## Assignment 2-4 MAX and MIN Value of Integer Data Types in Assembly Program

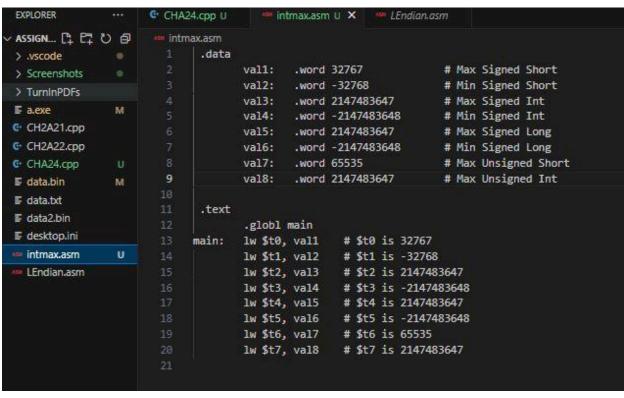
- 1. Make a program to show those limit numbers.
  - a. INT\_MAX got that + MIN
  - b. SHRT\_MAX got that + MIN
  - c. **USHRT\_MAX** got that, **no Minimum** because it's unassigned so the lowest will always be 0
  - d. **UINT\_MAX** got that, **no Minimum** for same reason above.
  - e. LONG\_MAX got that + MIN

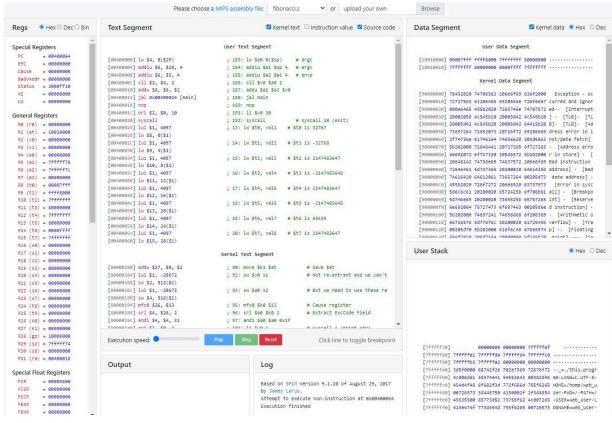
```
CHA24.cpp U
                                                                                                                                                                  D ~ 😩 🖸 🛱 🖽
 1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <climits>
3 #include <fstream>
4 using namespace std;
5 int main(){
6 ofstream ofs;
 > TurnInPDFs
 ■ a.exe
G CH2A21.cpp
€ CH2A22.cpp
                                          ofs.open("data.bin", ios::out | ios::binary);
 ■ data.bin M
                                        //short
short maxnum = SHRT_MAX;
short minnum = SHRT_MIN;
cout << "Smaxnum: " << maxnum << endl;
cout << "Sminnum: " << minnum << endl;
ofs.write((char*)&maxnum, sizeof(short));
ofs.write((char*)&minnum, sizeof(short));</pre>
 ■ data.txt

■ data2.bin
■ desktop.ini

Intmax.asm

LEndian.asm
                                           int maxint = INT_MAX;
int minint = INT_MIN;
                                           cout << "Imaxnum: " << maxint << endl;
cout << "Iminnum: " << minint << endl;</pre>
                                            ofs.write((char*)&maxint, sizeof(int));
                                            ofs.write((char*)&minint, sizeof(int));
                                            long maxlong = LONG_MAX;
                                            long minlong = LONG_MIN;
                                           cout << "Lmaxnum: " << maxlong << endl;
cout << "Lminnum: " << minlong << endl;
                                            ofs.write((char*)&maxlong, sizeof(long));
                                            ofs.write((char*)&minlong, sizeof(long));
                                            cout << "USmaxnum: " << maxunum << endl;</pre>
                                            ofs.write((char*)&maxunum, sizeof(short));
                                           unsigned int maxuint = INT_MAX;
cout << "UImaxnum: " << maxuint << endl;</pre>
                                            ofs.write((char*)&maxuint, sizeof(int));
                               PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS GITLENS
                                                                                                                                                   Imaxnum: 2147483647
                              PS C:\Users\Trezha\Documents\CS140 - Assembly and Comp Architecture\CS140\Assignment_2> g++ .\CHA24.cpp
PS C:\Users\Trezha\Documents\CS140 - Assembly and Comp Architecture\CS140\Assignment_2> ./a.exe
                               Smaxnum: 32767
                               Sminnum: -32768
                               Imaxnum: 2147483647
                               Iminnum: -2147483648
                               Lmaxnum: 2147483647
                              Lminnum: -2147483648
                              USmaxnum: 65535
                               UImaxnum: 2147483647
 TIMELINE
                               PS C:\Users\Trezha\Documents\CS140 - Assembly and Comp Architecture\CS140\Assignment_2>
```





## 2. Elaborate on the limit numbers based on 2's complement number systems

## a. Why 32767 for short type? Prove it.

A short consists of 16 bits. In a 2's complementary system, 1 bit is used for the sign while the remaining 15 bits are used for magnitude. Therefore the range of a short is **-2^15 to 2^15 -1**.

We can prove this using the same equation, 2^15 => 32768 -1 = 32767(00007fff) -2^15 = -32768(ffff8000)

For Unsigned Shorts, we won't include the negative range because the minimum for unsigned numbers are 0. So the range is only 0 to 2^15 -1.

## b. Elaborate on other limit numbers

Int's consists of 32 bits. So in a 2's complementary system, 1 bit is used for the sign while the remaining 31 bits are used for magnitude. Therefore the range of an int is -2^31 to 2^31 -1.

We can prove this using the equation 2^31= 2147483648 - 1 = 2147483647(7fffffff) -2^31= -2147483648(80000000)

Similar to the above question, Unsigned Ints minimum value is 0, so it's range is only from 0 to 2^31 -1.

For **Long data types**, they too hold 32 bits similar to the Int mentioned above, so because of this reason, **they have the same exact range as signed Int's**.

(Reminder that we're using the c++ macro's <climits> to define what the min and max values of long are, and from my end it outputs the same value as int (as seen in the first screenshot.))