Andrew login ID: _____

Full Name: _____

Section: _____

15-213/18-243, Spring 2011

Exam 1

Thursday, March 3, 2011 (v2)

Instructions:

- Make sure that your e e, and section on the front.
- This exam is closed book, closed notes. You may not use any electr
- Write your answers in the space provided below the problem. If you your final answer.
- The exam has a maximum score of 100 points.
- The problems are of varying difficulty. The point value of each problem is indicated. Good luck!

1 (12):
2 (17):
3 (13):
4 (11):
5 (20):
6 (12):
7 (15):
TOTAL (100):

Problem 1. (12 points):

Multiple choice.

Write the correct answer for each question in the following table:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12								

1. Consider an `int *a` and an `int n`. If the value of %ecx is `a` and the value of %edx is `n`, which of the following assembly snippets best corresponds to the C statement `return a[n]`?

   (a) `ret (%ecx,%edx,4)`

   (b) `leal (%ecx,%edx,4),%eax`
   `ret`

   (c) `mov (%ecx,%edx,4),%eax`
   `ret`

   (d) `mov (%ecx,`
   `ret`

2. Which of the following 8 bit floating point numbers (1 sign, 3 expo ?

   (a) 1 000 1111

   (b) 0 111 1111

   (c) 0 100 0000

   (d) 1 111 0000

3. `%rsp` is `0xdeadbeefdeadd0d0`. What is the value in `%rsp` after the following instruction executes?

   ```
   pushq %rbx
   ```

   (a) `0xdeadbeefdeadd0d4`

   (b) `0xdeadbeefdeadd0d8`

   (c) `0xdeadbeefdeadd0cc`

   (d) `0xdeadbeefdeadd0c8`

4. How many lines does a direct-mapped cache have in a set?

   (a) 0

   (b) 1

   (c) 2

   (d) 4

5. On an x86_64 Linux system, which of these takes up the most bytes in memory?

   (a) char a[7]
   (b) short b[3]
   (c) int *c
   (d) float d

6. Two-dimensional arrays are stored in _____ order, to help with cache performance.

   (a) column-major
   (b) row-major
   (c) diagonal-major
   (d) Art-major

7. Which register holds the first argument when an argument is called in IA32 (32 bit) architecture?

   (a) edi
   (b) esi
   (c) eax
   (d) None of the above

8. What is the C equivalent of `mov 0x10(%rax,%rcx`

   (a) `rdx = rax + rcx + 4 + 10`
   (b) `*(rax + rcx + 4 + 10) = rdx`
   (c) `rdx = *(rax + rcx*4 + 0x10)`
   (d) `rdx = *(rax + rcx + 4 + 0x10)`

9. What is the C equivalent of `leal 0x10(%rax,%rcx,4),%rdx`

   (a) `rdx = 10 + rax + rcx + 4`
   (b) `rdx = 0x10 + rax + rcx*4`
   (c) `rdx = *(0x10 + rax + rcx*4)`
   (d) `*(0x10 + rax + rcx + 4) = rdx`

10. What is the C equivalent of `mov %rax,%rcx`

    (a) `rcx = rax`
    (b) `rax = rcx`
    (c) `rax = *rcx`
    (d) `rcx = *rax`

11. In x86 (IA32) an application's stack grows from

    (a) High memory addresses to low memory addresses
    (b) Low memory addresses to high memory addresses
    (c) Both towards higher and lower addresses depending on the action
    (d) Stacks are a fixed size and do not grow.

12. True or False: In x86_64 the `%rbp` register can be used as a general purpose register.

    - True
    - False

Problem 2. (17 points):

Bits.

A. Convert the following from decimal to 8-bit two's complement.

```
67  =
-35 =
```

B. Please solve the following are datalab-style puzzle. Please write brief and clear comments. You may use large constants. eg. instead of saying (1 << 16), you may use 0x10000.

```
/*
 * reverseBytes - reverse bytes
 *   Example: reverseBytes(0x12345678) = 0x78563412
 *   Legal ops: ~ & ^ | + << >>
 */
int reverseBy
{

}
```


C. Assume x and y are of type int. For each expression below, give values for x and y which make the expression false, or write "none" if the expression is always true.

- `((x ^ y) < 0)`
- `((~(x | (~x + 1)) >> 31) & 0x1) == !x`
- `(x ^ (x>>31)) - (x>>31) > 0`
- `((x >> 31) + 1) >= 0`
- `(!x | !!y) == 1`

Problem 3. (13 points):

Floats.

Consider a 6-bit floating point data type with 3 exponent bits and 3 fraction bits (there is no sign bit, so the data type can only represent positive numbers). Assume that this data type uses the conventions presented in class, including representations on NaN, infinity, and denormalized values.

A. What is the bias?

B. What is the largest value, other than infinity, that can be represented?

C. What is the smallest value, other than zero, that can be represented?

D. Fill in the following ta senta-
tion of infinity, and if it is too small to represent, use the representati
in decimal.

Bits	Value	Bits	Value
011 000	1		5
	17	111 010	
110 001			3/32
	9 1/2		8 1/2

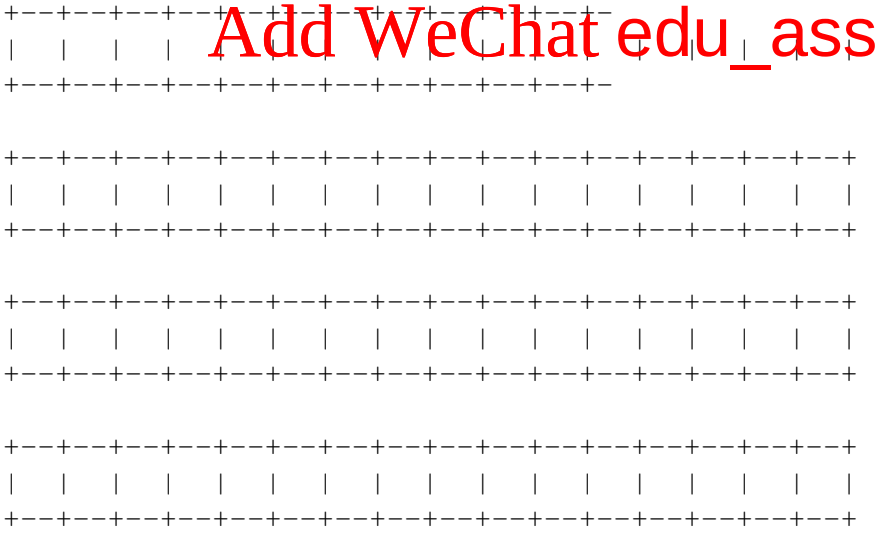
Problem 4. (11 points):

Structs.

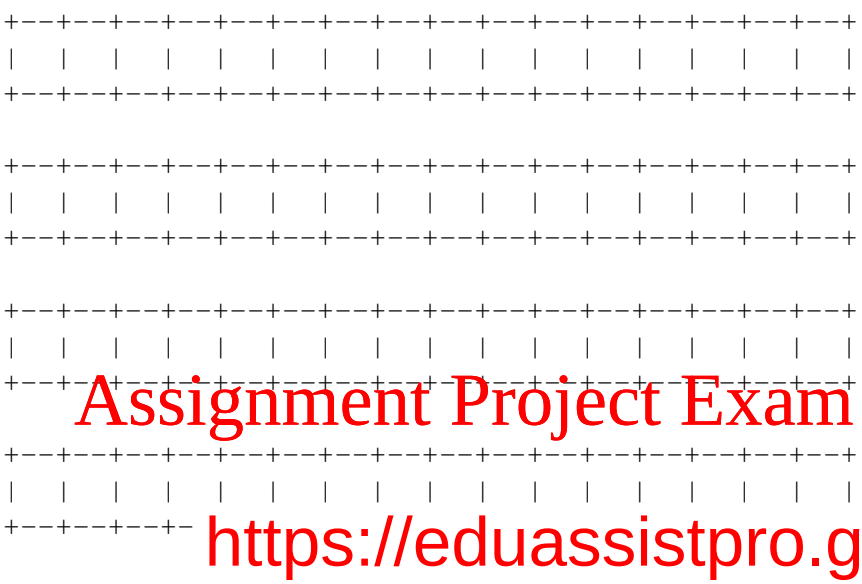
Consider the following struct:

```
typedef struct
{
    char a[3];
    short b[3];
    double c;
    long double d;
    int* e;
    int f;
} JBOB;
```


A. Show how the struct a ine. Label the bytes that belong to the vario dicate bytes that are allocat



B. Rearrange the above fields in `foo` to conserve the most space in the memory below. Label the bytes that belong to the various fields with their names and clearly mark the end of the struct. Use hatch marks or x's to indicate bytes that are allocated in the struct but are not used.



C. How many bytes are wasted in part A, inside and after the struct, if t r?

D. How many bytes are wasted in part B, inside and after the struct, if the next memory value is a pointer?

Problem 5. (20 points):

Assembly/C translation.

Given the following x86 assembly dump, please reconstruct the function in the provided C code.

```
int mystery(int (*f)(int, int), int* arr, int c)
{
    int i, x;

    if(____________________)
        return _________________;

    x = ____________________;

    for(i = _________________; _________________; ___________)
        x = ________________________________________;

    return x;
}
```



```
(gdb) disas mystery
Dump of assembler code for fu
0x080483a4 <mystery+0>
0x080483a5 <mystery+1>
0x080483a7 <mystery+3>:push    %edi
0x080483a8 <mystery+4>:push    %esi
0x080483a9 <mystery+5>:push    %ebx
0x080483aa <mystery+6>:sub     $0xc,%esp
0x080483ad <mystery+9>:mov     0xc(%ebp),%edi
0x080483b0 <mystery+12>:mov    0x10(%ebp),%esi
0x080483b3 <mystery+15>:test   %esi,%esi
0x080483b5 <mystery+17>:jle    0x80483db <mystery+55>
0x080483b7 <mystery+19>:mov    (%edi),%edx
0x080483b9 <mystery+21>:cmp    $0x1,%esi
0x080483bc <mystery+24>:jle    0x80483d9 <mystery+53>
0x080483be <mystery+26>:mov    $0x1,%ebx
0x080483c3 <mystery+31>:mov    (%edi,%ebx,4),%eax
0x080483c6 <mystery+34>:mov    %eax,0x4(%esp)
0x080483ca <mystery+38>:mov    %edx,(%esp)
0x080483cd <mystery+41>:call   *0x8(%ebp)
0x080483d0 <mystery+44>:mov    %eax,%edx
0x080483d2 <mystery+46>:add    $0x1,%ebx
0x080483d5 <mystery+49>:cmp    %ebx,%esi
0x080483d7 <mystery+51>:jg     0x80483c3 <mystery+31>
0x080483d9 <mystery+53>:mov    %edx,%esi
0x080483db <mystery+55>:mov    %esi,%eax
0x080483dd <mystery+57>:add    $0xc,%esp
0x080483e0 <mystery+60>:pop    %ebx
0x080483e1 <mystery+61>:pop    %esi
0x080483e2 <mystery+62>:pop    %edi
0x080483e3 <mystery+63>:pop    %ebp
0x080483e4 <mystery+64>:ret
End of assembler dump.
```

A. At address `0x080483a9` we see the instruction `push %ebx`. Name two things that happen as a result of executing that instruction, and explain why the instruction is necessary.

B. Assume that immediately after executing the instruction at address `0x080483a9` (`push %ebx`), the value of `%esp` is `0xffff0000`. If that is the case, at which address would one find the argument `f`?

Problem 6. (12 points):

Stacks.

Given the following function prototypes, and initial lines of IA32 assembly for each function, fill in the stack frame diagram with

- any arguments to the function `foo`
- the return address
- Any registers stored on the stack by the asm fragment (register names not values)
- The location on the stack pointed to by `%esp` and `%ebp` after the exection of the `sub` instruction.


```
void foo(char *a, int b);
push %ebp
mov %esp,%ebp
sub $0x10,$esp
```

Problem 7. (15 points):

We will consider performance issues associated with caching the reads from array A. Assume other variables are stored in registers. Also assume A is cache-aligned, and that the cache is cold before running the code.
Consider the following code:

```
#define N 128

int myst(int[] A)
{
   int i, result;

   for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
       result += A[i*A[i+1]];

   return result;
}
```


A. Consider a 64-byte, cache when the code reaches the point `return result;`

B. Consider a 64-byte, two-way set associative cache with 4 sets. Fill in the values that will be stored in this cache when the code reaches the point `return result;` Each rectangle in the table represents 4 bytes.
