C Programming I HW0205

Answer

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日期: 2021/03/20

```
1 | #include <stdio.h>
 2 #include <stdint.h>
 4 int main()
 5
6
7
       int32_t number = 0;
 8
       scanf( "%d", & number );
 9
       int32_t bit = 1;
10
       bit = bit << 31;
11
12
       for( int i = 0 ; i < 32 ; i++ ){</pre>
13
            if( bit & number )
14
            printf( "1" );
15
16
            printf( "0" );
17
            bit = bit >> 1;
18
19
       return 0;
20
21 }
```

Listing 1: 題敘中的程式

其中第11行中的左移在規格書中是未定義行為!根據規格書ISO/IEC 9899:201x中的第 95 頁指出

The result of E1 « E2 is E1 left-shifted E2 bit positions; vacated bits are filled with zeros. If E1 has an unsigned type, the value of the result is $E1\times 2^{E2}$, reduced modulo one more than the maximum value representable in the result type. If E1 has a signed type and nonnegative value, and $E1\times 2^{E2}$ is representable in the result type, then that is the resulting value; otherwise, the behavior is undefined.

而我們可以發現程式中第11行,裡面表達的1<<31所指的 1×2^{31} 已超出 32 位有號整數所能儲存的 $[2^{31}-1,-2^{31}]$ 範圍了,使得這個 expression 的行為將會是 platform specific 的。

這隻程式應該使用union,將有號整數與無號整數共用同個空間,並使用無號整數做安全的位元運算!我修改後如下:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdint.h>
3
   union soviet{
4
        int32_t num;
uint32_t usgn_num;
5
 6
7 };
9 int main()
10 {
        union soviet number;
11
12
        scanf( "%d", & number.num );
13
14
        int32_t bit = 1;
bit = bit << 31;
15
16
17
        for( int i = 0 ; i < 32 ; i++ ){</pre>
18
19
             if( bit & number.usgn_num )
             printf( "1" );
20
21
             else
             printf( "0" );
bit = bit >> 1;
22
23
24
25
        return 0;
26 }
```

Listing 2: 修改後的的程式

這樣就可以避免掉不安全且不可移植的行為了!