Name: UID#: DirectoryID:

## CMSC216: Practice Exam 2B

Spring 2024 University of Maryland

Exam period: 20 minutes Points available: 40

Problem 1 (15 pts): Nearby is a C function col\_update() with associated data and documentation. Re-implement this function in x86-64 assembly according to the documentation given. Follow the same flow provided in the C implementation. The comments below the colinfo\_t struct give information about how it lays out in memory and as a packed argument.

Indicate which registers correspond to which C variables.

```
.text
.globl col_update
# YOUR CODE BELOW
col_update:
```

```
1 typedef struct{
    int cur;
    int step;
4 } colinfo_t;
              | Byte |
                         Byte | Packed |
5 // |
 6 // | Field | Size | Offset |
                                  Bits |
 7 // |----+
8 // | cur
                   4 |
                           +0 |
                                  0-31 |
9 // | step |
                   4 |
                           +4 |
                                 32-63 |
int col_update(colinfo_t *info){
    // Updates current value and step in
    // colinfo_t pointed by param info. If
    // infor->cur is invalid, makes no changes
15
    // and returns 1 to indicate an
    // error. Otherwise performs odd or even
16
17
    // update on cur and increments step
    // returning 0 for success.
19
    int cur = info->cur;
20
    int step = info->step;
^{21}
22
    if(cur <= 0){
      return 1;
23
24
    }
25
    step++;
    if(cur % 2 == 1){
26
27
      cur = cur*3+1;
    }
28
    else{
29
      cur = cur / 2;
30
31
    info->cur = cur;
    info->step = step;
    return 0;
34
35 }
```

**Problem 2 (15 pts):** Below is an initial register/memory configuration along with snippets of assembly code. Each snippet is followed by a blank register/memory configuration which should be filled in with the values to reflect changes made by the preceding assembly. The code is continuous so that POS A is followed by POS B.

INITIAL		subq \$3 movl \$ movl \$3	± '	p) addl p) leaq	(%rdi), %e	rdi
REG	Value		Value	REG	Value	   
rax rdi rsi rsp	10   20   30   #3032	rax     rdi     rsi     rsp		rax   rdi   rsi   rsp	İ	       
MEM	Value	MEM	Value	MEM	Value	   
#3032   #3028   #3024   #3020	250   1   2   3		1 1	#30   #30   #30   #30	28   24	         

Problem 3 (10 pts): Rover Witer is writing an assembly function called compval which he will use in C programs. He writes a short C main() function to test compval but is shocked by the results which seem to defy the C and assembly code. Valgrind provides no insight for him. Identify why Rover's code is behaving so strangely and fix compval so it behaves correctly.

## Sample Compile / Run:

```
> gcc compval_main.c compval_asm.s
> a.out
expect: 0
actual: 19
expect: 0
actual: 50
```

```
1 // compval_main.c
 2 #include <stdio.h>
 4 void compval(int x, int y, int *val);
 _{5} // compute something based on x and y
 6 // store result at int pointed to by val
8 int main(){
    int expect, actual;
 9
10
11
     expect = 7 * 2 + 5;
                              // expected value
    compval(7, 2, &actual); // actual result
12
    printf("expect: %d\n",expect);
13
    printf("actual: %d\n",actual);
14
15
16
     expect = 5 * 9 + 5;
                              // expected value
    compval(5, 9, &actual); // actual result
17
    printf("expect: %d\n",expect);
18
    printf("actual: %d\n",actual);
19
    return 0;
^{21}
22 }
 1 # compval_asm.s
2 .text
з .global compval
4 compval:
                   %rdi,%rsi
           imulq
           addq
                   $5,%rsi
 6
                   %rsi,(%rdx)
 7
           movq
           ret
```