

HW3. DataLab
Manipulating Bits and Compile C programs in LINUX environments

제출 기한: 2018년 10월 17일

1. 과제 목적

- UNIX/Linux 환경에서 C 프로그래밍 작성 실습
- Bit-level operation에 대한 이해
- gcc를 이용한 C 프로그램의 컴파일 방법 습득
- gdb 사용법 숙지
- Github를 사용법 습득

2. 관련 내용 학습

- (1) 교재 ch2 참고
- (2) gcc 사용법 (첨부 파일 참조)
- (3) gdb 사용법 (첨부 파일 참조)
- (4) GitHub 사용법 (홈페이지 url 참조)

3. 숙제 제출 내용 및 방법

- (1) **마감: 10월 17일.** 하루 늦을 때 마다 총점에서 10% 씩 감점.. 10월 13일 이후에는 제출 불가.
- (2) 보고서 양식을 작성하여 출력한 보고서(하드 카피)를 제출 기한일의 수업시간 종료 후 제출하거나 수업 시간 이후에는 자연대연구실험동 4층 엘리베이터 옆에 있는 과제물 함에 제출
- (3) 다음의 GitHub의 URL을 클릭 과제의 **소스 코드와 보고서**를 포함하여 마감일에 제출.

<https://classroom.github.com/a/NO6FXxP3>

4. 숙제 내용

- (1) 영어가 힘들면 구글 번역기를 사용하여 도움을 얻을 것.

1 Introduction

The purpose of this assignment is to become more familiar with bit-level representations of integers and floating point numbers. You'll do this by solving a series of programming "puzzles." Many of these puzzles are quite artificial, but you'll find yourself thinking much more about bits in working your way through them.

2 Logistics

This is an individual project. All handins are electronic. Clarifications and corrections will be posted on the course Web page.

3 Handout Instructions

숙제를 위해서 `datalab-code.tar`를 제공함.

(1) 숙제 안내 페이지에서 다운로드 받은 후 압축을 풀어서 사용

(2) GitHub 에서 local repository 로 가져와서 사용

Start by copying `datalab-code.tar` to a (protected) directory on a Linux machine in which you plan to do your work. Then give the command

```
unix> tar xvf datalab-code.tar.
```

tar 파일 압축을 풀면 `datalab-handout` 라는 디렉토리가 생성됨. `$cd datalab-handout` 명령어를 사용하여 디렉토리를 이동.

This will cause a number of files to be unpacked in the directory. The only file you will be modifying and turning in is `bits.c`.

The `bits.c` file contains a skeleton for each of the 15 programming puzzles. Your assignment is to complete each function skeleton using only *straightline* code for the integer puzzles (i.e., no loops or conditionals) and a limited number of C arithmetic and logical operators. Specifically, you are *only* allowed to use the following eight operators:

```
! ~ & ^ | + << >>
```

A few of the functions further restrict this list. Also, you are not allowed to use any constants longer than 8 bits. See the comments in `bits.c` for detailed rules and a discussion of the desired coding style.

4 The Puzzles

This section describes the puzzles that you will be solving in `bits.c`.

4.1 Bit Manipulations

Table 1 describes a set of functions that manipulate and test sets of bits. The “Rating” field gives the difficulty rating (the number of points) for the puzzle, and the “Max ops” field gives the maximum number of operators you are allowed to use to implement each function. See the comments in `bits.c` for more details on the desired behavior of the functions. You may also refer to the test functions in `tests.c`. These are used as reference functions to express the correct behavior of your functions, although they don’t satisfy the coding rules for your functions.

Name	Description	Rating	Max Ops
<code>bitAnd(x, y)</code>	<code>x & y</code> using only <code> </code> and <code>~</code>	1	8
<code>getByte(x, n)</code>	Get byte <code>n</code> from <code>x</code> .	2	6
<code>logicalShift(x, n)</code>	Shift right logical.	3	20
<code>bitCount(x)</code>	Count the number of 1’s in <code>x</code> .	4	40
<code>bang(x)</code>	Compute <code>!n</code> without using <code>!</code> operator.	4	12

Table 1: Bit-Level Manipulation Functions.

4.2 Two’s Complement Arithmetic

Table 2 describes a set of functions that make use of the two’s complement representation of integers. Again, refer to the comments in `bits.c` and the reference versions in `tests.c` for more information.

Name	Description	Rating	Max Ops
<code>tmin()</code>	Most negative two’s complement integer	1	4
<code>fitsBits(x, n)</code>	Does <code>x</code> fit in <code>n</code> bits?	2	15
<code>divpwr2(x, n)</code>	Compute $x/2^n$	2	15
<code>negate(x)</code>	$-x$ without negation	2	5
<code>isPositive(x)</code>	<code>x > 0</code> ?	3	8
<code>isLessOrEqual(x, y)</code>	<code>x <= y</code> ?	3	24
<code>ilog2(x)</code>	Compute $\lfloor \log_2(x) \rfloor$	4	90

Table 2: Arithmetic Functions

4.3 Floating-Point Operations

For this part of the assignment, you will implement some common single-precision floating-point operations. In this section, you are allowed to use standard control structures (conditionals, loops), and you may use both `int` and `unsigned` data types, including arbitrary unsigned and integer constants. You may not use any unions, structs, or arrays. Most significantly, you may not use any floating point data types, operations, or constants. Instead, any floating-point operand will be passed to the function

as having type `unsigned`, and any returned floating-point value will be of type `unsigned`. Your code should perform the bit manipulations that implement the specified floating point operations.

Table 3 describes a set of functions that operate on the bit-level representations of floating-point numbers. Refer to the comments in `bits.c` and the reference versions in `tests.c` for more information.

Name	Description	Rati	Max Ops
<code>float_neg(uf)</code>	Compute $-f$	2	10
<code>float_i2f(x)</code>	Compute (float) x	4	30
<code>float_twice(uf)</code>	Computer $2*f$	4	30

Table 3: Floating-Point Functions. Value f is the floating-point number having the same bit representation as the unsigned integer uf .

Functions `float_neg` and `float_twice` must handle the full range of possible argument values, including not-a-number (NaN) and infinity. The IEEE standard does not specify precisely how to handle NaN's, and the IA32 behavior is a bit obscure. We will follow a convention that for any function returning a NaN value, it will return the one with bit representation `0x7FC00000`.

The included program `fshow` helps you understand the structure of floating point numbers.

To compile `fshow`, switch to the handout directory and type:

```
unix> make
```

You can use `fshow` to see what an arbitrary pattern represents as a floating-point number:

```
unix> ./fshow 2080374784
```

```
Floating point value 2.658455992e+36
Bit Representation 0x7c000000, sign = 0, exponent = f8, fraction =
000000 Normalized. 1.00000000000 X 2^(121)
```

You can also give `fshow` hexadecimal and floating point values, and it will decipher their bit structure.

5 Evaluation

Your score will be computed out of a maximum of 76 points based on the following distribution:

41 Correctness points.

30 Performance points.

Correctness points. The 15 puzzles you must solve have been given a difficulty rating between 1 and 4, such that their weighted sum totals to 41. We will evaluate your functions using the `btest` program, which is described in the next section. You will get full credit for a puzzle if it passes all of the tests performed by `btest`, and no credit otherwise.

Performance points. Our main concern at this point in the course is that you can get the right answer. However, we want to instill in you a sense of keeping things as short and simple as you can. Furthermore, some of the puzzles can be solved by brute force, but we want you to be more clever. Thus, for each function we've established a maximum number of operators that you are allowed to use for each function. This limit is very generous and is designed only to catch egregiously inefficient solutions. You will receive two points for each correct function that satisfies the operator limit.

Autograding your work

We have included some autograding tools in the `handout` directory — `btest`, `dlc`, and `driver.pl` — to help you check the correctness of your work.

- **btest:** This program checks the functional correctness of the functions in `bits.c`. To build and use it, type the following two commands:

```
unix> make
unix> ./btest
```

Notice that you must rebuild `btest` each time you modify your `bits.c` file.

You'll find it helpful to work through the functions one at a time, testing each one as you go. You can use the `-f` flag to instruct `btest` to test only a single function:

```
unix> ./btest -f bitAnd
```

You can feed it specific function arguments using the option flags `-1`, `-2`, and `-3`:

```
unix> ./btest -f bitAnd -1 7 -2 0xf
```

Check the file README for documentation on running the btest program.

- **dlc:** This is a modified version of an ANSI C compiler from the MIT CILK group that you can use to check for compliance with the coding rules for each puzzle. The typical usage is:

```
unix> ./dlc bits.c
```

The program runs silently unless it detects a problem, such as an illegal operator, too many operators, or non-straightline code in the integer puzzles. Running with the `-e` switch:

```
unix> ./dlc -e bits.c
```

causes `dlc` to print counts of the number of operators used by each function. Type `./dlc -help` for a list of command line options.

- **driver.pl:** This is a driver program that uses `btest` and `dlc` to compute the correctness and performance points for your solution. It takes no arguments:

```
unix> ./driver.pl
```

Your instructors will use `driver.pl` to evaluate your solution.

6 Advice

- Don't include the `<stdio.h>` header file in your `bits.c` file, as it confuses `dlc` and results in some non-intuitive error messages. You will still be able to use `printf` in your `bits.c` file for debugging without including the `<stdio.h>` header, although `gcc` will print a warning that you can ignore.
- The `dlc` program enforces a stricter form of C declarations than is the case for C++ or that is enforced by `gcc`. In particular, any declaration must appear in a block (what you enclose in curly braces) before any statement that is not a declaration. For example, it will complain about the following code:

```
int foo(int x)
{
    int a = x;
    a *= 3;      /* Statement that is not a declaration
    */ int b = a; /* ERROR: Declaration not allowed
    here */
}
```

7 The “Beat the Prof” Contest (HW3 에서 하지는 않음)

For fun, we're offering an optional “Beat the Prof” contest that allows you to compete with other students and the instructor to develop the most efficient puzzles. The goal is to solve each Data Lab puzzle using the fewest number of operators. Students who match or beat the instructor's operator count for each puzzle are winners!

To submit your entry to the contest, type:

```
unix> ./driver.pl -u ``Your Nickname``
```

Nicknames are limited to 35 characters and can contain alphanumerics, apostrophes, commas, periods, dashes, underscores, and ampersands. You can submit as often as you like. Your most recent submission will appear on a real-time scoreboard, identified only by your nickname. You can view the scoreboard by pointing your browser at

```
http://$SERVER_NAME:$REQUESTD_PORT
```

SITE-SPECIFIC: Replace `$SERVER_NAME` and `$REQUESTD_PORT` with the values you set in the `./contest/Contest.pm` file.