

The background features a light beige geometric pattern of overlapping triangles. Overlaid on this are several circles in various shades of blue and teal. Two large circles, one dark blue and one medium blue, overlap in the center. Several smaller circles in lighter shades of blue and teal are scattered around the periphery.

# hw06\_runtime习题解答 (修正&注释)

# 第一题

```
union var{ // 各成员共享空间
```

```
    char c[5];
```

```
    int i;
```

```
};
```

```
int main(){
```

```
    union var data;
```

```
    char *c;
```

```
    data.c[0] = '2'; // 50
```

```
    data.c[1] = '0'; // 48
```

```
    data.c[2] = '1'; // 49
```

```
    data.c[3] = '6'; // 54
```

```
    data.c[4] = '\0'; // 0
```

```
    c = (char*)&data;
```

```
    printf("%0x %s\n",data.i,c);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
main:
```

```
    pushl ebp%
```

```
    movl %esp, %ebp
```

```
    subl $40, %esp
```

```
    andl $-16, %esp // 按16字节对齐(空间不变或增加), 方
```

便一些指令的并行操作

```
    movl $0, %eax
```

```
    subl %eax, %esp
```

```
    movb $50, -24(%ebp)
```

```
    movb $48, -23(%ebp)
```

```
    movb $49, -22(%ebp)
```

```
    movb $54, -21(%ebp)
```

```
    movb $0, -20(%ebp)
```

```
    leal -24(%ebp), %eax
```

```
    movl %eax, -28(%ebp)
```

# 第一题

逆序传参.

```
union var{ // 各成员共享空间
```

```
    char c[5];
```

```
    int i;
```

```
};
```

```
int main(){
```

```
    union var data;
```

```
    char *c;
```

```
    data.c[0] = '2';
```

```
    data.c[1] = '0';
```

```
    data.c[2] = '1';
```

```
    data.c[3] = '6';
```

```
    data.c[4] = '\0';
```

```
    c = (char*)&data;
```

```
    printf("%x %s\n",data.i,c);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
movl %eax, -28(%ebp)
```

```
sub $4, $esp // esp-4, 一共就是下面的addl $16
```

```
pushl -28(%ebp) // esp-4 // 参数
```

```
pushl -24(%ebp) // esp-4 // 参数
```

```
pushl $.LC0 // esp-4, 返回地址
```

```
call printf
```

```
addl $16, %esp // 恢复栈之前状态, 清除掉printf函数参
```

数的空间

```
movl $0, %eax // return 0;
```

```
leave
```

```
ret
```

第3个参数.  
第2个参数.  
第1个参数.

输出为:

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## 第二题

```
#define N 2
// #define N 11
typedef struct POINT {
    int x, y ;
    char z[ N ];
    struct POINT *next;
} DOT;
void f(DOT p) {
    p.x = 100;
    p.y = sizeof(p);
    p.z[1] = 'A';
    f(*(p.next));
}
```

f: // 当 N=2 时, 生成的汇编代码片段

```
pushl %ebp
movl %esp, %ebp
movl $100, 8(%ebp)
movl $16, 12(%ebp)
movb $65, 17(%ebp) // z[0]:16(%ebp) z[1]:17(%ebp)
movl 20(%ebp), %eax // z[2]补到了4个字节
```



```
pushl 12(%eax)
pushl 8(%eax)
pushl 4(%eax)
pushl (%eax)
```

// 逆序传递

```
call f
addl $16, %esp // 同前, 清除f参数的空间
leave
ret
```

## 第二题

```
#define N 2
// #define N 11
typedef struct POINT {
    int x, y ;
    char z[ N ];
    struct POINT *next;
} DOT;
void f(DOT p) {
    p.x = 100;
    p.y = sizeof(p);
    p.z[1] = 'A';
    f(*(p.next));
}
```

f: // 当 N=11 时, 生成的汇编代码片段

```
pushl %ebp
movl %esp, %ebp
pushl %edi
pushl %esi
movl $100, 8(%ebp)
movl $24, 12(%ebp) // N=11时大小为4+4+11+1+4=24
movb $65, 17(%ebp) // z[1]依然是17(%ebp)
subl $8, %esp
movl 28(%ebp), %eax // 相应地到了28
subl $24, %esp
movl %esp, %edi
movl %eax, %esi
cld
```



## 第二题

```
#define N 2
// #define N 11
typedef struct POINT {
    int x, y ;
    char z[ N ];
    struct POINT *next;
} DOT;
void f(DOT p) {
    p.x = 100;
    p.y = sizeof(p);
    p.z[1] = 'A';
    f(*(p.next));
}
```

```
// 接cld
movl $6, %eax // 大小为6(long)
movl %eax, %ecx
rep
movsl
call f
addl $32, %esp
leal -8(%ebp), %esp // 清除f的空间
// 为什么是 -8(%ebp): 恢复esi, edi状态

popl %esi
popl %edi
leave
ret
```



编译器在按值传递结构变量时的处理方式:

逆序的栈传递方式, 数据多时采用


数据传送指令。

# 第三题

```
void g(int**);  
  
int main(){  
    int line[10],i;  
    int *p=line;  
    for (i=0;i<10;i++){  
        *p=i; g(&p);  
    }  
    return 0;  
}  
  
void g(int**p){  
    (**p)++; (*p)++;  
}
```

```
.globl g  
.type g,@function  
  
g:  
    pushl %ebp  
    movl %esp, %ebp  
    movl 8(%ebp), %eax // 参数位置  
    movl (eax%), %eax // 注意(%eax)和%eax // (**p)++  
    addl $1, (%eax)  
  
    movl 8(%ebp), %eax  
    addl $4, (%eax) // (*p)++  
  
    leave  
    ret
```

type(&p): int\*\*



# 第三题

```
void g(int**);  
  
int main(){  
    int line[10],i;  
    int *p=line;  
    for (i=0;i<10;i++){  
        *p=i; g(&p);  
    }  
    return 0;  
}  
  
void g(int**p){  
    (**p)++; (*p)++;  
}
```

最后line[10]为:

1 2 3 ... 10

movl \$9, %eax  
cmpl -60(%ebp), %eax

改成2条

main:

```
pushl %ebp  
movl %esp, %ebp  
subl $72, %esp  
andl $-16, %esp  
movl $0, %eax  
subl %eax, %esp  
leal -56(%ebp), %eax  
movl %eax, -64(%ebp)  
movl $0, -60(%ebp)
```

.L2

cmpl -60(%ebp), \$9

jle .L5

jmp .L3

.L5:



```
movl -64(%ebp), %edx  
movl -60(%ebp), %eax  
movl %eax, (%edx)  
subl $12, %esp // esp-12  
leal -64(%ebp), %eax  
pushl %eax //esp-4  
call g  
addl $16, %esp // 12 + 4  
leal -60(%ebp), %eax  
incl (%eax)  
jmp .L2 // 回去比较  
.L3:  
movl $0, %eax  
leave  
ret
```

i>=10则跳到.L3结束循环



# 第四题

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main(){
```

```
    int a=0, b = 0;
```

```
    { int a = 1; }
```

```
    { int b = 2;
```

```
        { int a = 3; }
```

```
    }
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
main: // 存储分配策略1
```

```
    pushl %ebp
```

```
    movl %esp, %ebp
```

```
    subl $24, %esp
```

```
    andl $-16, %esp
```

```
    movl $0, %eax
```

```
    subl %eax, %esp
```

```
    movl $0, -20(%ebp)
```

```
    movl $0, -16(%ebp)
```

```
    movl $1, -12(%ebp)
```

```
    movl $2, -12(%ebp)
```

```
    movl $3, -8(%ebp)
```

```
    movl $0, %eax
```

```
    leave
```

```
    ret
```

// 分配在栈上，地址由根据局部  
变量的先后顺序由低到高，退出  
作用域的变量空间会被重用

# 第四题

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main(){
```

```
    int a=0, b = 0;
```

```
    { int a = 1; }
```

```
    { int b = 2;
```

```
        { int a = 3; }
```

```
    }
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
main: // 存储分配策略2
```

```
    pushl %ebp
```

```
    movl %esp, %ebp
```

```
    subl $24, %esp
```

```
    andl $-16, %esp
```

```
    movl $0, %eax
```

```
    subl %eax, %esp
```

```
    movl $0, (%ebp)
```

```
    movl $0, -4(%ebp)
```

```
    movl $1, -8(%ebp)
```

```
    movl $2, -12(%ebp)
```

```
    movl $3, 16(%ebp)
```

```
    movl $0, %eax
```

```
    leave
```

```
    ret
```

太合理了.

# 第五题

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(){
    int a[6]={0,1,2,3,4,5};
    int i=6,j=7;
    int *p = (int*)(&a+1);
    printf("%d\n",*(p-1));
    return 0;
}
```

int a[6]={0,1,2,3,4,5} ←

.LC0:

.long 0

...

.long 5

.LC1:

...

main:

...

leal -40(%ebp), %edi

movl \$.LC0, %esi

cld

movl \$6, %eax

movl %eax, %ecx

rep

movsl

movl \$6, -44(%ebp)

movl \$7, -48(%ebp)

leal -40(%ebp), %eax

addl \$24, %eax → &a: int[6]\*

movl %eax, -52(%ebp)

subl \$8, %esp // esp-8

movl -52(%ebp), %eax

subl \$4, %eax

pushl (%eax) // esp-4 // 注意(%eax)和%eax

pushl \$.LC1 // esp-4

call printf

addl \$16, %esp // -8-4-4

movl \$0, %eax

leal -8(%ebp), %esp // 要恢复esi, edi

popl %esi

popl %edi

leave

ret