Computer Science
C.Sc. 342

Quiz No.2 To be performed

5:00-6:15 PM on March 23, 2022

Submit by 6:15 PM 03/23/2022on Slack to Instructor **Please write your Last Name on every page:**

NO CORRECTIONS ARE ALLOWED IN ANSWER CELLS!!!!!

You may use the back page for computations.
Please answer all questions. **Not all questions are of equal difficulty.**

Please review the entire quiz first and then budget your time carefully.

Please hand write and sign statements affirming that you will not cheat:

"I will neither give nor receive unauthorized assistance on this exam. I will use only one computing device to perform this test"

Please hand write and sign here: 

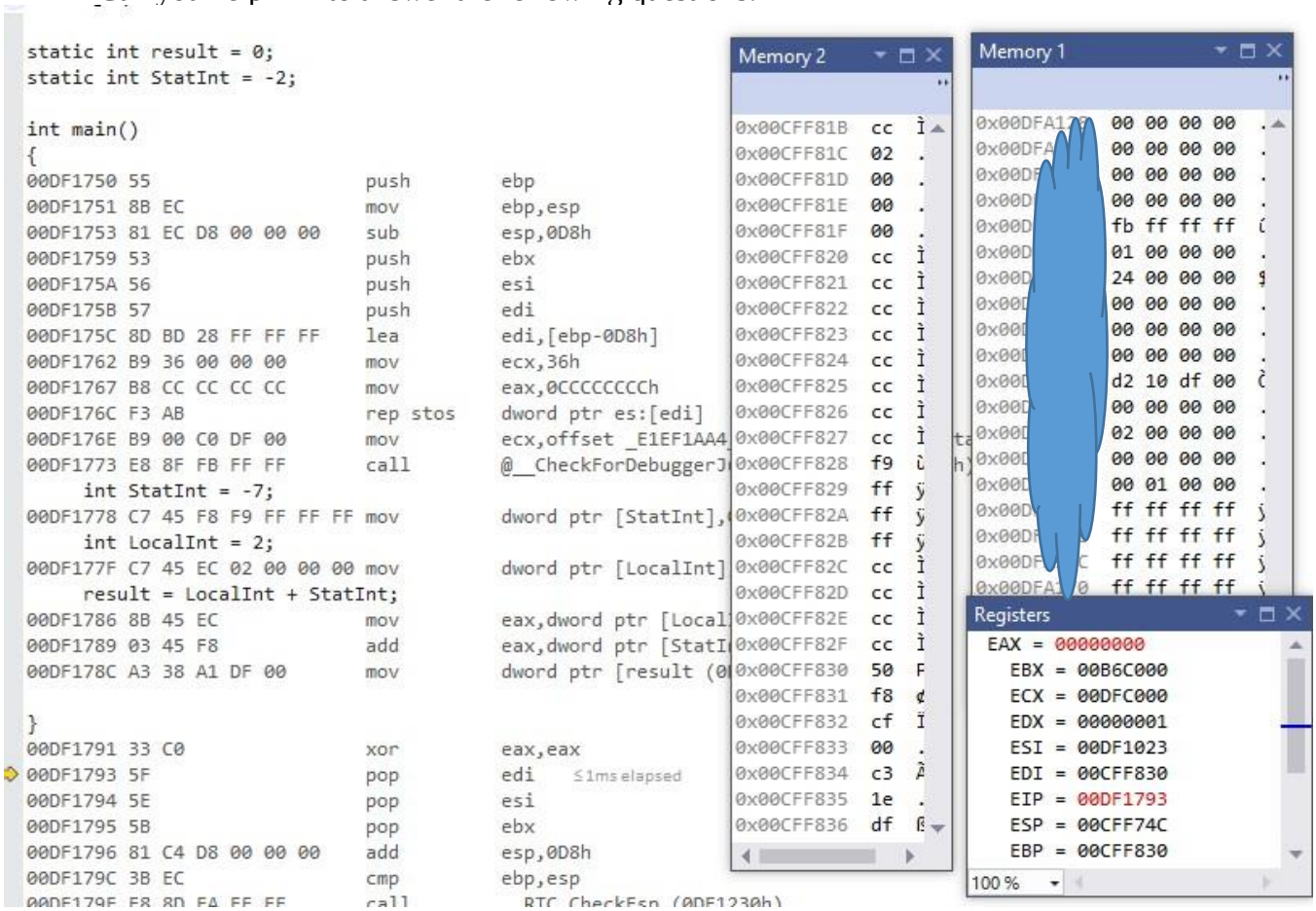
This quiz has 6 pages.

Question	Your Grade	Max Grade
1.1		5
1.2		10
1.3		10
1.4		10
2.1.1		15
2.1.2		15
2.1.3		15
2.2.1		5
2.2.2		5
2.2.3		5
2.3		5

Total: 100

Question 1.

A student, while debugging his program, unintentionally displayed partially corrupted DISSASSEMBLY windows in MS Visual Studio Debug environment.
He was able to display correctly Register window, and two Memory windows.
His task was to determine addresses of variables in the expression
result = LocalInt + StatInt in Memory at the instance of the snapshot.
He is not allowed to restart the debug session.
Can you help him to answer the following questions:



1.1 [5 points] What is the address of the instruction that will be executed next instance?

ANSWER: This is shown on the EIP register. If we look closely at EIP register, it shown that the address is 0x00DF1793.

1.2 [10 points] Can you determine the address of variable **StatInt** in the expression? **YES or NO.**
*Please circle around your answer***. IF** *No is your answer, then go to the next question*
ELSE *Please compute the address of variable* ***StatInt*** *in memory , and determine the value of variable StatInt you can read from memory:*
Address of ***StatInt*** *is ……. Value of* ***StatInt*** *in memory is Please justify your answers.*

ANSWER:
The address of the variable StatInt is 0x00CFF828.
Reason: The value of -7 in hexadecimal is FFF9, therefore, we can see in the memory windows 2 that the value of F9 FF FF is at address 0x00CFF828.

1.3 [10points] Can you determine the address of variable **LocalInt** in the expression? **YES or NO.**
*Please circle around your answer***. IF** *No is your answer, then go to the next question*
ELSE *Please compute the address of variable* ***LocalInt*** *in memory , and determine the value of variable* ***LocalInt*** *you can read from memory:*
Address of ***LocalInt*** *is …….*
Value of ***LocalInt*** *in memory is….*
Please justify your answers.

ANSWER:
The memory address is 0x00CFF81C
Reason: If we look at the memory window 2, it holds the value of 2 in hexadecimal.

1.4 [10 points] Can you determine the address of variable **result** in the expression? **YES or NO.**
*Please circle around your answer***. IF** *No is your answer, then go to the next question*
ELSE *Please compute the address of variable* **result** *in memory , and determine the value of variable* **result** *you can read from memory:*
Address of **result** *is ……. Value of* **result** *in memory is Please justify your answers.*

ANSWER:
The memory address is 0x00DFA138.
Reason: If we look at the memory window 1, it holds value of -5 in hexadecimal.

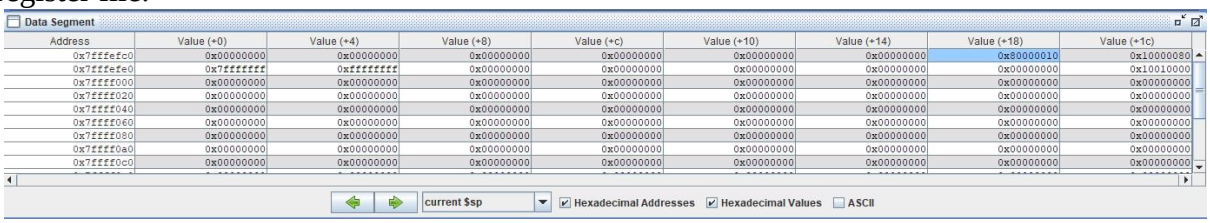
Question 2.

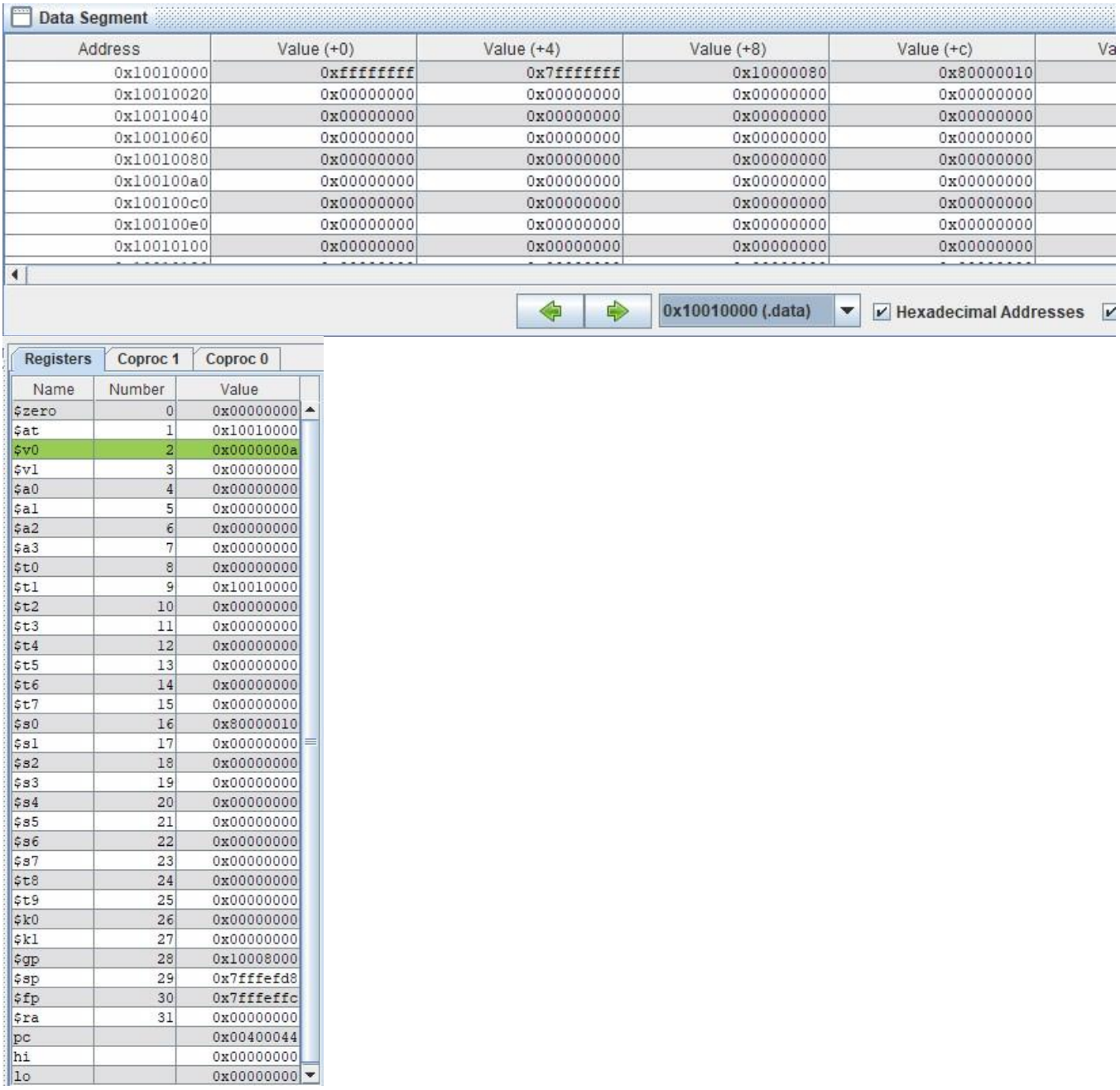
A student wrote MIPS assembly program and executed it in MARS simulator.

```
    .data
array1:  .word          -1,0x7fffffff,0x10000080,0x80000010
.text
```

```
main:
        la $t1,array1
# create Frame pointer

        add $fp,$zero,$sp
  #Store the address of the first element on stack  using frame pointer
        sw $t1,0($fp) #allocate memory on Stack for 6
  integers
   addi $sp,$sp,-24
  #load      FIRST element from array1[0] to register $s0
        lw  $s0,0($t1)
  # push $s0 (NO PUSH!)i.e. store  register $s0 on #top of the stack
        sw  $s0,0($sp)
  #load      SECOND element from array1[1] to register $s0
   lw  $s0,4($t1)  #create new top of the stack          addi $sp,$sp,-4
        sw  $s0,0($sp)
            #
   #load third element from array1[2] to register  $s0          lw
  $s0,8($t1)  #create new top of the stack

        addi      $sp,$sp,-4
  sw  $s0,0(sp)

   #load forth element from array1[3] to register  $s0
        lw  $s0,12($t1)
 #create new top of the stack
addi  $sp,$sp,-4          sw
$s0,0($sp)
```

After execution of the program in MARS simulator, he displayed the following memory windows and register file:





Data Segment

Address	Value (+0)	Value (+4)	Value (+8)	Value (+c)	Va
0x10010000	0xffffffff	0x7fffffff	0x10000080	0x80000010	
0x10010020	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	
0x10010040	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	
0x10010060	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	
0x10010080	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	
0x100100a0	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	
0x100100c0	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	
0x100100e0	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	
0x10010100	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	

0x10010000 (.data) Hexadecimal Addresses

Registers Coproc 1 Coproc 0

Name	Number	Value
$zero	0	0x00000000
$at	1	0x10010000
$v0	2	0x0000000a
$v1	3	0x00000000
$a0	4	0x00000000
$a1	5	0x00000000
$a2	6	0x00000000
$a3	7	0x00000000
$t0	8	0x00000000
$t1	9	0x10010000
$t2	10	0x00000000
$t3	11	0x00000000
$t4	12	0x00000000
$t5	13	0x00000000
$t6	14	0x00000000
$t7	15	0x00000000
$s0	16	0x80000010
$s1	17	0x00000000
$s2	18	0x00000000
$s3	19	0x00000000
$s4	20	0x00000000
$s5	21	0x00000000
$s6	22	0x00000000
$s7	23	0x00000000
$t8	24	0x00000000
$t9	25	0x00000000
$k0	26	0x00000000
$k1	27	0x00000000
$gp	28	0x10008000
$sp	29	0x7fffefd8
$fp	30	0x7fffeffc
$ra	31	0x00000000
pc		0x00400044
hi		0x00000000
lo		0x00000000

Figure 2. Register file and memory windows in MARS simulator.

Based on the information displayed in **Figure 2.** memory windows and register file above, please answer the following questions

2.1.1 [15 points] What is the address of an integer that was **first** pushed on to stack?

ANSWER:

The address of an integer that was first pushed on to stack is 0x7fffefc4.

2.1.2 [15 points] What is the value in Hex and signed decimal of an integer that was **first** pushed on to stack?

ANSWER:
The value in hex of the integer is 0xffffffff. This is in signed decimal the equivalent of -1.

2.1.3 [15 points] What is the offset from FRAME POINTER to an integer that was **first** pushed on to stack?

ANSWER:
The offset from FRAME POINTER to an integer that was **first** pushed on to stack is the same as the frame pointer.
This means, 0x7FFFEFFC – 0x7FFFEFE4 = 0x18

2.2.1 [5 points] What is the address of an integer that was **Last** pushed on to stack?

ANSWER:
The address of the last value pushed on the stack is 0x7fffefc0 + 0x18 offset. This equals to 0x7fffeffdc.
Therefore, the address of the last value on pushed on stack is 0x7fffeffdc.

2.2.2 [5 points] What is the value in Hex and signed decimal of an integer that was **Last** pushed on to stack?

ANSWER:
The hex value of the last value pushed on the stack is 0x80000010 and the decimal signed value is -2147483632.

2.2.3 [5 points] What is the offset from FRAME POINTER to an integer that was **Last** pushed on to stack?

ANSWER:
The offset from the frame pointer of the integer that was last pushed on the stack is 0x7FFFEFFC–0x7fffefd8= 0x24 in hex.

2.3 [5 points] Based on the data shown Figure 2.,Can you determine if Frame pointer points to an **address** *or a* **value?** Please circle around your answer. Please explain.

ANSWER:
The frame pointer points the starting address of the stack. This is different from the stack which has the same value as the frame pointer in the beginning, but changes as things are pushed onto the stack. As shown from figure 2, we see that the address of the frame pointer is 0x7FFFEFFC.