

CS 367-001/003, Fall 2016  
Data Lab: Manipulating Bits  
Due: Sunday, September 18, 11:59PM

## 1 Introduction

The purpose of this assignment is to become more familiar with bit-level representations of integers and floating point numbers. You'll do this by solving a series of programming "puzzles." Many of these puzzles are quite artificial, but you'll find yourself thinking much more about bits in working your way through them.

## 2 Logistics

This is an individual project. All handins are electronic. Clarifications and corrections will be posted on piazza.

## 3 Handout Instructions

**Find and download the `datalab-handout.tar` file on Piazza under our course resources page.**

Start by copying `datalab-handout.tar` to a (protected) directory on zeus in which you plan to do your work. Then give the command

```
unix> tar xvf datalab-handout.tar.
```

This will cause a number of files to be unpacked in the directory. The only file you will be modifying and turning in is `bits.c`.

The `bits.c` file contains a skeleton for each of the programming puzzles. Your assignment is to complete each function skeleton using only *straightline* code for the integer puzzles (i.e., no loops or conditionals) and a limited number of C arithmetic and logical operators. Specifically, you are *only* allowed to use the following eight operators:

```
! ~ & ^ | + << >>
```

A few of the functions further restrict this list. Also, you are not allowed to use any constants longer than 8 bits. See the comments in `bits.c` for detailed rules and a discussion of the desired coding style.

## 4 Evaluation

Your score will be computed based on the following distribution:

- 70 Correctness points, using `btest` (using the ratings as weightings).
- 20 Performance points (obeying the operator limit).
- 10 Style points (commenting, formatting, following submission instructions).

## Autograding your work

We have included some autograding tools in the handout directory — `btest`, `dlc`, and `driver.pl` — to help you check the correctness of your work.

- **`btest`:** This program checks the functional correctness of the functions in `bits.c`. To build and use it, type the following two commands:

```
unix> make  
unix> ./btest
```

Notice that you must rebuild `btest` each time you modify your `bits.c` file.

You'll find it helpful to work through the functions one at a time, testing each one as you go. You can use the `-f` flag to instruct `btest` to test only a single function:

```
unix> ./btest -f bitAnd
```

You can feed it specific function arguments using the option flags `-1`, `-2`, and `-3`:

```
unix> ./btest -f bitAnd -1 7 -2 0xf
```

Check the file `README` for documentation on running the `btest` program.

- **`dlc`:** This is a modified version of an ANSI C compiler from the MIT CILK group that you can use to check for compliance with the coding rules for each puzzle. The typical usage is:

```
unix> ./dlc bits.c
```

The program runs silently unless it detects a problem, such as an illegal operator, too many operators, or non-straightline code in the integer puzzles. Running with the `-e` switch:

```
unix> ./dlc -e bits.c
```

causes `dlc` to print counts of the number of operators used by each function. Type `./dlc -help` for a list of command line options.

- **driver.pl:** This is a driver program that uses `btest` and `dlc` to compute the correctness and performance points for your solution. It takes no arguments:

```
unix> ./driver.pl
```

Your instructors will use `driver.pl` to evaluate your solution.

## 5 Handin Instructions

Turn in your `bits.c` file on Blackboard when you are done.

## 6 Advice

- Don't include the `<stdio.h>` header file in your `bits.c` file, as it confuses `dlc` and results in some non-intuitive error messages. You will still be able to use `printf` in your `bits.c` file for debugging without including the `<stdio.h>` header, although `gcc` will print a warning that you can ignore.
- The `dlc` program enforces a stricter form of C declarations than is the case for C++ or that is enforced by `gcc`. In particular, any declaration must appear in a block (what you enclose in curly braces) before any statement that is not a declaration. For example, it will complain about the following code:

```
int foo(int x)
{
    int a = x;
    a *= 3;      /* Statement that is not a declaration */
    int b = a;   /* ERROR: Declaration not allowed here */
}
```