Homework8

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- 题目1
  - Consider the following program: #define LEN 10
    int a[LEN][LEN];
    void f(void) {
  - int i, j;
    for (i = 0; i < LEN; i++)
  - for (j = 0; j < LEN; j++) {
  - a[i][j] = i * LEN + j;
  - }
  - }
  - Suppose the address of a is 0x10000000. After the function f() finished, fill the following table (if you don’t know the value, please write NONE):

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- 题目1

%eax	0x10000000
%ecx	22
$0x10000004	
0x10000012	
0xFFFFFF8	
(%eax, %ecx, 8)	

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- 题目2
  - Fill the blanks of the C program:

```
int dw_loop(int x, int y, int n) {
    do{


    }while (        );
    returen x;
}
```

- The assembly code is as follows:
- x@%ebp+8, y@%ebp+12, n@%ebp+16

```
  movl 8(%ebp), %eax
  movl 12(%ebp), %ecx
  movl 16(%ebp), %edx
.L2:
  addl %edx, %eax
  imull %edx, %ecx
  subl $1, %edx
  testl %edx, %edx
  jle  .L5
  cmpl %edx, %ecx
  jl .L2
.L5:
```

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- 题目3
  - After ICS class, Barathrum has written a function like below: int cmov_complex(int x, int y) {
  - return x < y? x * y; (x + y) * y; }
  - (1). Please write down the corresponding assembly code by using conditional move operations.
  - (2). When Barathrum compiles it with gcc, he finds that there's no cmov at all in the assembly code! Please explain why gcc doesn't use conditional move operations in this case.

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- 题目4
  - Translate the following switch statements into assembly using jump table.
  - int x = <some value>;
  - int result = 0;
  - switch (x) {
    - case 24:
      - result = x + x;
      - break;
    - case 27: case 28:
      - result = x + 10;
      - break;
    - case 26:
      - result = x * 2;
      - // Notice: there is no break here!
    - case 29: case 30:
      - result = result + 5;
      - break;
    - default:
      - result = 3;
      - break;
  - }