Full Name:
A-number:

# ECE 5720, Fall 2020

## **Take Home 2**

Due: October 1, 2020 (3:00 PM)

#### **Instructions:**

- Write your A-number on top of every sheet.
- Make sure that your exam is not missing any sheets, then write your full name on the front.
- The exam has a maximum score of 20 points. You must show your steps clearly to get any credit. Good luck!

1 (10):	
2 (10):	
TOTAL (20):	

### Problem 1. (10 points):

Consider the source code below, where M and N are constants declared with #define.

```
int mat1[M][N];
int mat2[N][M];

void copy_element(int i, int j)
{
   mat2[i][j] = mat1[j][i];
}
```

A. Suppose the above code generates the following assembly code:

```
copy_element:
       movslq %esi, %rsi
       movslq %edi, %rdi
       leaq (%rsi,%rsi,2), %rdx
             %rdi, %rax
       movq
       salq $4, %rax
       leaq (%rsi,%rdx,4), %rdx
       addq %rdi, %rax
             %rsi, %rax
       addq
       leaq (%rdx,%rdi), %rdi
            mat1(,%rdi,4), %edx
       movl
       movl
             %edx, mat2(,%rax,4)
       ret
```

What are the values of M and N?

M =

N =

## **Problem 2. Structs and Arrays (10 points)**

You are given the following C program run on a 64-bit x86-64 (little endian) processor:

```
struct diddle {
   int x;
   struct diddle *y;
  int z;
  char c[3];
 };
int main(void) {
   struct diddle d;
  d.x = 0xdeadbeef;
  d.y = &d;
  d.z = d.x >> 16;
  d.c[0] = 0x12;
  d.c[1] = 0x34;
  d.c[2] = 0x56;
  return 0;
 }
```

a. Below is a view of the stack. Suppose we have just reached the return statement and assume d is placed at address **0x7fffffffac0**. Please fill in the bytes on the stack in hex (you may omit the 0x prefix).

Address	+0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7
0x7fffffffac0								
0x7fffffffac8								
0x7ffffffffad0								
0x7fffffffad8								

c. What is the total size of this struct in bytes?

d. Is there a reordering of the fields in diddle that would reduce its total size? If so, what is it?