Name: UID#: DirectoryID:

CMSC216: Practice Exam 2A

Spring 2025 University of Maryland

Exam period: 20 minutes Points available: 40 Weight: 0% of final grade

Problem 1 (20 pts): Nearby is a main() demonstrating the use of the function setday(). Below each call to setday(), its expected behavior and return are printed.

Implement this function according to the documentation given in x86-64 assembly. Comments below the yearday_t struct give information about how it lays out in memory and as a packed register argument.

.text .global setday

setday: ## YOUR CODE BELOW ##

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
4 // global: days since 1/1/1970
5 int DAYS_SINCE_1970 = 0;
7 // struct containing date info
8 typedef struct {
9 int day; int year;
10 } yearday_t;
11 // Layout of yearday_t in memory and
12 // as a packed register argument.
13 //
14 // I
              | Byte |
                         Byte | Packed |
15 // | Field | Size | Offset |
                                  Bits |
16 // |-----
17 // | day
             | 4
                    +0 |
                                  0-31 |
18 // | year
             | 4
                     1
                           +4 |
                                 32-63 |
20 int setday(yearday_t yd);
21 // DEFINED IN ASSEMBLY
22 //
23 // Extracts the day and year fields
^{24} // from the provided struct yd. If day is
25 // negative or year is < 1970, sets the
_{26} // global variable DAYS_SINCE_1970 to
27 // be -1 and returns 1. Otherwise
28 // computes the number of days since
29 // 1970 based on these fields assuming
30 // NO LEAP YEARS and 365 days per
31 // year. Sets the global variable
32 // DAYS_SINCE_1970 to this value and
33 // returns 0.
34
35 int main(int argc, char *argv[]){
36
    // Demonstrate 3 examples of setday()
37
    int ret;
38
    yearday_t yd1 =
      { .day = 20, .year = 1970 };
39
    ret = setday(yd1);
    printf("%3d days since 1970 (ret: %d)\n",
41
42
           DAYS_SINCE_1970, ret);
        20 days since 1970 (ret: 0)
43
44
    yearday_t yd2 =
45
      { .day = 3, .year = 1972 };
46
47
    ret = setday(yd2);
    printf("%3d days since 1970 (ret: %d)\n",
48
           DAYS_SINCE_1970, ret);
49
50
    // 733 days since 1970 (ret: 0)
51
    yearday_t yd3 =
      { .day = 7, .year = 1955 };
53
    ret = setday(yd3);
54
    printf("%3d days since 1970 (ret: %d)\n",
55
           DAYS_SINCE_1970, ret);
56
57
    // -1 days since 1970 (ret: 1)
    return 0;
58
```

59 }

Problem 2 (10 pts): Below is a main() function which uses the function setarray(). As the demo shows, compiling with a C version of this function works fine but the assembly version has some problems.

```
## setarray_asm.s
// setarray_main.c
                               // setarray_c.c
                                 void setarray(long *arr,
#include <stdio.h>
                               1
                                                                   1 .text
                                                long len,
int main(){
                               2
                                                                   2 .globl
                                                                             setarray
                               3
                                                long val)
                                                                   3 setarray:
  long arr[3];
  setarray(arr,3,10);
                               4
                                                                   4
                                                                                      $0, %rax
                                                                              movq
  for(int i=0; i<3; i++){
                               5
                                    for(long i=0; i<len; i++){
                                                                   5
                                                                     .LOOP:
                               6
    printf("%2d ",arr[i]);
                                                                                      %rsi, %rax
                                                                   6
                                     arr[i] = val;
                                                                              cmpq
                               7
                                                                                       .DONE
                                                                              jg
  printf("\n");
                                                                   8
                                                                                      %rdx,(%rdi,%rax,8)
                               8
                                   return;
                                                                              movq
                               9 }
  return 0;
                                                                   9
                                                                              addq
                                                                                      $1, %rax
                                                                  10
                                                                              jmp
                                                                                      .LOOP
                                                                      .DONE:
                                                                  11
>> gcc setarray_main.c setarray_c.c
                                                       >> gcc setarray_main.c setarray_asm.s
>> ./a.out
                                                       >> ./a.out
                                                        10 10 10
10 10 10
                                                        *** stack smashing detected ***: terminated
                                                       Aborted (core dumped)
```

Describe why the assembly version causes Stack Smashing and how to fix it.

Problem 3 (10 pts): While debugging a binary program, Nils Punters encounters an assembly instruction that baffles him: test %rax, %rax. Nils is struggling to understand what this could possibly accomplish. Explain what the testX instruction does AND what it is likely being used to do in the code Nils is examining which is shown nearby.

```
+=====GDB=========
|>>0x55154 <nodes_sorted+11>
                                    %rax,%rax # Nils: WTF?
                             test
  0x55157 < nodes_sorted+14>
                                    0x5555555555167 <nodes_sorted+30>
                             jе
                                    (%rax),%edx
  0x55159 <nodes_sorted+16>
                             mov
  0x5515b <nodes_sorted+18>
                                    %ecx,%edx
                             cmp
  0x5515d <nodes_sorted+20>
                                    0x5555555555173 <nodes_sorted+42>
                             il
  0x5515f <nodes_sorted+22>
                             mov
                                    0x8(%rax),%rax
  0x55163 <nodes_sorted+26>
                             mov
                                    %edx,%ecx
  0x55165 < nodes_sorted + 28 >
                                    0x5555555555154 <nodes sorted+11>
                             jmp
1
  0x55167 <nodes_sorted+30>
                                    $0x1, %eax
                             mov
  0x5516c <nodes_sorted+35>
                             ret
```