Lab1-DataLab

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```
hh@hh-virtual-machine:~/VScode Projects/datalab-handout$ ./btest
           Rating Errors Function
  Score
                                bitNor
                      0
                                tmax
                      0
                                isTmin
                                minus0ne
                      Θ
   2
2
2
3
3
4
4
            2
                      0
                                absVal
                      0
                                leastBitPos
            2
                                byteSwap
                      Θ
                                lógicalShift
                      0
            3
3
                                isLessOrEqual
                      0
                      0
                                multFiveEighths
            4
                                bitCount
                      0
            4
                                greatestBitPos
                      0
            4
                                bang
                      0
            4
                                bitReverse
                      0
                                mod3
    2
                                float_neg
                      0
                                float_i2f
float_twice
            4
                      0
                      0
  Total points: 49/49
 hh@hh-virtual-machine:~/VScode Projects/datalab-handout$ ./dlc -e bits.c
 dlc:bits.c:149:bitNor: 3 operators
 dlc:bits.c:160:tmax: 2 operators dlc:bits.c:172:isTmin: 9 operators
 dlc:bits.c:183:minusOne: 1 operators
 dlc:bits.c:197:absVal: 7 operators
 dlc:bits.c:214:leastBitPos: 5 operators
 dlc:bits.c:234:byteSwap: 20 operators
dlc:bits.c:249:logicalShift: 10 operators
dlc:bits.c:267:isLessOrEqual: 16 operators
dlc:bits.c:283:multFiveEighths: 10 operators
 dlc:bits.c:329:bitCount: 34 operators
 dlc:bits.c:349:greatestBitPos: 15 operators
 dlc:bits.c:363:bang: 6 operators
dlc:bits.c:389:bitReverse: Warning: 41 operators exceeds max of 40
 dlc:bits.c:414:mod3: 29 operators
 dlc:bits.c:432:float_neg: 7 operators
dlc:bits.c:471:float_i2f: 16 operators
dlc:bits.c:489:float_twice: 9 operators
 hh@hh-virtual-machine:~/VScode Projects/datalab-handout$
P1
int bitNor(int x, int y) {
     return ~x & ~v:
}
由摩根定理, ~x & ~y = ~(x | y), 即异或运算
```

P2

int tmax(void) {

return ~(1 << 31);

```
}
二补码的最大值为 0111_1111_1111_1111_1111_1111_1111,即
Р3
int isTmin(int x) {
 return !(x ^ (x + (^1 + 1))) & !!(x);
}
这个数减 1 后再取反为它本身,即(x + (^{\sim}1 + 1)),一个数和自己
取异或等于0,0取非等于1,特殊情况0减1后取反也等于零,
用!!(x)来排除0的情况
P4
int minusOne(void) {
 return ~0;
}
反
P5
int absVal(int x) {
```

```
int sign = x \gg 31;
 return (x \& ^sign) \mid ((^x + 1) \& sign);
}
先把 x 右移 31 将 x 的位全部变为符号位的数值,如果 x 是正数,则
sign 为 0, x & ~sign = x, 如果 x 为负数,则 sign 的位全是 1,
~x + 1 & sign = ~x + 1, 即 x 的相反数
P6
int leastBitPos(int x) {
  return (x & (x + ^1 + 1)) \hat{x}:
}
X - 1后其最小位的1后面的0都会变成1,再与x取与就可以将
x 后面的 0 都变成 1,得到的结果再与原来的 x 取异或,原来最后一
位1前面的位不变,异或后都变成零,后面的0变成1异或后也都
变成 0, 只有最后一位 1 保持不变, 即要返回的掩码
P7
int byteSwap(int x, int n, int m) {
 int a = x \gg (n \ll 3) \& 0xff;
  int b = x \gg (m \ll 3) \& 0xff;
```

x &= (0xff << (n << 3));

x = b << (n << 3):

```
x \&= (0xff << (m << 3));
            x = a << (m << 3);
        return x;
}
a,b 记录 n, m 位置上的 byte, x &= ~(0xff<<(n<<3))把 x 在 n 位上
的 byte 变成 0, x |= b<<(n<<3) 再把 b 记录的 m 位上的 byte 移动
到 x 的 n 位上; m 位上的交换同理
P8
int logicalShift(int x, int n) {
        int temp = x \gg 31;
        int sign = temp & 1;
        return ((x + (sign \ll 31)) >> n) + (sign \ll (31 + (^n) + (31 + (^n) + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (31 + (3) + (31 + (31 + (31 + (3) + (31 + (3) + (31 + (3) + (31 + (3) + (31 + (3) + (3) + (31 + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3) + (3
1));
}
先取 x 的符号位 sign, 再将 x 加上符号位左移 31 位的结果, 即
sign 的最高位为 x 的符号位; x 的符号位是 1 加 sign 后进位溢出最
高位变成 0,如果是 0则不变,、;将 x 右移 n 位后再把原来的符号
位变回来,即加上 sign << (31 + (~n) + 1)
P9
int isLessOrEqual(int x, int y) {
```

```
int fx = x >> 31 \& 1;
 int fy = y >> 31 \& 1;
 int a = y + (^x + 1);
 int flag = (a >> 31) \& 1;
 int b = !flag;
 int c = (!fy) \& fx;
 return ((b & !(fx ^ fy)) | c);
}
X \le y \notin y - x > = 0
flag 为 y-x 的符号位,如果 y-x 大于 0,则符号位为 0,即 b=1;
c=1 时 fy=0, fx=1, 即 y 大于 0, x 小于 0, 这种情况也返回 1;!
(fx^{\hat{}}fy) 如果符号相同则为 1,不同则为 0,所有两个符号相同的
数相减最后结果为正数,即 b=1,则表示 y 大于等于 x,并且返回
1, 否则返回 0; 最后再和 c 取或则包含了所有情况
P10
```

```
int multFiveEighths(int x) {
 int 11 = x \& 1;
 int 13 = (x \& 4) >> 2;
 int of = ((13 + 11) \& 2) >> 1;
 x = (x >> 3) + (x >> 1) + of;
 return x;
```

}

直接计算乘 5 除 8 会造成溢出,所有改变运算顺序先除 8 再乘 5,乘 5 即 x 左移 2 位再加上 x,除 8 即 x 右移 3 位; 先除 8 则 x 的后 3 位会变成余数,再乘 5 即将除 8 的结果左移 2 位,此时余数变为最后 1 位,再加上原来除于 8 后的结果,此时需要判断 x 右移 3 位和右移 3 位再左移 2 位的余数相加会不会产生溢出,即原来 x 的最后一位和倒数第 3 位相加会不会产生进位;11 和 13 分别取这两位,of 位两位相加的进位,最后三个结果相加即为答案。

P11

```
int bitCount(int x) {
  int temp, res, t1, t2, t3, t4, t5;
  temp = 0x55 | (0x55 << 8);
  t1 = temp | (temp << 16);
  temp = 0x33 | (0x33 << 8);
  t2 = temp | (temp << 16);
  temp = 0x0f | (0x0f << 8);
  t3 = temp | (temp << 16);
  t4 = 0xff | (0xff << 16);
  t5 = 0xff | (0xff << 8);
  res = (x & t1) + ((x >> 1) & t1);
  res = (res & t2) + ((res >> 2) & t2);
```

```
res = (res \& t3) + ((res >> 4) \& t3);
   res = (res + (res >> 8)) \& t4;
  res = (res + (res >> 16)) \& t5;
  return res;
}
P12
int greatestBitPos(int x) {
  x \mid = x \gg 1;
   x \mid = x \gg 2;
   x = x \gg 4:
   x = x \gg 8;
   x = x >> 16;
  x = ((^x >> 1) | (1 << 31)) & x;
   return x;
}
```

先将 x 位中为 1 的最高位后面的位都变成 1, 再将 x 取反后右移 1 位的值(同时要让最高位为 1 来避免原来 x 最高位是 1 的情况取反 再取与后最高位变成 0)和 x 取与产生错位使得只有最高位的 1 保留下来

```
int bang(int x) {
 return ((x | (x + 1)) >> 31) & 1;
}
除了0以外,其他的数与他的相反数取或的结果其最高位符号位一
定是1,再右移31位后所有位都变成1,再取反都变成0和1取与
结果也是 0; 如果 x 是 0 则取反后位全变成 1, 再和 1 取与结果也是
1
P14
int bitReverse(int x) {
  int temp, t1, t2, t3, t4, t5;
 temp = 0x55 \mid (0x55 << 8);
 t1 = temp \mid (temp << 16);
 temp = 0x33 \mid (0x33 << 8);
 t2 = temp \mid (temp << 16);
 temp = 0x0f \mid (0x0f \ll 8);
  t3 = temp \mid (temp << 16):
  t4 = 0xff \mid (0xff << 16);
  t5 = 0xff \mid (0xff \ll 8);
 x = ((x >> 1) \& t1) | ((x \& t1) << 1);
 x = ((x >> 2) \& t2) | ((x \& t2) << 2);
 x = ((x >> 4) \& t3) | ((x \& t3) << 4);
```

P15

```
int mod3(int x) {
  int sign = x & (1 << 31);
  int y = x ^ sign;
  int t1 = (y >> 16) + (y & ((0xFF << 8) + 0xFF));
  int t2 = (t1 >> 8) + (t1 & 0xFF);
  int t3 = (t2 >> 4) + (t2 & 0xF);
  int t4 = (t3 >> 2) + (t3 & 3);
```

```
int t5 = (t4 >> 2) + (t4 & 3);
int t6 = (t5 >> 2) + (t5 & 3);
int mod = (!(t6 ^ 3) + 7) & t6;
return mod + (sign >> 30);
}
```

先把 x 的符号位变成 0 方便右移操作,并保留 x 的符号位 sign;因为 3 只比 2 大 1,所以对 x 每次除于 2 的幂次再加上其余数乘以 2 的幂次,直到余数为个位数就能得到结果;根据 int 有 32 位的特性,依次右移 16、8、4、2 位,即除于 2 的 16 次方、2 的 8 次方……,并依次加上它们的余数左移 16、8、4、2 位即乘以 2 的 16 次方、2 的 8 次方……; t5, t6 处理余数相加产生的进位,使得最后余数只有最后两位即个位数; mod = (!(t6 ^ 3) + 7) & t6,如果 t6 = 3,则!(t6 ^ 3) = 1 + 7 = 8,即 0100 和 t6 取与后等于0,即 mod = 0,其他情况为 1 或 2,得到结果还是 t6,最后因为余数是 0,1 或 2,最多占两位,结果只要再加上 sign 右移 30 位即可。

```
P16
```

```
unsigned float_neg(unsigned uf) {
  if ((((uf & 0x7fffffffff) >> 23) == 255) && (uf &
0x7ffffff))
  return uf;
```

```
else return uf + (1 << 31);
```

If 语句判断 uf 是否是为 NaN, (uf & 0x7ffffffff) >> 23 把 uf 的符号位变为 0 并右移 23 位取其阶码位,如果等于 255 并且尾数非 0时返回 uf 表示为 NaN; 否则 uf 的符号位加 1,如果为正数则符号位变为 1,负数则符号位加 1 溢出变为 0

P17

}

```
unsigned float i2f(int x) {
  int count = 0;
  unsigned temp, flag;
  unsigned a;
  unsigned abs = x;
  int sign = 0;
  if (x == 0) return 0;
  if (x < 0)
  {
  sign = 0x80000000;
  abs = -x;
  }
  a = abs;
  while (1)
```

```
{
  temp = a;
  a \ll 1;
  count++;
  if (temp & 0x8000000) break;
  }
  if ((a \& 0x01ff) > 0x0100)
    flag = 1;
  else if ((a & 0x03ff) == 0x0300)
    flag = 1;
  else
    flag = 0;
  return sign + (a \Rightarrow 9) + ((159 - count) \iff 23) + flag;
}
```

除 0 以外最小的整数就是 1,所有可以用规格化表示,如果 x=0,则直接返回 0;如果 x 为负数则取它的相反数并把 sign 的最高位记为 1 表示负数; a 左移 1 位即除于 2 后的结果,a 记录左移的次数,重复此操作直到 a 的第一位不是 0,此时 32-a 就等于指数部分大小,其阶码值为 127+32-a;先判断 a 的后 9 位是否大于 0x0100 或者后 10 位是否大于 0x300 来判断是否需要进位,然后将 a 右移 9 位到浮点数的小数部分最后将符号位 sign 加上小数位 a>>9 加上阶码位 (159-a) <<23 加上进位 flag 得到结果

```
unsigned float_twice(unsigned uf) {
  if ((uf & 0x7f800000) == 0) return ((uf & 0x007FFFFF) <<
1) | (uf & 0x80000000); // e = 00000000
  if ((uf & 0x7f800000) != 0x7f800000) return uf +
  0x00800000; //e != 11111111
  return uf; //e = 11111111
}</pre>
```

如果 uf 的阶码位都是 0,则为非规格化表示,将其小数左移一位就表示乘 2,并保留其符号位;如果 uf 阶码不全为 0,则位规格化表示,只要将阶码数加 1 即可;如果阶码全为 1 则为 NaN,返回 uf