计算机系统基础 实验报告

Lab 1



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一: 实验内容

同学们需要解出若干程序谜题,编写代码并通过正确性测试,最后提交代码和报告。希望同学们多加思考,在解题过程中能学到的远不止二进制本身,还能加深对位运算的理解,以及学到一些算法知识。

二: 实验结果

./dlc -e bits.c 运行结果:

```
qzdc@LAPTOP-II37PGUL:/mnt/d/my_project/ICS/datalab-handout$ ./dlc -e bits.c
dlc:bits.c:150:bitNor: 3 operators
dlc:bits.c:161:tmax: 2 operators
dlc:bits.c:176:isTmin: 6 operators
dlc:bits.c:187:minusOne: 1 operators
dlc:bits.c:201:absVal: 5 operators
dlc:bits.c:215:leastBitPos: 3 operators
dlc:bits.c:239:byteSwap: 18 operators
dlc:bits.c:256:logicalShift: 7 operators
dlc:bits.c:271:isLessOrEqual: 12 operators
dlc:bits.c:285:multFiveEighths: 8 operators
dlc:bits.c:326:bitCount: 36 operators
dlc:bits.c:359:greatestBitPos: 39 operators
dlc:bits.c:371:bang: 6 operators
dlc:bits.c:415:bitReverse: 39 operators
dlc:bits.c:475:mod3: 78 operators
dlc:bits.c:497:float_neg: 7 operators
dlc:bits.c:536:float_i2f: 29 operators
dlc:bits.c:560:float_twice: 11 operators
qzdc@LAPTOP-II37PGUL:/mnt/d/my_project/ICS/datalab-handout$
```

./btest 运行结果:

```
qzdc@LAPTOP-II37PGUL:/mnt/d/my_project/ICS/datalab-handout$ ./btest
        Rating Errors Function
                0
                        bitNor
        1
                0
                        tmax
                0
                        isTmin
                0
                        minus0ne
                0
                        absVal
                0
                        leastBitPos
                        byteSwap
                        logicalShift
                0
                        isLessOrEqual
                0
                        multFiveEighths
                0
                        bitCount
                        greatestBitPos
       4
                0
                0
                        bang
 4
                0
       4
                        bitReverse
 4
                0
                        mod3
 2
                        float_neg
                0
                0
                        float i2f
                0
                        float_twice
Total points: 49/49
qzdc@LAPTOP-II37PGUL:/mnt/d/my_project/ICS/datalab-handout$
```

三:实验内容

1. bitNor: 根据公式可以得到:

```
int bitNor(int x, int y)
{
    return (~x) & (~y);
}
```

2. tmax: 将 1 右移 31 位可得到:

```
int tmax(void)
{
    return ~(0x1 << 31);
}</pre>
```

3. isTmin: 最大的数取反加一是自己,同时排除也有这个性质的 0:

```
int isTmin(int x)
{
  int y = x;
  x = ((~x + 1) ^ y);
  y = (!y);
  return !(x + y);
}
```

4. minus0ne: 返回负一,即0的反码:

```
int minusOne(void)
{
   return ~(0x0);
}
```

5. absVal: 先判断正负,正数右移 31 得 0x0,负数得 0xfffffffff,记为有,然后原数异或 y 在减去 y,得到绝对值:

```
int absVal(int x)
{
  int y = x >> 31;
  return (y ^ x) + (~y + 1);
}
```

6. leastBitpos: 假设最右一个 1 的位置是 a, a 以右全为 0, 取反后 a 为 0, 以右全为 1. 再加一个 1, a 为 1, 以右变为 0. 再与自己,将除了最右的 1, 其它都置为 0:

```
int leastBitPos(int x)
{
    return x & (~x + 1);
}
```

7. byteSwap:将 m 和 n 都乘以 8,再将 0xff 左移 m 和 n 位,取得需要换的字节,然后通过右移左移交换 mm 和 nn 取得的字节,再把原来的数这两字节置为 0,再或上 mm 和 nn,完成交换:

```
int byteSwap(int x, int n, int m)
{
  int nn, mm, xn, xm;
  int n_ = n << 3, m_ = m << 3;
  nn = 0x0000000ff << n_;
  mm = 0x0000000ff << m_;
  xn = x & nn;
  xm = x & mm;
  xn = (xn >> n_ << m_) & mm;
  xm = (xm >> m_ << n_) & nn;
  x = (x & (~nn)) & (~mm);
  x = (x | xn) | xm;
  return x;
}</pre>
```

8. logicalShift: 先获得符号位,只取 lbit,然后左移 31 位,再右 移 n-1 位,记为 tool,再异或 x,如果某位为 1 就取反,为 0 就不变:

```
int logicalShift(int x, int n)
{
  int tool, sign;
  sign = (x >> 31) & 0x1;
  tool = (sign << 31) >> n << 1;
  x = x >> n;
  x = x ^ tool;
  return x;
}
```

9. isLessOrEqual: 先比较符号位 sign, 再看相减之后的符号位 cmp, 然后返回 sign 或 cmp:

```
int isLessOrEqual(int x, int y)
{
  int sign, cmp;
  sign = (x >> 31) & (!(y >> 31)) & 0x1;
  cmp = !(((y + (~x + 1)) >> 31) & 0x1);
  return sign | cmp;
}
```

10. mulFiveEighrhs: 5/8 拆成 1/8 和 1/2, 右移后相加, 然后判断是 否忽略了进位, 进行修正:

```
int multFiveEighths(int x)
{
  int rem = ((x >> 2) & 0x1) & ((x & 0x1));
  return (x >> 3) + (x >> 1) + rem;
}
```

11. bitCount: 先 2 位 2 位加, 再 4 位 4 位加, 再 8 位 8 位加, 再 16 位 16 位加, 得到结果:

```
int bitCount(int x)
 int tool, t1, t2;
 tool = (0x55 << 8) \mid 0x55;
 tool = (tool << 16) | tool;
 t1 = x \& tool;
 t2 = (x >> 1) \& tool;
 x = t1 + t2;
 tool = (0x33 << 8) \mid 0x33;
 tool = (tool << 16) | tool;
 t1 = x \& tool;
 t2 = (x \gg 2) \& tool;
 x = t1 + t2;
 tool = (0xf) | (0xf << 8);
 tool = tool | (tool << 16);
 t1 = x \& tool;
 t2 = (x >> 4) \& tool;
 x = t1 + t2;
 tool = (0xff) | (0xff << 16);
 t1 = x \& tool;
 t2 = (x >> 8) \& tool;
 x = t1 + t2;
 tool = (0xff) | (0xff << 8);
 t1 = x \& tool;
 t2 = (x >> 16) \& tool;
 x = t1 + t2;
  return x;
```

12. greatestBitPos: 先判断再左边 16 位还是右边 16 位出现第一个 1, 再判断是这 16 位的左 8 位还是后 8 位,然后是左 4 位还是右 4 位,然后是左 2 位还是右 2 位,然后判断具体哪一位。因为当 1 第一次再左边出现时,与上 1 不为零,再两次取反,就可以得到 1,来判断是左还是右。

```
int greatestBitPos(int x)
{
   int tool, pos;
   tool = (~0) << 16;
   pos = 0;
   pos = !!(x & tool) << 4;

   tool = (~0) << (pos + 8);
   pos = pos + (!!(x & tool) << 3);

   tool = (~0) << (pos + 4);
   pos = pos + (!!(x & tool) << 2);

   tool = (~0) << (pos + 2);
   pos = pos + (!!(x & tool) << 1);

   tool = (~0) << (pos + 1);
   pos = pos + (!!(x & tool));

   pos = (1 << pos) & x;

   return pos;
}</pre>
```

13. bang: 利用 0=-0=+0 的性质, 当一个数及其取反加一后都是 0, 那么就返回 1, 其他情况返回 0:

```
int bang(int x)
{
    return ((~(x | (~x + 1))) >> 31) & 0x1;
}
```

14. bitReverse: 先 2 位 2 位交换,再 4 位 4 位交换,再 8 位 8 位, 16 位 16 位,得到结果。用 4 位 4 位交换的工具变量 too12 生成 2 位 2 位交换的工具变量 too11,以优化至 40 步以内。

```
int bitReverse(int x)
  int tool, x1, x2;
  int tool1, tool2;
  tool2 = (0x33 << 8) \mid 0x33;
 tool2 = (tool2 << 16) | tool2;
 tool1 = tool2 ^ (tool2 << 1);
 x1 = (x >> 1) \& tool1;
 x2 = (x \& tool1) << 1;
 x = x1 \mid x2;
 x1 = (x >> 2) \& tool2;
 x2 = (x \& tool2) << 2;
  x = x1 \mid x2;
 tool = (0xf << 8) | 0xf;
 tool = (tool << 16) | tool;
 x1 = (x >> 4) \& tool;
 x2 = (x \& tool) << 4;
 x = x1 \mid x2;
  tool = 0xff << 16 | 0xff;
 x1 = (x >> 8) \& tool;
 x2 = (x \& tool) << 8;
  x = x1 \mid x2;
 tool = 0xff << 8 | 0xff;
 x1 = (x >> 16) \& tool;
  x2 = (x \& tool) << 16;
  x = x1 \mid x2;
  return x;
```

15. mod3: 先求绝对值,将 x 每 2 位分为一组,与 3 得到余数,求和 更新 x,然后多次反复此操作,直至 x 只有 2 位。然后用数字逻辑的方法得到余数,再相或得到最后结果,最后还原结果的符号:

```
int mod3(int x)
  int a0, a1, a2, a3, a4, a5, a6, a7, a8, a9,
      a10, a11, a12, a13, a14, a15, sign, x1, x2;
 sign = x \gg 31;
 x = (x ^ sign) + (\sim sign + 1);
 a0 = x \& 0x3;
 a1 = (x >> 2) & 0x3;
 a2 = (x >> 4) \& 0x3;
 a3 = (x >> 6) \& 0x3;
 a4 = (x >> 8) & 0x3;
 a5 = (x >> 10) \& 0x3;
 a6 = (x >> 12) \& 0x3;
 a7 = (x >> 14) \& 0x3;
 a8 = (x >> 16) \& 0x3;
 a9 = (x >> 18) \& 0x3;
 a10 = (x >> 20) \& 0x3;
 a11 = (x >> 22) \& 0x3;
 a12 = (x >> 24) \& 0x3;
 a13 = (x >> 26) \& 0x3;
 a14 = (x >> 28) \& 0x3;
 a15 = (x >> 30) \& 0x3;
 x = a0 + a1 + a2 + a3 + a4 + a5 + a6 +
      a7 + a8 + a9 + a10 + a11 + a12 + a13 + a14 + a15;
 a0 = x \& 0x3;
 a1 = (x >> 2) & 0x3;
 a2 = (x >> 4) \& 0x3;
  /// a3=(x>>6)\&0x3;
```

```
/// a3=(x>>6)&0x3;

x = a0 + a1 + a2;

a0 = x & 0x3;

a1 = (x >> 2) & 0x3;

x = a0 + a1;

a0 = x & 0x3;

a1 = (x >> 2) & 0x3;

x = a0 + a1;

a1 = x >> 1;

a2 = x & 0x1;

x1 = a1 & (~a2);

x2 = a2 & (~a1);

x = (x1 << 1) | x2;

x = (x ^ sign) + (~sign + 1);

return x;

}
```

16. float_neg: 先取 x 的非符号位, 然后判断是否是非正常情况下的 NaN, 如果是就直接返回, 否则对其首字母取反并返回:

```
unsigned float_neg(unsigned uf)
{
  int a, b, x;
  x = uf & 0x7fffffff;
  a = !((x >> 23) ^ 0xff);
  b = x & 0x7ffffff;
  if (a && b)
    return uf;
  return uf ^ (0x80000000);
}
```

17. float_i2f: 先保存符号位, 然后判断是否取反加一。如果 x=0, 直接返回 0, 如果 x=0x80000000, 返回 0xcf000000。然后从左数第二位开始向右遍历,直到遇见第一个 1, 保存其位置并记录数据

长度。然后由长度加上 bias 得到指数位的数据,再操作原始数据对齐数据位。然后判断是否需要进位,当小数部分大于 5 时或小数部分等于 5 且尾数为 1 则进位:

```
unsigned float i2f(int x)
  int t = 0x40000000, len = 31, sign, pow, num, f, judge;
  if (!x)
   return 0;
  if (x == 0x80000000)
   return 0xcf000000;
  sign = x & 0x800000000;
  if (sign)
    X = (\sim X) + 1;
  while (!(x \& t))
    t = t \gg 1;
    len = len - 1;
  pow = (len + 126);
  if (len >= 24)
    num = (x \gg (len - 24)) \& 0x7FFFFF;
    judge = (x << (31 - len)) & 0x7f;
    if ((judge > 0x40) || (judge == 0x40 && ((num & 0x1))))
      num++;
  else
    num = (x << (24 - len)) & 0x7FFFFF;
  pow = pow << 23;
  f = (sign \mid pow) + num;
  return f;
```

18. float_twice:分别取得 uf 的符号位和指数位。然后如果 uf 为 0,直接返回 uf,如果 uf 的指数位全为 0 时,直接返回原数乘以二与符号位,如果 uf 指数位全为 1,则直接返回 uf。当正常情况下,

就返回原数的指数位+1的数代表乘以2:

```
unsigned float_twice(unsigned uf)
{
  int pow, sign;
  sign = uf & 0x800000000;
  pow = (uf & 0x7f800000) >> 23;
  if (!(uf & 0x7fffffff))
      return uf;
  if (!pow)
      return sign | (uf << 1);
  if (pow == 0xff)
      return uf;
  return uf;
  return uf;
  return uf;
  return uf + (0x1 << 23);
}</pre>
```