

# CS 4400 Fall 2016

## Midterm Exam 1 – Practice

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions** You will have eighty minutes to complete the actual open-book, open-note exam. Electronic devices will be allowed only to consult notes or books from local storage; network use will be prohibited. The actual exam will be a little shorter than this practice exam.

For the next four questions, assume the following register and memory state:

<b>CPU</b>		<b>Memory</b>	
register	value	address	value (8 bytes)
rax	0x0200	0x0300	0x001
rbx	0x0100	0x0308	0x002
rcx	0x0080	0x0310	0x030
rdx	0x0002	0x0318	0x400

1. What is the value of `(%rax,%rbx)` as a source argument to `subq`?
2. What is the value of `0x208(%rbx)` as a source argument to `movq`?
3. What is the value of `0x10(%rax,%rcx,2)` as a source argument to `movq`?
4. What is the value of `0x8(%rbx,%rdx,4)` as a source argument to `leaq`?

The next three questions refer to `compare` defined as

```
int compare(TYPE a, TYPE b) {
    return (VAR1 >= VAR2);
}
```

where the macros `VAR1` and `VAR2` can be defined as `a` or `b` and the macro `TYPE` can be defined as `int`, `long`, or `unsigned`.

5. What definitions of `TYPE`, `VAR1`, and `VAR2` are consistent with the following compiled form?

```
xorl    %eax, %eax
cmpl    %esi, %edi
setge   %al
ret
```

6. What definitions of `TYPE`, `VAR1`, and `VAR2` are consistent with the following compiled form?

```
xorl    %eax, %eax
cmpq    %rdi, %rsi
setge   %al
ret
```

7. What definitions of `TYPE`, `VAR1`, and `VAR2` are consistent with the following compiled form?

```
xorl    %eax, %eax
cmpl    %edi, %esi
setnb   %al
ret
```

8. After running the assembly sequence

```
    orl  $0x8, %eax
    movl $0x10, %ebx
    cmpl %ebx, %eax
    jb   .L1
    movl $0x8, %eax
.L1:
    movb $3, %cl
    shrl %cl, %eax
```

what is the value of register %eax?

9. Given that the function go

```
int go(int n, ARGS) {
    int i;
    DECLS
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        a += ((i & 1) ? a : b);
    return a;
}
```

compiles as

```
    testl    %edi, %edi
    movl    %esi, %eax
    jle     L2
    movl    %edx, %esi
    xorl    %ecx, %ecx
    jmp     L3
L5:
    testb   $1, %cl
    movl    %eax, %esi
    cmovl   %edx, %esi
L3:
    addl    $1, %ecx
    addl    %esi, %eax
    cmpl    %edi, %ecx
    jne     L5
L2:
    rep ret
```

pick a combination of ARGS and DECLS (**not necessarily in the same row**) that fits:

- ARGS is int a
- ARGS is int b
- ARGS is int a, int b
- DECLS is *empty*
- DECLS is int a = 0
- DECLS is int b = a

The next two questions both use `a` as defined by

```
int a[16][32];
```

**10.** What is the array-access form (i.e., `a[i][j]` for specific  $i$  and  $j$ ) that is equivalent to `((int *)a)[47]`?

**11.** What is the pointer-access form (i.e., `((int *)a)[n]` for a specific  $n$ ) equivalent to `a[2][16]`?

**12.** Given that

```
int sum_element(int i, int mat1[][M],
                int j, int mat2[][N]) {
    return mat1[i][j] + mat2[j][i];
}
```

compiles as

```
movslq  %edi, %rdi
movslq  %edx, %rdx
leaq    (%rdi,%rdi,2), %rax
leaq    (%rsi,%rax,4), %rax
movl    (%rax,%rdx,4), %eax
leaq    (%rdx,%rdx,4), %rsi
leaq    (%rcx,%rsi,4), %rcx
addl    (%rcx,%rdi,4), %eax
ret
```

then what are the values of the constants  $M$  and  $N$  among the following possibilities?

- $M = 10$  and  $N = 6$
- $M = 12$  and  $N = 2$
- $M = 3$  and  $N = 5$
- $M = 4$  and  $N = 5$
- $M = 5$  and  $N = 12$
- $M = 8$  and  $N = 17$

The next two questions use `fish` defined as

```
typedef struct fish {
    char color[6];
    int variety;
} fish;
```

**13.** What is `offsetof(fish, variety)`?

**14.** Given the declaration

```
fish fa[100];
```

and if the array `fa` starts at address `0x10000`, then what is the address of `fa[32].variety`?

The next two questions refer to the `iterate` function defined as

```
double iterate(double v, double u, int steps) {
    while (steps-->0) {
        u = u + v;
        v = 2 * steps;
    }
    return v+u;
}
```

15. Which of the following correctly represents the dependency graph of `iterate` over three iterations, where each column corresponds to a single iteration?

- 
- 
- 
- 

16. Based on the dependency graph, how many cycles will `iterate` take (expressed as a multiple of steps)?

## Answers

1. 0x1
2. 0x2
3. 0x30
4. 0x110
5. TYPE = int, VAR1 = a, VAR2 = b
6. TYPE = long, VAR1 = b, VAR2 = a
7. TYPE = unsigned, VAR1 = b, VAR2 = a
8. 1
9. ARGS is int a, int b and DECLS is *empty*
10. a[1][15]
11. ((int\*)a)[80]
12. M = 3, N = 5
13. 8
14. 0x10188
15. The second one
16. 3\*steps