

Problem V: Alignment (15pts)

a) (4pts) What is the maximum alignment in Bytes of the following addresses:

- 0XCBB7:
- 0XCB10:
- 0xCB60:
- 0xCB88:

b) (6pts) What is the Total Size of each of the structures{A,B,C} and show padding in table form?

- Do not reorder

Standard Sizes:

char	- 1 byte
int	- 4 bytes
float	- 4 bytes
float *	- 4 bytes
double	- 8 bytes
Vect4D_SIMD	- 16 bytes

```
struct A
{
    char    a;
    int     j;
    int     k;
    char    b;
}
```

```
struct B
{
    char    c;
    char    d;
    double  r;
    float   m;
};
```

```
struct C
{
    A      d_A;
    B      d_B;
    int     *p;
    double  s;
    float   n;
};
```

c) (5pts) Please write the new **struct D** below. Assume that **struct D** is instantiated at address 0x0.

- Needs to match the compiler's padding layout

struct D

{

A d_A;

B d_B;

Vect4D_SIMD v_C;

};

i. Add padding to **struct D**, so that the address **v_C** is on a **16-byte** boundary.

- You **CANNOT** change **struct A** or **struct B** at all.
- You **CANNOT** change the order of variables in **struct D**, only the padding in **struct D**.

ii. Please show all the padding in **struct D** to guarantee alignment of address **v_C** is on a **16-byte** boundary.

Problem W: Pointers (as promised) (10pts)

Assume that we are working on a LITTLE endian processor

```
unsigned char data[] = // Addresses italicized
{
    0x0000: 0xEF, 0xCF, 0x12, 0x90,
    0x0004: 0xA8, 0xB7, 0xE3, 0x63,
    0x0008: 0x64, 0xAA, 0x31, 0xFF,
    0x000C: 0xED, 0x15, 0x0B, 0xAD,
    0x0010: 0x99, 0x05, 0x85, 0x44,
    0x0014: 0xBB, 0x55, 0x78, 0x12,
    0x0018: 0x77, 0xA8, 0x9B, 0xCC,
    0x001C: 0xCE, 0x89, 0x66, 0x27,
    0x0020: 0xC9, 0x18, 0xB3, 0xE7
};
```

```
unsigned char *p; // char are 8-bits wide
unsigned int *r; // ints are 32-bits wide
unsigned short *s; // shorts are 16-bits wide
```

p = &data[0];

Expected Output

Trace::out("%x\n", p[0]); 1) _____

p = p + 7;

Trace::out("%x\n", p[-2]); 2) _____

Trace::out("%x\n", *p++) 3) _____

Trace::out("%x\n", *(++p)); 4) _____

p += 5;

Trace::out("%x\n", *(3+p)); 5) _____

Trace::out("%x\n", *(p++)); 6) _____

p = (p + 5);

Trace::out("%x\n", *--p); 7) _____

Trace::out("%x\n", *(p+2)); 8) _____

--p;

Trace::out("%x\n", *p--); 9) _____

p = p + 3;

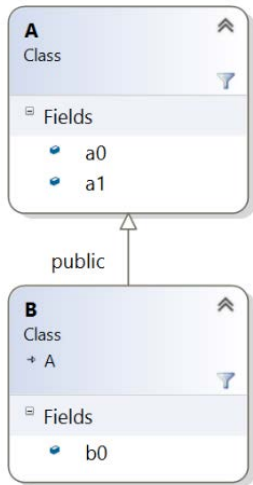
Trace::out("%x\n", p[1]); 10) _____

```

unsigned char data[] = // Addresses italicized
{
    0x0000: 0xEF, 0xCF, 0x12, 0x90,
    0x0004: 0xA8, 0xB7, 0xE3, 0x63,
    0x0008: 0x64, 0xAA, 0x31, 0xFF,
    0x000C: 0xED, 0x15, 0x0B, 0xAD,
    0x0010: 0x99, 0x05, 0x85, 0x44,
    0x0014: 0xBB, 0x55, 0x78, 0x12,
    0x0018: 0x77, 0xA8, 0x9B, 0xCC,
    0x001C: 0xCE, 0x89, 0x66, 0x27,
    0x0020: 0xC9, 0x18, 0xB3, 0xE7
};

```

	Expected Output
<code>r = (unsigned int *)&data[0];</code>	
<code>Trace::out("%x\n", r[1]);</code>	11) _____
<code>r += 3;</code>	
<code>Trace::out("%x\n", *(r-1));</code>	12) _____
<code>r++;</code>	
<code>s = (unsigned short *)r;</code>	
<code>Trace::out("%x\n", s[0]);</code>	13) _____
<code>s += 2;</code>	
<code>Trace::out("%x\n", *(3+s));</code>	14) _____
<code>Trace::out("%x\n", *s++);</code>	15) _____
<code>s += 3;</code>	
<code>p = (unsigned char *)s;</code>	
<code>Trace::out("%x\n", *++p);</code>	16) _____
<code>p -= 10;</code>	
<code>Trace::out("%x\n", *p++);</code>	17) _____
<code>Trace::out("%x\n", p[3]);</code>	18) _____
<code>p += 5;</code>	
<code>s = (unsigned short *)p;</code>	
<code>Trace::out("%x\n", *--s);</code>	19) _____
<code>r = (unsigned int *)s;</code>	
<code>Trace::out("%x\n", *(++r));</code>	20) _____

Problem X: Class Tracing [code] (10pts)

```

class A
{
public:
A()
: a0(5), a1(7)
{
    Trace::out("A-label: 1111 \n");
}

A(const A & tmp)
: a0(tmp.a0), a1(tmp.a1)
{
    Trace::out("A-label: 1122 \n");
}

A(int v0, int v1)
: a0(v0), a1(v1)
{
    Trace::out("A-label: 1133 \n");
}

A & operator = (const A &tmp)
{
    this->a0 = tmp.a0;
    this->a1 = tmp.a1;
    Trace::out("A-label: 1144 \n");
    return *this;
}

~A()
{
    Trace::out("A-label: 1155 \n");
}

A operator + (const A &tmp)
{
    A result;
    result.a0 = this->a0 + tmp.a0;
    result.a1 = this->a1 + tmp.a1;
    Trace::out("A-label: 1166 \n");
    return result;
}

// data
int a0;
int a1;
};
  
```

```

class B : public A
{
public:
B()
: b0(55)
{
    Trace::out("B-label: 2211 \n");
}

B(const B & tmp)
: b0(tmp.b0)
{
    Trace::out("B-label: 2222 \n");
}

B(int v0, int v1, int v2)
: A(v0,v1), b0(v2)
{
    Trace::out("B-label: 2233 \n");
}

B & operator = (const B &tmp)
{
    this->b0 = tmp.b0;
    // a is handled in base class
    Trace::out("B-label: 2244 \n");
    return *this;
}

~B()
{
    Trace::out("B-label: 2255 \n");
}

B operator + (const B &tmp)
{
    B result;
    result.b0 = this->b0 + tmp.b0;
    // a is handled in base class
    Trace::out("B-label: 2266 \n");
    return result;
}

B operator - (const B &tmp)
{
    Trace::out("B-label: 2277 \n");
    return B(this->a0 - tmp.a0,
            this->a1 - tmp.a1,
            this->b0 - tmp.b0);
}

// data
int b0;
};
  
```

Example Trace:

Code:

`B B9;`

Trace: 1111

2211

*As you walk through the code (Tracing),
list the labels in the order they are called.*

a) (1pt) What is the Trace of the following chunk of code:

`B B4(2, 4, 6);``B B5 = B4;`

Trace:

b) (1pt) What is the Trace of the following chunk of code:

`B B0;``B B1(3, 6, 9);``B0 = B1;`

Trace:

c) (2pts) What is the Trace of the following chunk of code:

`B *pB = new B(2,4,6);``delete pB;`

Trace:

d) (2pts) What is the Trace of the following chunk of code:

```
A *pA = new B(2,4,6);  
delete pA;
```

Trace:

e) (2pts) What is the Trace of the following chunk of code: (assume B1, B4 already constructed)

```
B B6 = B1 + B4;
```

Trace:

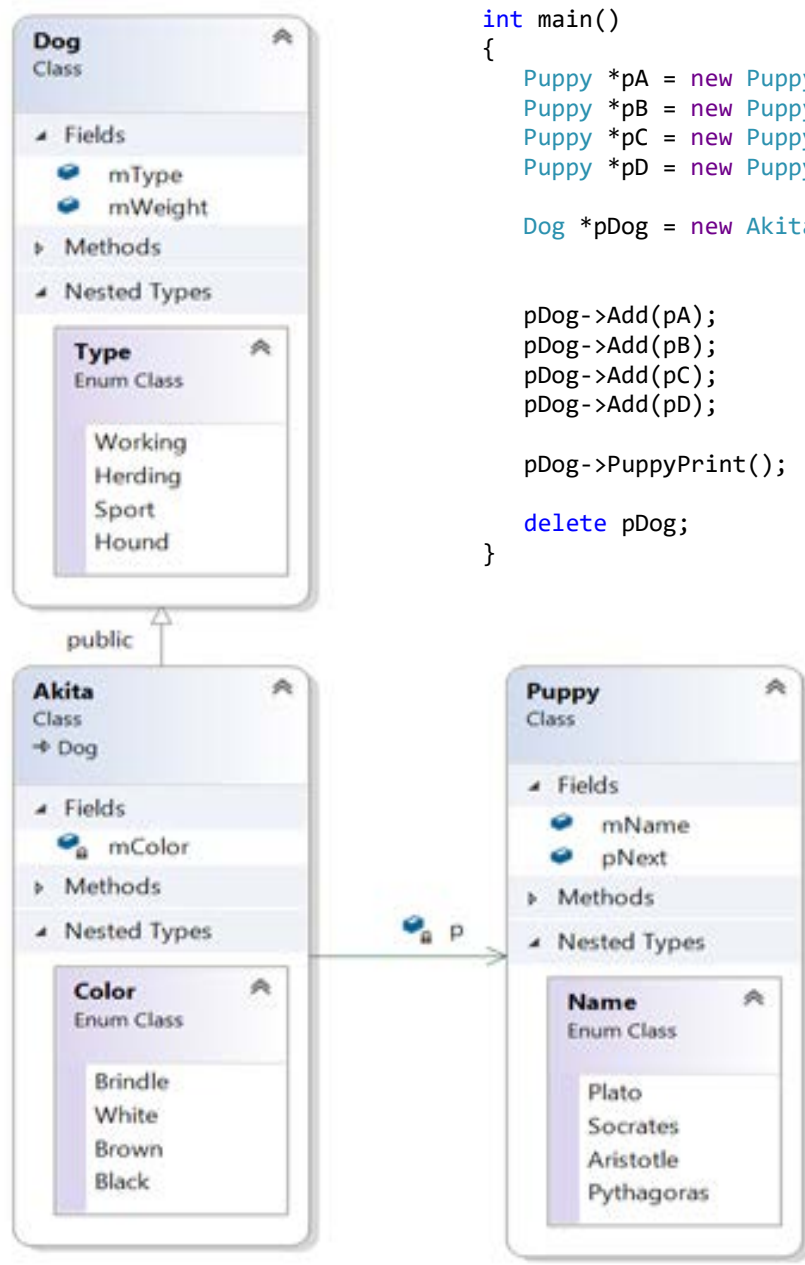
f) (2pts) What is the Trace of the following chunk of code: (assume B1, B4 already constructed)

```
B B7 = B1 - B4;
```

Trace:

Problem Y: Memory Leaks [code] (10 pts)

- Rework the CLASSES to prevent MEMORY LEAKS
 - Do not change anything in main()
- For small modifications to existing methods
 - Cross the method out and rewrite on next page
- For a small signature change (i.e. adding const) just overwriting existing method
 - Make sure it easy to see your addition



```

class Puppy
{
public:
    enum class Name
    {
        Plato,
        Socrates,
        Aristotle,
        Pythagoras
    };

    const char *stringName[4]
    {
        "Plato    ",
        "Socrates  ",
        "Aristotle ",
        "Pythagoras"
    };

public:
    Puppy(Name n)
    {
        this->mName = n;
        this->pNext = nullptr;
    }

    Puppy *pNext;
    Name  mName;
};

class Dog
{
public:
    enum class Type
    {
        Working,
        Herding,
        Sport,
        Hound
    };

    virtual void PuppyPrint() = 0;
    virtual void Add(Puppy *pPuppy) = 0;

public:
    Type mType;
    float mWeight;
};

```

```

class Akita : public Dog
{
public:
    enum class Color
    {
        Brindle,
        White,
        Brown,
        Black
    };

public:
    Akita(Color c, Type t, float weight)
    {
        this->mColor = c;
        this->mType = t;
        this->mWeight = weight;
        this->p = nullptr;
    }

    void Add(Puppy *pPuppy)
    {
        if (p != nullptr)
        {
            pPuppy->pNext = this->p;
        }
        this->p = pPuppy;
    }

    void PuppyPrint() override
    {
        Puppy *pTmp = this->p;
        while (pTmp != 0)
        {
            Trace::out("Name: %s\n",
                pTmp->stringName[(int)
                    pTmp->mName]);
            pTmp = pTmp->pNext;
        }
    }

private:
    Puppy *p;
    Color mColor;
};

```


Problem Z: Applying what you know [code] (hardest problem) (10 pts)

Refactor Work class to add a proxy function to compare the years of experience to get the desired output. *See test code below*

```
// -----
// Please REFACTOR Work class, feel free to add/delete/modify any method.
// Add any necessary Proxy structures/classes to accomplish the goal
// NOTE: you can change ANYTHING in this class (hint)
// -----

class Work
{
public:
    enum class Name
    {
        Ed,
        Sara
    };

public:
    Work(Name name, int yearsExperience)
    {
        this->mName = name;
        this->mYears = yearsExperience;
    }

    int GetYears()
    {
        return this->mYears;
    }

    const char *GetName()
    {
        return this->StringName[(int)this->mName];
    }

private:
    const char *StringName[2]
    {
        "Ed",
        "Sara"
    };

private:
    int mYears;
    Name mName;
};
```

```
// -----
// DO NOT CHANGE anything below this line, this is the test function, should work as is, leave it alone.
// -----

int main()
{
    Work A(Work::Name::Ed, 26);
    Work B(Work::Name::Sara, 2);

    // Ed - 26 years
    Trace::out("\n");
    Trace::out("% 5s --> % 3d years of experience \n", A.GetName(), A.GetYears());

    // Sara - 2 years
    Trace::out("% 5s --> % 3d years of experience \n", B.GetName(), B.GetYears());
    Trace::out("\n");

    // Who is better based on years?
    if ( A.GetYears() > B.GetYears() )
    {
        Trace::out("%s is a better programmer than %s \n", A.GetName(), B.GetName() );
    }
    else
    {
        Trace::out("%s is a better programmer than %s \n", B.GetName(), A.GetName());
    }
}

// -----
// DESIRED OUTPUT Refactor Work class and add proxy to get desired results
// -----

    Ed --> 26 years of experience
    Sara --> 2 years of experience

    Sara is a better programmer than Ed
```