

PS6A

● Graded

Student

Jae Hong Lee

Total Points

94 / 99 pts

Question 1

Question 1

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

Question 2

Question 2

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

Question 3

Question 3

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

Question 4

Question 4

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

Question 5

Question 5

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

Question 6

Question 6

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

Question 7

Question 7

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

Question 8

Question 8

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

Question 9

Question 9

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

Question 10

Question 10

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

Question 11

Question 11

14 / 14 pts

11.1 Question 11a

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

11.2 Question 11b

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

11.3 Question 11c

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

11.4 Question 11d

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

11.5 Question 11e

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

11.6 Question 11f

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

11.7 Question 11g

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

11.8 Question 11h

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

11.9 Question 11i

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

11.10 Question 11j

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

11.11 Question 11k

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

11.12 Question 11l

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

11.13 Question 11m

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

11.14 Question 11n

1 / 1 pt

 + 1 pt Correct

Question 12

Question 12

5 / 5 pts

12.1 (no title)

1 / 1 pt

 + 1 pt Correct

12.2 (no title)

1 / 1 pt

 + 1 pt Correct

12.3 (no title)

1 / 1 pt

 + 1 pt Correct

12.4 (no title)

1 / 1 pt

 + 1 pt Correct

12.5 (no title)

1 / 1 pt

 + 1 pt Correct

Question 13

Question 13

6 / 6 pts

13.1 (no title)

1 / 1 pt

 + 1 pt Correct

13.2 (no title)

1 / 1 pt

 + 1 pt Correct

13.3 (no title)

1 / 1 pt

 + 1 pt Correct

13.4 (no title)

1 / 1 pt

 + 1 pt Correct

13.5 (no title)

1 / 1 pt

 + 1 pt Correct

13.6 (no title)

1 / 1 pt

 + 1 pt Correct

Question 14

Question 14

4 / 4 pts

14.1 (no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

14.2 (no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

Question 15

Question 15

6 / 8 pts

15.1 (no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

15.2 (no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

15.3 (no title)

0 / 2 pts

✓ + 0 pts Incorrect: correct answer is 0x80000 0x80000

15.4 (no title)

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

Question 16

Question 16

37 / 40 pts

16.1 (no title)

14 / 15 pts

Incorrect

- (1) 0x0000555555558010: Value: 'T' Name: bar[0]
- (2) 0x0000555555558011: Value: 'o' Name: bar[1]
- (3) 0x0000555555558012: Value: ' ' Name: bar[2]
- (4) 0x0000555555558013: Value: 'C' Name: bar[3]
- (5) 0x0000555555558014: Value: ' ' Name: bar[4]
- (6) 0x0000555555558015: Value: 'o' Name: bar[5]
- (7) 0x0000555555558016: Value: 'x' Name: bar[6]
- (8) 0x0000555555558017: Value: ' ' Name: bar[7]
- (9) 0x0000555555558018: Value: 'n' Name: bar[8]
- (10) 0x0000555555558019: Value: 'o' Name: bar[9]
- (11) 0x000055555555801a: Value: 't' Name: bar[10]
- (12) 0x000055555555801b: Value: ' ' Name: bar[11]
- (13) 0x000055555555801c: Value: 't' Name: bar[12]
- (14) 0x000055555555801d: Value: 'o' Name: bar[13]
- (15) 0x000055555555801e: Value: 0x00 Name: bar[14]

✓ - 1 pt (15) Incorrect

16.2 (no title)

3 / 4 pts

Partially Correct

- (16) 0x000055555555801f: Value: 0x00 Name: _____
- (17) 0x0000555555558020: Value: 0xd Name: sv
- (18) 0x0000555555558021: Value: 0x5e Name: sv
- (19) 0x0000555555558022: Value: 0x00 Name: _____

✓ - 0.5 pts (16) Either value or name correct

✓ - 0.5 pts (19) Either value or name correct

16.3 (no title) 4.5 / 5 pts

Partially Correct

(20) 0x0000555555558023: Value: 0x00 Name: _____

(21) 0x0000555555558024: Value: 0x78 Name: iv _____

(22) 0x0000555555558025: Value: 0x56 Name: iv _____

(23) 0x0000555555558026: Value: 0x34 Name: iv _____

(24) 0x0000555555558027: Value: 0x12 Name: iv _____

✓ - 0.5 pts (20) Either value or name correct

16.4 (no title) 8 / 8 pts

✓ - 0 pts Correct

16.5 (no title) 7.5 / 8 pts

Partially Correct

(33) 0x0000555555558030: Value: 0x21 Name: p2 _____

(34) 0x0000555555558031: Value: 0x80 Name: p2 _____

(35) 0x0000555555558032: Value: 0x55 Name: p2 _____

(36) 0x0000555555558033: Value: 0x55 Name: p2 _____

(37) 0x0000555555558034: Value: 0x55 Name: p2 _____

(38) 0x0000555555558035: Value: 0x55 Name: p2 _____

(39) 0x0000555555558036: Value: 0x00 Name: p2 _____

(40) 0x0000555555558037: Value: 0x00 Name: p2 _____

✓ - 0.5 pts (33) Either value or name correct

Question 17

Question 17

12 / 12 pts

17.1 Box 1

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

17.2 Box 2

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct pointer in a

17.3 Box 3

4 / 4 pts

✓ - 0 pts Correct

17.4 Box 4

2 / 2 pts

✓ - 0 pts Correct

17.5 Box 5

2 / 2 pts

✓ + 2 pts Correct

CS210 Fall 2023: PS6A

Instructions

For all multiple choice questions fill **ONE AND ONLY ONE circle**. Be sure to fill the circle in completely.

For all the questions we encourage you to login into the provided UNIX environment and explore your answers. For some questions, you must use the UNIX environment to answer them.

If you use checkmarks or other symbols the auto-grader may not be able to process your answer and will assign you a grade of zero.

All pages must have your name and id written on them. Unidentified pages will not be graded

First Name: Jue Hong Last Name: Lee

BU ID: U27565203

Multiple Choice

1. (1 point) The C programming language

- is composed of two components: the Core Language and a standard Library of functions.
- source is directly executable on the processor
- allows one to do things not possible in assembly language
- was developed to support direct manipulation of HTML
- all of the above
- none of the above

2. (1 point) The first stage of the C toolchain is

- linking
- preprocessing
- compilation
- assembling
- none of the above

3. (1 point) Each location of a process's address space

- is valid and has an associated value
- represents a single byte of memory
- has a fixed contents that never changes
- is a variable sized array
- all of the above
- none of the above

4. (1 point) The indirection operator, in C,

- provides access to the value that a pointer is pointing to
- provides the address of a value
- provides the type of a value
- provides the size of a value
- all of the above
- none of the above

5. (1 point) By the C calling conventions, if more than 6 arguments are passed into a C function, the remaining ones, that could not be assigned to registers, are pushed onto the stack

- True
- False

6. (1 point) Structures in C

- always requires at least 8 bytes
- may not contain pointers to structures of other types
- must be placed in the data section of the binary
- must be allocated on the heap
- all of the above
- none of the above

7. (1 point) A function can be defined in many files

- True
- False

8. (1 point) What must be passed to `printf` to send bytes to standard output

- a format specifier
- a char pointer to a format string
- a file descriptor of standard output
- the size of bytes you want to send
- all of the above
- none of the above

9. (1 point) A local variable of a C function

- must be placed on the stack
- must be assigned to a register
- will be placed on the stack or assigned to a register
- will be placed in the heap if there are no available registers or space on the stack
- none of the above

10. (1 point) How many times will the following loop execute?

```
int i=5, j=0;  
while (i>j){}
```

- 0
- 1
- 4
- 5
- 6
- none of the above

First Name: Jae Hong Last Name: Loo BUID: U27565203

11. Provide the following value of the C expressions as a 32-bit hexadecimal value. 8 digits

DO NOT SKIP LEADING ZEROS:

Eg. a value of 0 should be written as 00000000 and 1 as 00000001.

Assume a 64 bit computer that uses 2's complement representation, INT_MAX and INT_MIN are defined as the computer's signed 32-bit integer representation maximum and minimum value respectively, and:

```
int x = -1, y = 0x7eedface, z = INT_MIN, i = sizeof(int);
```

(a) (1 point) x : 0x FFFFFFFFFF

(b) (1 point) y : 0x 7eedface

(c) (1 point) z : 0x 80000000

(d) (1 point) i : 0x 00000004

(e) (1 point) z<<12 : 0x 00000000

(f) (1 point) z<<((i>>1)-1) : 0x 00000000

(g) (1 point) ~0 == (z + INT_MAX) : 0x 00000001

(h) (1 point) y & 0xffff : 0x 0000face

(i) (1 point) y>>16 : 0x 00007eed

(j) (1 point) (y>>16) | 0xffff : 0x 0000ffff

(k) (1 point) (~(0x10>>2)+1) == (x*i) : 0x 00000001

(l) (1 point) (x+1) + -1 : 0x ffffffff

(m) (1 point) (~((~x)<<1)) & y : 0x 7eedface

(n) (1 point) ((z+INT_MIN)<<i) ^ ((z+INT_MIN)<<i) : 0x 00000000

First Name: Tue Hong Last Name: Lee BUID: V27585203

12. (5 points) Given the assembly code on the left fill in the blanks in the C code on the right that it corresponds to.

```
1      .intel_syntax noprefix
2      .text
3      .globl  func
4      func:
5          xor    eax, eax    exx:0
6          xor    r8d, r8d    r8d:0 NE
7      .L2:
8          add    r8d, DWORD PTR A[0+rax*4]
9          inc    rax        double
10         cmp   rax, 10     10 loop 4 bytes
11         jne    .L2
12         mov    eax, r8d
13         ret    r
```

```
1 #define B 10
2 #define T int
3
4 T A[B];
5
6 T func()
7 {
8     int i;
9     T s = 0;
10    for (i=0; i < B; i++) {
11        s = stA[i];
12    }
13    return s;
14 }
```

13. (6 points) Given the assembly code on the left, fill in the blanks in the C code on the right that it corresponds to.

```

1      .intel_syntax noprefix
2      .text
3      .globl func
4      func:
5      xor    rax, rax
6      .L2:   test   rdi, rdi
7      je     .L7
8      mov    rex, QWORD PTR [rdi+16]
9      mov    rdx, QWORD PTR [rdi+24]
10     cmp   rsi, 12?
11     jle   .L3
12     add   rax, QWORD PTR [rdi]
13     mov   rdi, rcx
14     jmp   .L2
15     .L3:   add   rax, QWORD PTR [rdi+8]
16     mov   rdi, rdx
17     jmp   .L2
18     .L7:   ret
19
20
21

```

Annotations on the assembly code:

- rax: 0 + [rdi+8] (written above the assembly code)
- rdi: 0 (written above the assembly code)
- rdx: 8 (written above the assembly code)
- rcx: 16 (written above the assembly code)
- Struct (written below the assembly code)
- 4 (written next to the value 4 in the assembly code)



rax: 0 + [rdi+8] +

```

1 struct S { - 8 bytes -
2     long long x; 0
3     long long y; 8
4     struct S *f; 16
5     struct S *b; 24
6 };
7
8 long long
9 func(struct S *h,
10       long long v)
11 {
12     long long r = 0;
13
14     while (h != 0) {
15         if (v > 12) {
16             r = r + h->x;
17
18             h = h->t;
19         } else {
20             r = r + h->y;
21
22             h = h->b;
23         }
24     }
25 }
26
27 return r;
28

```

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14. (4 points) Given the assembly code on the left, fill in the blanks in the C code on the right that it corresponds to.

```
1 .intel_syntax noprefix
2 .text
3 .globl f
4 f:
5 imul rdi, rdi, 7
6 add rdi, rsi
7 mov rax, QWORD PTR A[0+rdi*8]
8 ret
9 .comm A, 280, 32
```

note size alignment

$rdi + rsi \times 8$

7

$rax = (rdi + rsi) \times 8$

8

```
1 #define C 5
2 #define R 7
3
4 long long A[C][R];
5
6 long long f(long long c,
7               long long r)
8 {
9     return A[c][r];
10 }
```

$280 - 8 \times 7 \times 25$

40 56

5 7

First Name: Jue Hong

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15. Present the output for each line for the program below. Assume that it is compiled and executed on a 64-bit, little endian computer that uses 2's complement representation.

```
#include <stdio.h>
typedef unsigned char *byte_pointer;  ↗
                                         00 1 byte
void show_bytes(byte_pointer start, int len) {
    int i;
    for(i=0; i<len; i++)
        printf(" %.2x", start[i]);
    printf("\n");
}

int main(void)
{
    unsigned int ux = 0x80000000;  ↗
    int x = ux;
    long long unsigned uy = ux;
    long long y = x;

    ux = ux >> 8;  ↗
    x = x >> 8;  ↗
    printf("%lu\n", sizeof(ux));
    show_bytes((byte_pointer)&ux, sizeof(ux));
    printf("0x%x 0x%x\n", ux, x);
    printf("%lld\n", x>>19, y>>19);

    return 0;
}
```

(a) (2 points) 4

(b) (2 points) 00 00 08 00

(c) (2 points) 00080000 00080000

(d) (2 points) 1 256

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16. (40 points) Assume that the code below is compiled for and executed on a 64-bit little endian computer. Please provide the hex byte value and name of the variable that each address indicated corresponds to. **For addresses that correspond to arrays please indicate the array name and index the address belongs to**, e.g. `str[4]`. If an address does not correspond to a variable, leave the name blank. You can assume that the padded bytes in memory between variables were initialized to 0s. For char variables the value should be provided as an ASCII character, e.g. `'a'`. For all other variables the values should be provided as a two digit hex value.

```

char bar[] = "To Bar not to"; 14x4 = 56 bytes
short sv = 0xBA0D; 16 bytes
int iv = 0xCAFEF00D;
            32 bytes
int * p1 = &iv;
char * p2 = &(bar[3]);
void func()
{
    *p2 = 0x43;
    p2 = (char *)&sv;
    p2 = p2 + 1;
    *p2 = 0x5C;
    *p1 = 0x12345678;
}

```

p1 : iv

BA0D

20 = 09 52
21 = 2A 52

p2 = * + 1

43

0xBA0D

Variable	Address of Variable
bar	0x0000555555558010
sv	0x0000555555558020
iv	0x0000555555558024
p1	0x0000555555558028
p2	0x0000555555558030

iv

12345678

p2

00

A

First Name: Jue Hong Last Name: Lee BUID: U27565203

Given the above fill in the following

- (1) 0x000055555558010: Value: T Name: bar[0]
- (2) 0x000055555558011: Value: O Name: bar[1]
- (3) 0x000055555558012: Value: ' ' Name: bar[2]
- (4) 0x000055555558013: Value: C Name: bar[3]
- (5) 0x000055555558014: Value: ' ' Name: bar[4]
- (6) 0x000055555558015: Value: O Name: bar[5]
- (7) 0x000055555558016: Value: R Name: bar[6]
- (8) 0x000055555558017: Value: ' ' Name: bar[7]
- (9) 0x000055555558018: Value: 'n' Name: bar[8]
- (10) 0x000055555558019: Value: 'o' Name: bar[9]
- (11) 0x00005555555801a: Value: 't' Name: bar[10]
- (12) 0x00005555555801b: Value: ' ' Name: bar[11]
- (13) 0x00005555555801c: Value: t Name: bar[12]
- (14) 0x00005555555801d: Value: O Name: bar[13]
- (15) 0x00005555555801e: Value: _____ Name: _____
- (16) 0x00005555555801f: Value: _____ Name: _____
- (17) 0x000055555558020: Value: 0D Name: S0
- (18) 0x000055555558021: Value: 5C Name: S0
- (19) 0x000055555558022: Value: _____ Name: _____

First Name: Jae Hong Last Name: Lee BUID: 020565203

- (20) 0x000055555558023: Value: _____ Name: _____
- (21) 0x000055555558024: Value: 98 Name: iV
- (22) 0x000055555558025: Value: 56 Name: iV
- (23) 0x000055555558026: Value: 34 Name: iV
- (24) 0x000055555558027: Value: 12 Name: iV
- (25) 0x000055555558028: Value: 24 Name: P1 P1
- (26) 0x000055555558029: Value: 80 Name: P1
- (27) 0x00005555555802a: Value: 55 Name: P1
- (28) 0x00005555555802b: Value: 55 Name: P1
- (29) 0x00005555555802c: Value: 55 Name: P1
- (30) 0x00005555555802d: Value: 55 Name: P1
- (31) 0x00005555555802e: Value: 00 Name: P1
- (32) 0x00005555555802f: Value: 00 Name: P1
- (33) 0x000055555558030: Value: 20 Name: P2
- (34) 0x000055555558031: Value: 80 Name: P2
- (35) 0x000055555558032: Value: 55 Name: P2
- (36) 0x000055555558033: Value: 55 Name: P2
- (37) 0x000055555558034: Value: 55 Name: P2
- (38) 0x000055555558035: Value: 55 Name: P2

First Name: Jae Hong Last Name: Lee BUID: U2565203

(39) 0x000055555558036: Value: 00 Name: P2

(40) 0x000055555558037: Value: 00 Name: P2

First Name: Joe Hazy Last Name: Lee BUID: 029565243

17. (12 points) Given the following code, complete the diagram on the next page assuming main runs to completion. Fill in all blank boxes, either with an arrow or value as needed. A

```
#include <stdlib.h>

struct Node {
    struct Node *a;
    struct Node *b;
    long long     c;
};

struct Node * new()
{
    struct Node *n = malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
    n->a=0; n->b=0; n->c=0;
    return n;
}

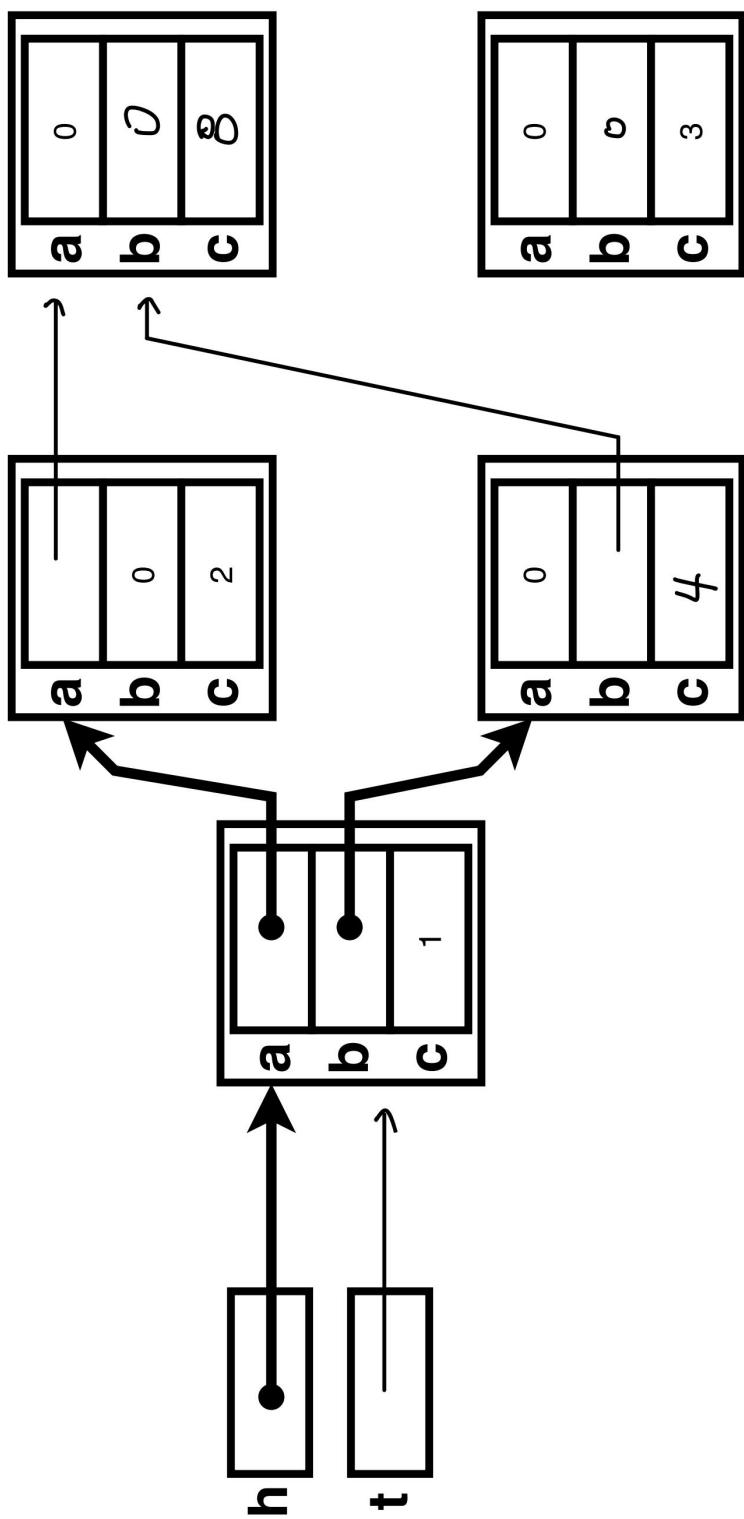
struct Node *h;
struct Node *t;

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    h = new();
    h->c = 1;
    t = new();
    t->c = 3;
    h->b = new();
    h->b->c = 4;
    t = new();
    h->a = t;
    t->c = 2;
    t = h;
    h->a->a = new();
    t->b->b = h->a->a;
    h->a->a->c = 5;
    t->a->c = 2;
    h->b->b->c = 8;
    return 0;
}
```

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