Final Sample Answer

1. Currency Exchange

```
typedef structure product {
   char *product_name; // 占据2个byte, 也就是在计算偏移量时作为1个单位
   unsigned int price; // 占据4个byte, 也就是在计算偏移量时作为2个单位
   struct product* next; // 占据2个byte, 也就是在计算偏移量时作为1个单位
}product; // 为了方便理解,下面统一认为三个元素各自只占用1个单位
void convert_currency(product* head_ptr, int exchange_rate){
   if (head_ptr == NULL) {return;}
   head_ptr->price *= exchange_rate;
   convert currency(head ptr->next, exchange rate);
}
CONVERT CURRENCY
   ; Callee Setup 开始时R6是栈顶,其内容是最后一个argument的地址
   ADD R6, R6, #-4; Reserve space on the stack for book keeping info 此时R6位于第一个局部变量,但
是由于函数中没有局部变量,所以此时R6指向一个空地址
   STR R7, R6, #2; Store return address on the stack
   STR R5, R6, #1; Store caller's frame pointer on the stack
   ADD R5, R6, #0; Set new frame pointer 此时R5和R6都位于第一个局部变量的位置
   ; Function Logic
   LDR RO, R5, #4; Load argument head_ptr into RO using R5 head_ptr是最后一个压入栈的参数,所以它
在return value的下方
   BRz CALLEE TEARDOWN; Check if head ptr is NULL, if so, go to callee teardown
   LDR R1, R0, #1; Load head_ptr->price into R1 RO是指向一个结构体的指针, price是其中的第二个参
数,所以要+1
   LDR R2, R5, #5; Load argument exchange_rate into R2 using R5 exchange_rate是第一个压入栈的参
数,所以它在return value的下面两个位置
   ; Multiply head ptr->price by exchange rate
   ADD R3, R1, #0; Set R3 to equal R1
   AND R1, R1, #0; Clear R1
   ; Continuously add R2 to R1 until R3 is O
MULTIPLY LOOP
   AND R3, R3, R3; Check if R3 is O
   BRz MULTIPLY_DONE; if R3 is 0, exit loop
```

```
ADD R1, R1, R2; Add R2 to R1
ADD R3, R3, #-1; Decrement R3
BRnzp MULTIPLY_LOOP; Continue loop
MULTIPLY_DONE
```

STR R1, R0, #1; Store the result in R1 back into head_ptr->price R0是指向一个结构体的指针, price是其中的第二个参数, 所以要+1

ADD R6, R6, #-1; Move Stack pointer to reserve space for arguments 由于一共只有两个参数,而R6本来的位置就在第一个参数,所以只要-1即可

LDR R1, R0, #2; Load head_ptr->next into R1 RO是指向一个结构体的指针, *next是其中的第三个参数, 所以要+2

STR R2, R5, #0; Put exchange_rate onto the stack as argument using R5 R5指向第一个参数,而 exchange_rate就是第一个被压入栈的参数,所以不需要偏移

STR R1, R5, #-1; Put head_ptr->next onto the stack as argument using R5 R5还是指向第一个参数,但是此时需要压入的是第二个参数,所以需要偏移-1

JSR CONVERT_CURRENCY; recuresively call convert_currency 此时R6指向最后一个被压入栈的参数, R5指向第一个被压入栈的参数, 和初始状态一致, 可以嵌套调用

ADD R6, R6, #2; Pop return value and arguments off the stack 经过循环调用,最后会有一个head_ptr 是NULL的情况,此时R6位于第一个局部变量的位置(地址中内容为空)

;上面一行不是很确定偏移量具体是多少

```
CALLEE_TEARDOWN
```

```
LDR R5, R6, #1; Restore caller's frame pointer using R6
LDR R7, R6, #2; Restore return address
ADD R6, R6, #4; Pop book keeping info 结束后R6位于最后一个被压入栈的argument的位置,继续后面的操作
```

;这一行也不是很确定具体偏移量时多少

RET ; Return to caller

2. C++ Object Oriented Programming

```
class Position{
private:
    double x_,y_;
public:
    Position(){ // 非参数化构造函数 (默认构造函数)
        x_ = 0.0;
        y_ = 0.0;
}
Position(double x, double y){ // 参数化构造函数
        x_ = x;
        y_ = y;
}
double getX() const {return x_;}
```

```
double getY() const {return y_;}
   Position operator+(const Position &p) const {
       Position ret = Position(x_+p.getX(), y_+p.getY());
       return ret;
   }
   Position operator-(const Position &p) const {
       Position ret = Position(x_-p.getX(), y_-p.getY());
       return ret;
   }
};
class Grid{
public:
   virtual int getRows() const = 0;
   virtual int getCols() const = 0;
   virtual double getValue(int row, int col) const = 0;
   virtual Position getPosition(int row, int col) const = 0;
   virtual void setValue(int row, int col, double value) = 0;
   void print();
   virtual ~Grid(){}
};
class UniformGrid final : public Grid {
private:
   int rows_, cols_; // 行数和列数
   double *grid; // 用来存储2d网格中的value的1d数组
   double cellSize_; // 每一个小网格的大小
   Position pO_; // 最左上角的网格的坐标
public:
   UniformGrid(int rows, int cols, double cellSize, Position p0) {
      rows_ = rows;
      cols_ = cols;
      cellSize_ = cellSize;
      p0_{-} = p0;
      grid = new double[rows * cols]; // 因为所有的value都是double类型
   }
   ~UniformGrid(){delete[] grid;} // 析构函数
   int getRows() const {return rows_;}
   int getCols() const {return cols_;}
   double getValue(int row, int col) const {return grid[row * cols + col]};
   Position getPosition(int row, int col) const {
      Position p1 = Position(row, col);
      return pO_ + p1; // 利用运算符重载,在Position类中进行了定义
   }
```

```
void setValue(int row, int col, double value){
       grid[row * cols + col] = value;
   }
};
class CurvilinearGrid final : public Grid {
private:
   int rows , cols ;
   double *grid;
   Position *positions;
public:
   CurvilinearGrid(const int rows, const int cols, const std::list<Position> positions){
       rows_ = rows;
       cols_ = cols;
       grid = new double[rows * cols];
       for (size_t i = 0; i < rows * cols; i++){</pre>
          grid[i] = 0.0;
       this->positions = new Position[rows * cols];
       int i = 0;
       for (std::list<Position>::const_iterator it = positions.begin(); it != positions.end() &&
i < rows * cols; ++it, i++){
          this->positions[i] = *it;
   } // 以上为参数化构造函数
   ~CurvilinearGrid(){
       delete[] grid;
       delete[] positions;
   } // 这是析构函数
   int getRows() const {return rows_;}
   int getCols() const {return cols_;}
   double getValue(int row, int col) const {
       return grid[row * cols + col];
   }
   Position getPosition(int row, int col) const {
       return positions[row * cols + col];
   }
   void setValue(int row, int col, double value){
       grid[row * cols + col] = value;
   }
};
std::list<Position> readPositions(const char * filename){
   // Omitted...assume no error
```

```
}
double eval_function (const Position &p){
   return p.getX()*p.getX() + p.getY()*p.getY();
}
int main(){
   UniformGrid grid1(5, 5, 2.0, Position(-5,-5));
   std::list<Position> positions = readPositions("positions.csv");
   CurvilinearGrid grid2(5, 5, positions);
   std::list<Grid *> grids;
   grids.push_back(&grid1);
   grids.push_back(&grid2);
   for (Grid *grid : grids){
       for (int i = 0; i < grid -> getRows(); i++){
           for (int j = 0; j < grid \rightarrow getCols(); j++){
               Position p = grid->getPosition(i, j);
               double value = eval_function(p);
               grid->setvalue(i, j, value);
       }
   }
   return 0;
}
```

Ben Bitdiddle的代码错误原因: Grid* sampler = new Grid(); 会编译错误,因为Grid是抽象类(包含纯虚函数),不能实例化对象。

3. Find Professor

```
typedef struct Node {
   int status; // 1(your location), 2(professor location), otherwise 0
   int visited; // 1 if the node is visited, otherwise 0
   struct Node *left;
   struct Node *right;
   struct Node * parent;
} Node;

int findProfessor(Node *node, int *distance, int limit){
   if (node == NULL || node->visited == 1 || *distance > limit){
      return 0;
   }
}
```

```
// Found professor
   if (node->status == 2) {return 1;}
   // Set visited
   node->visited = 1;
   // Increase the distance
   (*distance)++;
   if (findProfessor(node->left, distance, limit)){return 1;}
   if (findProfessor(node->right, distance, limit)){return 1;}
   if (findProfessor(node->parent, distance, limit)){return 1;}
   // Undo increasing distance
   (*distance)--;
   // target is not found
   return 0;
}
int find(Node *node, int limit){
   int distance = 0;
   return findProfessor(node, &distance, limit);
}
```

4. Linked Lists

```
typedef struct node_struct{
   int data;
   struct node_struct *next;
} node;
node* rotate(node* old_head){
   node* temp = old_head;
   while (temp->next != NULL){
      temp = temp->next;
   temp->next = old_head; // 把新链表的尾端变成原本的头端
   temp = old_head->next; // 把新链表的头端变成原本的头端的下一个节点
   old head->next = NULL; // 把新链表的尾端的next设置为NULL
   return temp; // 返回新链表的头端
}
node* subK_rotate(node* head, int k){
   int i;
   node* currNode = head;
   node* nextNode;
   if (currNode == NULL || k <= 1){reutrn head;}</pre>
   i = 0;
```

```
while (i < k && currNode->next != NULL){
    currNode = currNode->next;
    i++;
}

nextNode = currNode->next;

currNode->next = NULL; // 断开前k个节点和后面的链表
head = rotate(head); // 注意, 此时我们的currNode变成了倒数第二个节点, 因此我们要先把它变成最后一个节点
    if (currNode != NULL && currNode->next != NULL){
        currNode = currNode->next;
}

currNode->next = subK_rotate(nextNode,k);
return head;
}
```

Part 2: 正确版本及原因

正确版本: B

原因:A无法修改头指针本身(传值),B通过二级指针修改头指针。

5. Concepts

Q1

1. **R6变化原因**:中断发生时保存上下文到栈,栈指针下移。

2. **R6恢复原因**: RTI从栈恢复寄存器, 栈指针上移。

Q2

- 1. num:数据段(全局变量)
- 2. value:运行时栈(局部变量)
- 3. ptr_arr:运行时栈(指针数组)
- 4. *ptr_arr[0]: 堆 (malloc分配)
- 5. sizeof(value):8字节 (int[2])
- 6. sizeof(ptr_arr):8字节 (两个32位指针)