上 海 交 通 大 学 试 卷(<u>A</u>卷)

(2019 至 2020 学年 第 1 学期)

	班级号		学号	姓名
	课程名称	计算机系统基础	础(汇编)	成绩
Pro	oblem 1			
	[1]1000 1000		[2] 11:	11 1111
	[3] 0000		[4]000	00 0000
	[5] 0000 0000		[6] 100	01 1101
Pro	oblem 2			
	[1] 0x123456		[2] 0x183	3c
	[3] 0x89786756	45342312	[4] 0xfff	ffffff fffffffc
	[5] 0x8090a0b0	c0d0e0f0	[6] 0x183	3c
	[7] 0xf8ffffff	f000000a	[8] 0xfff	ffffff ffffffc
	[9] 0xffffffff	fffffff0	[10] 0x40	020
Pro	oblem 3			
1.	[1] 127		[2] 0xff80)
	[3] 0x8080		[4]0x0001	
2.	FP=0x41a6			
	sign=0x0		exp=0x83	frac=0x26
Pro	oblem 4			
1.	[1] 24		[2] 24	
	[3] 8		[4] 0x550	000001000
	[5] 0 x 5500000	01000	[6] 0 x 550	000001000
	[7] 0x5500000	01008	[8] 0x550	000001010
,	A 卷 总 8 页 第_	1 页		

我承诺,我将严 格遵守考试纪律。

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6		
得分								
批阅人(流水阅								
│ │ 卷教师签名处) │								

- 2. 6+4=10
- 3. Place "int *loc" before "char data[2]"

Problem 5

- 1. \$50(50,0x32,'2')
- 2. [1] str[1]

[2] result > 0x35(53,'5')?2:result

[3] ~result

[4] '4'

[5].L5(,%rax,8)

[6] nop/NONE/other effectless ins

[7].**L**7

3.

str	output
%62 ″	0x2
%26 ″	0 x 63
%84 ″	0x11
"4791 <i>"</i>	0xe7636465

4. Advantage: avoid long sequence of comparison and branch operations thus more efficient.

Limitation: switch statements whose labels are not consecutive or almost consecutive.

Example:

Problem 6

1 [1] B [2] C [3] A

2 No. %rax is NOT a callee-saved register and can be modified by the callee at line 12 "call bar". We need to load the argument g to %al again before add %al and push it on the stack.

3 [4] 0x7fffffffde20 [5] 1

[6] 0x7fffffffde00 [7] 2

[8] 0x7fffffffde20 [9] 2

4 4.a

[10] 17: movb %al, (%rsp) or 21: addq \$8, \$rsp

[11] 17: movb %al, 32(%rsp) or 21: popq 24(%rsp)

4.b

&g is: 0x7fffffffde20, g is: 0

&g is: 0x7fffffffde40, g is: 1

&g is: 0x7fffffffde20, g is: 1

&g is: 0x7fffffffde40, g is: 2

&g is: 0x7fffffffde60, g is: 2