaq 16(%rsp), %rsi # &x1
    leaq 31(%rsp), %rax # &x4
    movq %rax, 8(%rsp)  # ...
    movl $4, (%rsp)    # 4
    leaq 28(%rsp), %r9 # &x3
    movl $3, %r8d      # 3
    movl $2, %edx      # 2
    movq $1, %rdi      # 1
    call proc
    . . .

```



24

16

8

←%rsp

Arguments passed in (in order): rdi, rsi, rdx, rcx, r8, r9

# x86-64 stack storage example

## (4) after call to proc

```

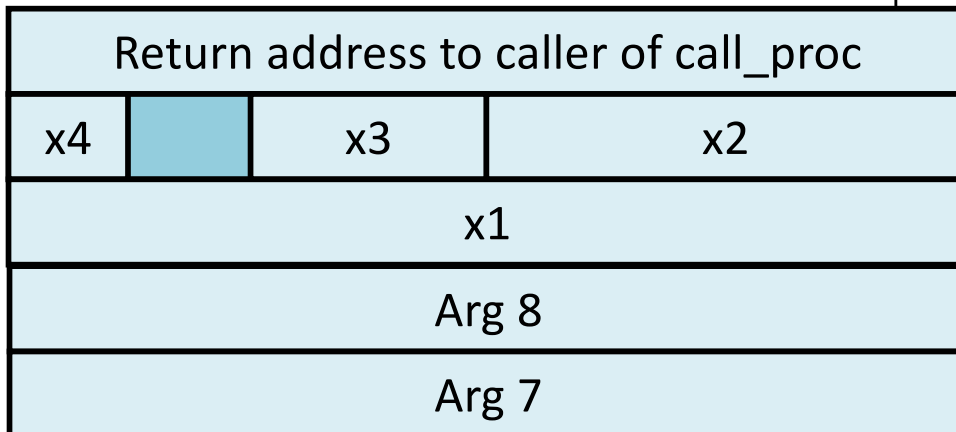
long int call_proc()
{
    long   x1 = 1;
    int    x2 = 2;
    short  x3 = 3;
    char   x4 = 4;
    proc(x1, &x1, x2, &x2,
        x3, &x3, x4, &x4);
    return (x1+x2) * (x3-x4);
}

```

```

call_proc:
    . . .
    movswl 28(%rsp),%eax # x3
    movsbl 31(%rsp),%edx # x4
    subl   %edx,%eax    # x3-x4
    cltq   # sign-extend %eax->rax
    movslq 24(%rsp),%rdx # x2
    addq   16(%rsp),%rdx # x1+x2
    imulq  %rdx,%rax    # *
    addq   $32,%rsp
    ret

```



24  
16  
8  
←%rsp

# x86-64 stack storage example

## (5) deallocate local vars

```
long int call_proc()
{
    long   x1 = 1;
    int    x2 = 2;
    short  x3 = 3;
    char   x4 = 4;
    proc(x1, &x1, x2, &x2,
         x3, &x3, x4, &x4);
    return (x1+x2) * (x3-x4);
}
```

```
call_proc:
    . . .
    movswl 28(%rsp), %eax
    movsbl 31(%rsp), %edx
    subl   %edx, %eax
    cltq
    movslq 24(%rsp), %rdx
    addq   16(%rsp), %rdx
    imulq %rdx, %rax
    addq   $32, %rsp
    ret
```

Return address to caller of call\_proc

←%rsp

# Procedure Summary

*call, ret, push, pop*

Stack discipline fits procedure call / return.\*

If P calls Q: Q (and calls by Q) returns before P

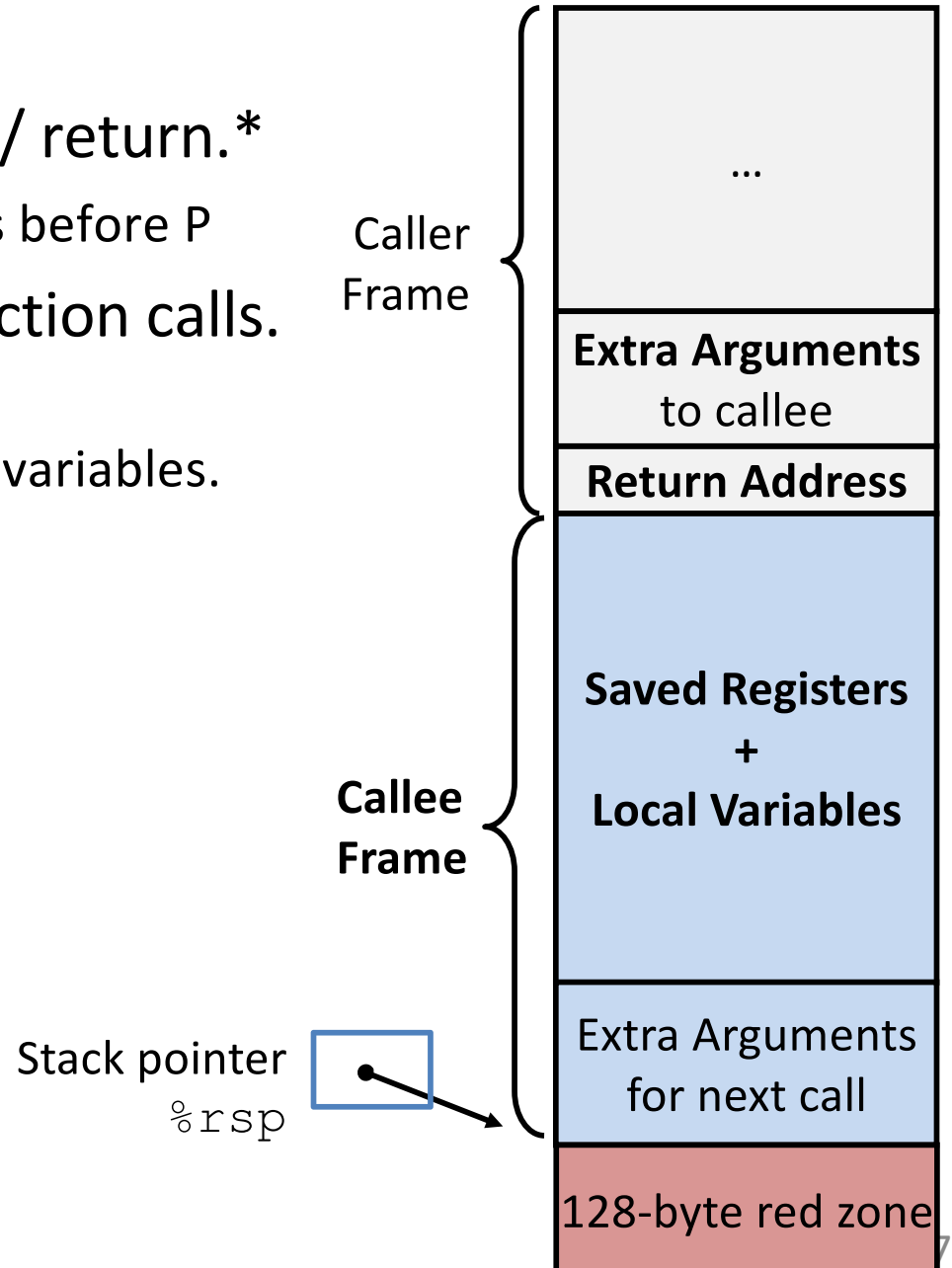
Conventions support arbitrary function calls.

Register-save conventions.

Stack frame saves extra args or local variables.

Result returned in **%rax**

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



\*Take 251 to learn about languages where it doesn't.