# Lab1: Datalab

#### 1.1 bitXor

```
/*
    * bitXor - x^y using only ~ and &
    * Example: bitXor(4, 5) = 1
    * Legal ops: ~ &
    * Max ops: 14
    * Rating: 1
    */
```

```
int bitXor(int x, int y) {
  return ~(x&y)&~(~x&~y);
}
```

## 1.2 tmin

```
/*
 * tmin - return minimum two's complement integer
 * Legal ops: ! ~ & ^ | + << >>
 * Max ops: 4
 * Rating: 1
 */
```

实验环境设定int为32位,最小的补码是1跟31个0;

```
int tmin(void) {
  return 1≪31;
}
```

## 1.3 isTmax

```
/*
 * isTmax - returns 1 if x is the maximum, two's complement number,
 * and 0 otherwise
 * Legal ops: ! ~ & ^ | +
 * Max ops: 10
 * Rating: 2
 */
```

补码最大值: 0跟31个1

特点: +1后变成tmin<sup>1跟31个0</sup>, 取补后<sup>0跟31个1</sup>与自身△得到全0, 取!后得到1;

$$!(\sim (x+1) \wedge x)$$

但是由于 $-1^{\pm 1}+1=0^{\pm 0}$ ,取补后 $^{\pm 1}$ 与自身 $\wedge$ 得到全0,取!后也能得到1,需要特判; -1+1=0,tmax+1=1tmin,前者两次取!得到0,后者两次取!得到1,即:!!(x+1)

```
int isTmax(int x) {
  return !(~(x+1)^x)&!!(x+1);
}
```

### 1.4 allOddBits

```
/*
 * allOddBits - return 1 if all odd-numbered bits in word set to 1
 * Examples allOddBits(0xFFFFFFD) = 0, allOddBits(0xAAAAAAAA) = 1
 * Legal ops: ! ~ & ^ | + << >>
 * Max ops: 12
 * Rating: 2
 */
```

判断结果是否与0xAAAAAAA相同即可;

0xAAAAAAA不能直接使用,可以通过移位运算、或运算来得到;

判断是否相同,可以先^,如果相同结果为0,否则不为0;然后取!

由于不在乎偶数位的情况,所以需要先对x进行一个掩码遮罩

```
int allOddBits(int x) {
  int a = 0xAA<8|0xAA;
  int b = a<16|a; //b==0xAAAAAAAA
  return !((x&b)^b);
}</pre>
```

#### 1.5 negate

```
/*
    * negate - return -x
    * Example: negate(1) = -1.
    * Legal ops: ! ~ & ^ | + << >>
    * Max ops: 5
    * Rating: 2
    */
```

在书中的练习里,已经得到过结论:  $\sim x = -x - 1$ 

这里只需要对这个式子进行一点变换即可

```
int negate(int x) {
  return ~x+1;
}
```

# 1.6 isAsciiDigit

```
/*
    * isAsciiDigit - return 1 if 0x30 \leq x \leq 0x39 (ASCII codes for characters '0' to '9')
    * Example: isAsciiDigit(0x35) = 1.
    * isAsciiDigit(0x3a) = 0.
    * isAsciiDigit(0x05) = 0.
    * Legal ops: ! ~ & ^ | + \leq >>
    * Max ops: 15
    * Rating: 3
    */
```

分析[0x30, 0x39], 对三类值分别判断

```
int isAsciiDigit(int x) {
  int a = !((~0x7&x)^0x30);  //x=00110xxx,a=1
  int b = !(x^0x38);    //x=00111000,b=1
  int c = !(x^0x39);    //x=00111001,c=1
  return a|b|c;
}
```

### 1.7 conditional

```
/*
    * conditional - same as x ? y : z
    * Example: conditional(2,4,5) = 4
    * Legal ops: ! ~ & ^ | + << >>
    * Max ops: 16
    * Rating: 3
    */
```

判断x为0或非0,使用!,得到1或0,+~0得到全0和全1,以此为掩码

```
int conditional(int x, int y, int z) {
  int a = !x+~0;    //x==0,a=0000;x≠0,a=1111
  return (a&y)|(~a&z);
}
```

#### 1.8 isLessOrEqual

```
/*
  * isLessOrEqual - if x \leq y then return 1, else return 0
  * Example: isLessOrEqual(4,5) = 1.
  * Legal ops: ! ~ & ^ | + \leq >>
  * Max ops: 24
  * Rating: 3
  */
```

原来想直接判断x-y <= 0,需要判断< 0和==0,改成判断0 <= y-x,只用判断符号位是否为0;

又 $-x=\sim +1$ ,所以 $y-x=y+\sim x+1=a$ ,判断a的符号位,为0返回1

但是相减可能溢出,需要排除异号相减的情况: 查看x、y的符号位, < 后为1则判断x的符号位是否为1, 为1返回1;

注意:对补码右移去符号位,得到全0或全1.

# 1.9 logicalNeg

```
/*
 * logicalNeg - implement the ! operator, using all of
 * the legal operators except !
 * Examples: logicalNeg(3) = 0, logicalNeg(0) = 1
 * Legal ops: ~ & ^ | + << >>
 * Max ops: 12
 * Rating: 4
 */
```

当x!=0时,返回1,此时又x<0和x>0两种情况:

- 1. x<0, 此时x的符号位为1;
- 2. x>0, 此时x不为0, 即, 取补+1的符号位不为0;

```
int logicalNeg(int x) { int a = \sim(x>>31); //x<0, then a=0; else a=1 int b = ((\simx+1)>>31)+1; //when x \geq 0, x \neq 0, then a=0; else a=1 return a&b; }
```

## 1.10 howManyBits

```
/* howManyBits - return the minimum number of bits required to represent x in

* two's complement

* Examples: howManyBits(12) = 5

* howManyBits(298) = 10

* howManyBits(-5) = 4

* howManyBits(0) = 1

* howManyBits(-1) = 1

* howManyBits(0x80000000) = 32

* Legal ops: ! ~ & ^ | + << >>

* Max ops: 90

* Rating: 4

*/
```

1. 根据补码的定义很容易知道,n位补码表示的范围是[-2<sup>n-1</sup>, 2<sup>n-1</sup>-1]。问题的关键是,怎么找到这个n。

```
① -2^{n-1} <= x,解得n >= log_2(-x) + 1 (-x)可能溢出
```

②  $x <= 2^{n-1} - 1$ ,解得 $n >= log_2(x+1) + 1$  (x+1)可能溢出

为解决溢出问题,由 $-x=\sim x+1$ 有 $n>log_2(\sim x)+1$  与  $n>log_2(x)+1$ 

2. 当x<0时,满足①即可;当x>=0时,满足②即可。现在的问题是,求 $\lceil log_2a+1 \rceil$ 。

x>=0时,符号位为0,值为8,a形如00001000,此时i=4,n=5;

x<0 时,符号位为1,值为-1,a形如0000 0000,此时i=0,n=1;

x<0时,符号位为1,值为tmin,a形如0111 1111,此时i=7,n=8;

3. 综上,问题变成了找到从左到右第一个1的位置。

二分查找,如果前16位有1,则在前16位中找,否则在后16位中找;

重复上述过程 (16->8->4->2->1->0)

4. 返回b16+b8+b4+b2+b1+b0+1

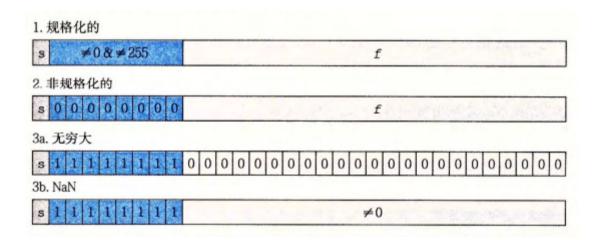
```
int howManyBits(int x) {
  int s = x≫31; //x<0,s=全1
  int a = (s&~x) | (~s&x); //x<0,a=-x;s≥0,a=x+1
  int b16, b8, b4, b2, b1, b0;
  b16 = !!(a≫16)≪4; //高16位-》0 or 16
  a ≫= b16;</pre>
```

```
b8 = !!(a>8) <3; //再找8位-》0 or 8
a >= b8;
b4 = !!(a>4) <2;
a >= b4;
b2 = !!(a>2) <1;
a >= b2;
b1 = !!(a>1); //最后两位中,较高位是否为1
b0 = !!(a>b1); //较低位
return b16+b8+b4+b2+b1+b0+1;
}
```

## 1.11 float\_twice

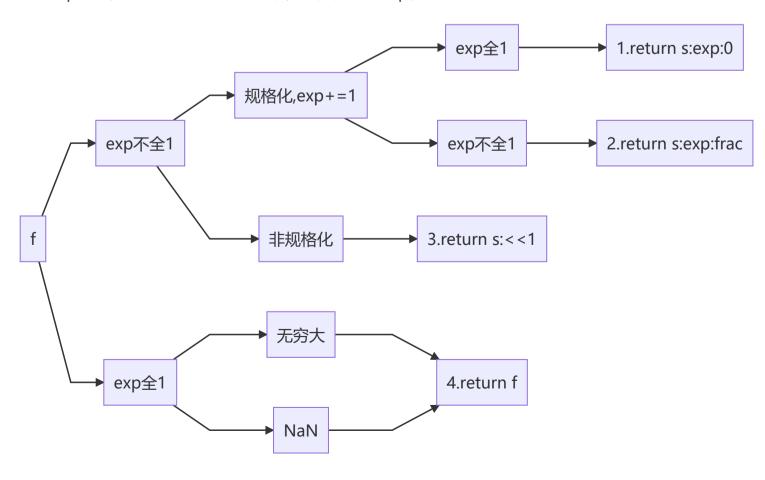
```
/*
  * float_twice - Return bit-level equivalent of expression 2*f for
  * floating point argument f.
  * Both the argument and result are passed as unsigned int's, but
  * they are to be interpreted as the bit-level representation of
  * single-precision floating point values.
  * When argument is NaN, return argument
  * Legal ops: Any integer/unsigned operations incl. ||, &&. also if, while
  * Max ops: 30
  * Rating: 4
  */
```

#### 单精度浮点数:



f\*2在bit-level乘2,只用将f的阶码E加1,也即exp部分+1,即可实现。

所有操作都是针对exp部分,故现需要通过掩码与移位运算分离出exp;



### 1.12 float\_i2f

```
/*
 * float_i2f - Return bit-level equivalent of expression (float) x
 * Result is returned as unsigned int, but
 * it is to be interpreted as the bit-level representation of a
 * single-precision floating point values.
 * Legal ops: Any integer/unsigned operations incl. ||, &&. also if, while
 * Max ops: 30
 * Rating: 4
 */
```

一个单精度浮点数f: s:exp:frac, 其中s占1bit, exp占8bit, frac占23bit。

将int转换为float,需要从int中提取出符号位sign,阶码的位级表示exp,float的frac;

提取exp和frac时,需要先找到x的最高位1,然后根据最高位1的位置确定exp的大小和frac在int中的分布区间;

提取frac时,还需要注意向偶数舍入round-to-even;

```
unsigned float_i2f(int x) {
 int sign, i, exp, r2e;
 unsigned xR, res;
 if (!x)
             // 先处理x=0的情况,避免全0导致的死循环
   return x;
 sign = (x>>31)&1; //sign是符号位
 if (sign)
  x = ~x+1; //x变为其绝对值
 xR = x;
                 //i是最高有效位
 i = 31;
 while (!(xR&0x80000000)) {
   --i;
 xR ≪= 1; // 只关注第一1右边的部分
 exp = 127+i;
 r2e = 0; //round-to-even
 if ((xR&0x1ff) > 0x100) //xR的位数>23, 需要向偶数舍入
 if ((xR&0x3ff) == 0x300) //frac的末尾为1,且次末位也为1,需要向偶数舍入
  r2e = 1;
 res = (sign < 31) + (exp < 23) + (xR > 9) + r2e;
 return res;
}
```

# 1.13 float\_f2i

```
/*
 * float_f2i - Return bit-level equivalent of expression (int) f
 * for floating point argument f.
 * Argument is passed as unsigned int, but
 * it is to be interpreted as the bit-level representation of a
 * single-precision floating point value.
 * Anything out of range (including NaN and infinity) should return
 * 0x80000000u.
 * Legal ops: Any integer/unsigned operations incl. ||, &&. also if, while
 * Max ops: 30
 * Rating: 4
 */
```

先提取出f的符号位, 然后得到x的绝对值, 最后根据符号进行转换即可;

对uf可以提取出sign,E,frac,其中,sign决定结果需不需要取绝对值,E用来判断frac的有效位及有无溢出,frac的有效位用来赋予int

```
int float_f2i(unsigned uf) {
 int sign = (uf\gg31)&1;
 int E = ((uf&0x7f800000) \gg 23) - 127;
 int frac = (uf&0x7fffff) | 0x800000; // ' | ' 用来不上默认的最高位
 if (E < 0)
  return 0; //E<0,x<1, 最后舍入得到0
 if (E > 31)
   return 0x80000000; //out of range, return this
 if (E < 23)
   frac = (frac≫(23-E)); //小数位右移相应位数得到x的右部
 else if (E > 23)
   frac = (frac≪(E-23)); //小数位左移
 frac = frac&(1 \ll E);
 if (sign) //对负数进行转化
   return ~frac+1;
 else
   return frac;
}
```