



CS 33

Midterm

All answers must be written on the answer sheet (last page of the exam).

All work should be written directly on the exam, use the backs of pages if needed.

This is an open book, open notes quiz – but you cannot share books or notes. An ASCII table is on the second to last page if you need it.

I will follow the guidelines of the university in reporting academic misconduct – do not cheat.

NAME: _____

ID: _____

Problem 1: _____

Problem 2: _____

Problem 3: _____

Problem 4: _____

Total: _____

1. **C If You Can Solve This (28 points)**: The following problem assumes the following declarations:

```
int x = func();
int y = func2();
unsigned ux = (unsigned) x;
```

Where func() and func2() could return any arbitrary value.

For the following C expressions, circle either Y or N (but not both).

	Always True?	
a. $(x \gg 1) < 0 \Rightarrow ux > TMax$	Y	N
b. $((x > 0) \&\& (y > 0) \&\& ((x - y) < 0)) \Rightarrow ((y - x) > 0)$	Y	N
c. $((x \& 255) == 255) \Rightarrow$ $((x \ll 24) | (x \ll 16) | (x \ll 8) | x) == (\text{unsigned}) -1)$	Y	N
d. $((x * y) < 0) \Rightarrow ((x | y) < 0)$	Y	N

Note that UMax and TMax are as defined in class.

Note that “ \Rightarrow ” represents an *implication*. $A \Rightarrow B$ means that you assume A is true, and your answer should indicate whether B should be implied by A – i.e. given that A is true, is B always true?

2. **Complete Dis-Array (12 points)**: Evaluate the following statement:

$(\sim (4 | 3) + 2) \wedge 1$

What is the resulting value? **-5**

3. ***This Problem is a Pain in My Big Endian (30 points):***

Consider the following C declaration:

```
char * mysticarray[20];
```

This array is initialized by further C code, and then the following statement is executed:

```
printf("%s\n", mysticarray[9]);
```

Your job is to figure out what is printed by this printf statement. The next two pages contain everything you need to solve this problem. ***Fill in all blanks*** on the answer sheet for credit.

The array is a multilevel array – not nested – so it is an array of pointers. From gdb interaction below - the first level array starts at address 0x7fffffffed0. If my offset is 9 – that is 9*8 or 72 (decimal) offset from that base address. That is 0x7fffffffe218. That address contains pointer 0x4006ae. That pointer directs us to a string containing chars: 0x62 0x72 0x6f 0x6e 0x7a 0x65 0x00. In ASCII – this is "bronze".

Final answer: bronze

Here is some gdb interaction (on an x86-64 machine) which should prove useful – a breakpoint is set after the invocation of the function search:

```
(gdb) print &mysticarray
$1 = (char *(*)[20]) 0x7fffffffef1d0
```

```
(gdb) x/256bx 0x4006a0
0x4006a0: 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x4006a8: 0x62 0x72 0x61 0x73 0x73 0x00 0x62 0x72
0x4006b0: 0x6f 0x6e 0x7a 0x65 0x00 0x63 0x6f 0x70
0x4006b8: 0x70 0x65 0x72 0x00 0x69 0x72 0x6f 0x6e
0x4006c0: 0x00 0x6e 0x69 0x63 0x6b 0x65 0x6c 0x00
0x4006c8: 0x74 0x69 0x6e 0x00 0x61 0x6c 0x75 0x6d
0x4006d0: 0x69 0x6e 0x75 0x6d 0x00 0x73 0x69 0x6c
0x4006d8: 0x76 0x65 0x72 0x00 0x67 0x6f 0x6c 0x64
0x4006e0: 0x00 0x74 0x69 0x74 0x61 0x6e 0x69 0x75
0x4006e8: 0x6d 0x00 0x73 0x74 0x65 0x65 0x6c 0x00
0x4006f0: 0x70 0x6c 0x61 0x74 0x69 0x6e 0x75 0x6d
0x4006f8: 0x00 0x63 0x68 0x72 0x6f 0x6d 0x69 0x75
0x400700: 0x6d 0x00 0x76 0x61 0x6e 0x61 0x64 0x69
0x400708: 0x75 0x6d 0x00 0x70 0x61 0x6c 0x6c 0x61
0x400710: 0x64 0x69 0x75 0x6d 0x00 0x7a 0x69 0x6e
0x400718: 0x63 0x00 0x63 0x6f 0x62 0x61 0x6c 0x74
0x400720: 0x00 0x72 0x68 0x6f 0x64 0x69 0x75 0x6d
0x400728: 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x01 0x1b 0x03 0x3b
0x400730: 0x20 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x03 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400738: 0xd8 0xfd 0xff 0xff 0x3c 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400740: 0x84 0xfe 0xff 0xff 0x64 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400748: 0x94 0xfe 0xff 0xff 0x7c 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400750: 0x14 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400758: 0x01 0x7a 0x52 0x00 0x01 0x78 0x10 0x01
0x400760: 0x1b 0x0c 0x07 0x08 0x90 0x01 0x00 0x00
0x400768: 0x24 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x1c 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400770: 0x94 0xfd 0xff 0xff 0xa6 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400778: 0x00 0x41 0x0e 0x10 0x86 0x02 0x43 0x0d
0x400780: 0x06 0x5e 0x83 0x03 0x02 0x83 0x0c 0x07
0x400788: 0x08 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400790: 0x14 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x44 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400798: 0x18 0xfe 0xff 0xff 0x02 0x00 0x00 0x00
```

(gdb) x/256bx 0x7fffffffelld0

0x7fffffffelld0:	0xae	0x06	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld8:	0x1a	0x07	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld0:	0xe1	0x06	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld8:	0xd5	0x06	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld0:	0xc8	0x06	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld8:	0xd5	0x06	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld0:	0xea	0x06	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld8:	0xf9	0x06	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld0:	0x15	0x07	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld8:	0xae	0x06	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld0:	0x0b	0x07	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld8:	0x02	0x07	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld0:	0x0b	0x07	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld8:	0xd5	0x06	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld0:	0xc8	0x06	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld8:	0xc1	0x06	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld0:	0xcc	0x06	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld8:	0xa8	0x06	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld0:	0x1a	0x07	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld8:	0xea	0x06	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld0:	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x14	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld8:	0x20	0x04	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld0:	0x70	0xe3	0xff	0xff	0xff	0x7f	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld8:	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld0:	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld8:	0x1d	0xed	0x41	0x24	0x33	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld0:	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld8:	0x78	0xe3	0xff	0xff	0xff	0x7f	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld0:	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x01	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld8:	0x04	0x05	0x40	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld0:	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x7fffffffelld8:	0x55	0x0a	0xfa	0x42	0x2a	0xf0	0x7e	0x68

4. *Now That's a Switch (30 points)*: Consider the following code fragment:

```
short table[8][8];

short func0 (int i, int j, int a)
{
    switch(a){
        // CODE NOT SHOWN...
    }

    fprintf (stderr,"Lookup 0x%x\n", table[i][j]);

    return a;
}
```

The switch statement code is not shown above, but here the complete assembly code (x86-64) for function *func0*:

```
0000000000400544 <func0>:
400544: 55                push    %rbp
400545: 48 89 e5          mov     %rsp,%rbp
400548: 48 83 ec 10       sub     $0x10,%rsp
40054c: 89 7d fc          mov     %edi,-0x4(%rbp)
40054f: 89 75 f8          mov     %esi,-0x8(%rbp)
400552: 89 55 f4          mov     %edx,-0xc(%rbp)
400555: 8b 45 f4          mov     -0xc(%rbp),%eax
400558: 83 e8 64          sub     $0x64,%eax
40055b: 83 f8 06          cmp     $0x6,%eax
40055e: 77 34             ja      400594 <func0+0x50>
400560: 89 c0             mov     %eax,%eax
400562: 48 8b 04 c5 18 08 40 mov     0x400818(,%rax,8),%rax
400569: 00
40056a: ff e0            jmpq    *%rax
40056c: 83 45 fc 01       addl    $0x1,-0x4(%rbp)
400570: 83 45 f8 01       addl    $0x1,-0x8(%rbp)
400574: eb 2c            jmp     4005a2 <func0+0x5e>
400576: 83 45 fc 02       addl    $0x2,-0x4(%rbp)
40057a: 83 45 f8 02       addl    $0x2,-0x8(%rbp)
40057e: eb 22            jmp     4005a2 <func0+0x5e>
400580: 83 45 fc 01       addl    $0x1,-0x4(%rbp)
400584: 83 45 f8 02       addl    $0x2,-0x8(%rbp)
400588: eb 18            jmp     4005a2 <func0+0x5e>
40058a: 83 45 fc 02       addl    $0x2,-0x4(%rbp)
40058e: 83 45 f8 01       addl    $0x1,-0x8(%rbp)
400592: eb 0e            jmp     4005a2 <func0+0x5e>
400594: c7 45 fc 00 00 00 00 movl    $0x0,-0x4(%rbp)
```

```

40059b: c7 45 f8 00 00 00 00    movl    $0x0,-0x8(%rbp)
4005a2: 8b 55 fc                mov     -0x4(%rbp),%edx
4005a5: 8b 45 f8                mov     -0x8(%rbp),%eax
4005a8: 48 98                  cltq
4005aa: 48 63 d2              movslq  %edx,%rdx
4005ad: 48 c1 e2 03           shl     $0x3,%rdx
4005b1: 48 8d 04 02           lea     (%rdx,%rax,1),%rax
4005b5: 0f b7 84 00 60 0b 60   movzwl 0x600b60(%rax,%rax,1),%eax
4005bc: 00
4005bd: 0f bf d0              movswl  %ax,%edx
4005c0: b9 08 08 40 00        mov     $0x400808,%ecx
4005c5: 48 8b 05 74 05 20 00   mov     0x200574(%rip),%rax
4005cc: 48 89 ce              mov     %rcx,%rsi
4005cf: 48 89 c7              mov     %rax,%rdi
4005d2: b8 00 00 00 00        mov     $0x0,%eax
4005d7: e8 74 fe ff ff        callq   400450 <fprintf@plt>
4005dc: 8b 45 f4              mov     -0xc(%rbp),%eax
4005df: c9                    leaveq  %eax
4005e0: c3                    retq

```

The movzwl instruction at address 0x4005b5 sets the value of %eax to table[i][j]. This will ultimately be printed out by the fprintf() invocation at address 0x4005d7. At the time of the call to func0, the value of register rdx is 103 (in decimal). Here is some further interaction with gdb:

(gdb) x/104bx 0x400800

```

0x400800: 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400808: 0x4c 0x6f 0x6f 0x6b 0x75 0x70 0x20 0x30
0x400810: 0x78 0x25 0x68 0x78 0x0a 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400818: 0x6c 0x05 0x40 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400820: 0x94 0x05 0x40 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400828: 0x76 0x05 0x40 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400830: 0x80 0x05 0x40 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400838: 0x84 0x05 0x40 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400840: 0x94 0x05 0x40 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400848: 0x8a 0x05 0x40 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400850: 0x74 0x65 0x73 0x74 0x69 0x6e 0x67 0x20
0x400858: 0x20 0x25 0x68 0x69 0x0a 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x400860: 0x01 0x1b 0x03 0x3b 0x2c 0x00 0x00 0x00

```

(gdb) x/128b 0x600b60

```

0x600b60: 0x67 0x45 0xc6 0x23 0x69 0x98 0x73 0x48
0x600b68: 0x51 0xdc 0xff 0x5c 0x4a 0x94 0xec 0x58
0x600b70: 0x29 0x1f 0xcd 0x7c 0xba 0x58 0xab 0xd7
0x600b78: 0xf2 0x41 0xfb 0x1e 0xe3 0xa9 0x46 0xe1
0x600b80: 0x7c 0x00 0xc2 0x62 0x54 0x08 0xf8 0x27
0x600b88: 0x1b 0x23 0xe8 0xe9 0xe7 0xcd 0x8d 0x43
0x600b90: 0x76 0x0f 0x5a 0x25 0x2e 0xf9 0x63 0x72

```

0x600b98:	0x33	0xc2	0x9f	0xd7	0xc9	0xc4	0x9a	0x07
0x600ba0:	0x66	0xfb	0x32	0x5d	0x0d	0x50	0xb7	0xd7
0x600ba8:	0x31	0xba	0x58	0xe4	0xa3	0x30	0x5a	0xd9
0x600bb0:	0x25	0x61	0x5d	0x89	0x05	0xb1	0x17	0xa3
0x600bb8:	0x58	0xa8	0xe9	0x5a	0x5e	0x84	0xd4	0xa8
0x600bc0:	0xab	0xbd	0xb2	0x8c	0xcd	0xd0	0xc6	0xe0
0x600bc8:	0x9b	0x76	0xb4	0x9e	0x54	0x24	0x11	0x86
0x600bd0:	0x0e	0xc4	0x82	0x1d	0x74	0xf8	0x41	0x86
0x600bd8:	0x21	0xf5	0x3d	0xbd	0xdc	0x8d	0x87	0xf0

(some bolding and italics added above to help you search for specific hex values that may be useful)

In one invocation of func0, the value printed is:

Lookup 0x231b

What are the values of *i* and *j* *that are passed as parameters to func0*?

*If A==103, then the jump table setup code will subtract 100 from this, and then multiply 3 * 8 to offset the jump table. This would be address 0x400818 + 0x18 = 0x400830. In the jump table, that entry points to address 0x400580. If you look at that code, and trace back to the input params to the function, you will see it does i+=1 and j+=2.*

*So now with that in mind, let's go from the answer at the end – Lookup 0x231b. That answer is based off of the table, and is at address 0x600b88. The base address of the table is 0x600b60. So the displacement here is 0x28 or 40 in decimal. The displacement equation for a nested array is $i * C * K + j * K$. Here, $K=2$ (short) and $C=8$ (8 cols). So simplifying, we would have $i * 8 + j = 20$. There are multiple solutions of *i* and *j* that could work here – but let's take $i=2$ and $j=4$. If we now consider the impact of the switch statement ($i+=1$ and $j+=2$), that means the original values of *i* and *j* (upon entry to the function func0) would have been 1 and 2 respectively.*

ASCII Table

Dec	Hex	Name	Char	Ctrl-char	Dec	Hex	Char	Dec	Hex	Char	Dec	Hex	Char
0	0	Null	NUL	CTRL-@	32	20	Space	64	40	@	96	60	`
1	1	Start of heading	SOH	CTRL-A	33	21	!	65	41	A	97	61	a
2	2	Start of text	STX	CTRL-B	34	22	"	66	42	B	98	62	b
3	3	End of text	ETX	CTRL-C	35	23	#	67	43	C	99	63	c
4	4	End of xmit	EOT	CTRL-D	36	24	\$	68	44	D	100	64	d
5	5	Enquiry	ENQ	CTRL-E	37	25	%	69	45	E	101	65	e
6	6	Acknowledge	ACK	CTRL-F	38	26	&	70	46	F	102	66	f
7	7	Bell	BEL	CTRL-G	39	27	'	71	47	G	103	67	g
8	8	Backspace	BS	CTRL-H	40	28	(	72	48	H	104	68	h
9	9	Horizontal tab	HT	CTRL-I	41	29	)	73	49	I	105	69	i
10	0A	Line feed	LF	CTRL-J	42	2A	*	74	4A	J	106	6A	j
11	0B	Vertical tab	VT	CTRL-K	43	2B	+	75	4B	K	107	6B	k
12	0C	Form feed	FF	CTRL-L	44	2C	,	76	4C	L	108	6C	l
13	0D	Carriage feed	CR	CTRL-M	45	2D	-	77	4D	M	109	6D	m
14	0E	Shift out	SO	CTRL-N	46	2E	.	78	4E	N	110	6E	n
15	0F	Shift in	SI	CTRL-O	47	2F	/	79	4F	O	111	6F	o
16	10	Data line escape	DLE	CTRL-P	48	30	0	80	50	P	112	70	p
17	11	Device control 1	DC1	CTRL-Q	49	31	1	81	51	Q	113	71	q
18	12	Device control 2	DC2	CTRL-R	50	32	2	82	52	R	114	72	r
19	13	Device control 3	DC3	CTRL-S	51	33	3	83	53	S	115	73	s
20	14	Device control 4	DC4	CTRL-T	52	34	4	84	54	T	116	74	t
21	15	Neg acknowledge	NAK	CTRL-U	53	35	5	85	55	U	117	75	u
22	16	Synchronous idle	SYN	CTRL-V	54	36	6	86	56	V	118	76	v
23	17	End of xmit block	ETB	CTRL-W	55	37	7	87	57	W	119	77	w
24	18	Cancel	CAN	CTRL-X	56	38	8	88	58	X	120	78	x
25	19	End of medium	EM	CTRL-Y	57	39	9	89	59	Y	121	79	y
26	1A	Substitute	SUB	CTRL-Z	58	3A	:	90	5A	Z	122	7A	z
27	1B	Escape	ESC	CTRL-[	59	3B	;	91	5B	[	123	7B	{
28	1C	File separator	FS	CTRL-\	60	3C	<	92	5C	\	124	7C	|
29	1D	Group separator	GS	CTRL-]	61	3D	=	93	5D	]	125	7D	}
30	1E	Record separator	RS	CTRL-^	62	3E	>	94	5E	^	126	7E	~
31	1F	Unit separator	US	CTRL-`	63	3F	?	95	5F	_	127	7F	DEL

Answer Sheet

Name: _____

1. Circle the correct responses:

Y N

Y N

Y N

Y N

2. Resulting value: _____

3. Fill in all blanks below:

What is the starting address of the string at `mysticarray[9]`: _____

The string printed by the `printf` statement: _____

4. Fill in all blanks below:

What value is written to `%rax` by the instruction at address `0x4005b5`? _____

The value of `%rax` at the execution of the `jmpq` at address `0x40056a`: _____

The value of `i`: _____ and `j`: _____ at the invocation of the `func0` function.