

Recitation5

Exam Tomorrow!



Today

Exam Logistics

Review Questions

Exam Logistics

Closed book!

Info Sheet will be provided

Lectures 1-9, Labs 1-3,

Assigned Readings

Review Session tonite!

Integers, Floating Point

Signed vs. Unsigned

Two's complement

Floating Point Representation

Normalized vs. Denormalized

x86, x86_64

Memory Addressing Modes

LEA, MOV, CMP, JMP

x86 vs. x86_64

Switch Statement

STACK!!!

Arrays, Structs, Unions

Review Questions

What is the hex
representation of the
following expression?

`-0xc0c0c0c0`

If you wrote a program and compiled it for x86 and x86-64 processors, which would generally have more memory accesses and why?

Which values are exactly
representable in Floating
Point?

What does the following program print?

```
int main()
{
    unsigned int i = 0;

    if (i < -1) {
        printf("hello\n");
    } else {
        printf("goodbye\n");
    }
}
```

What does the following program print?

```
int main()
{
    unsigned int i = 0xffffffff;
    int j = (int)i;

    printf("%d\n", j);
}
```

What does the following program print?

```
int main()
{
    float i = 1.5;
    int j = (int)i;

    printf("%d\n", j);
}
```

Why is the implied 1
necessary in normalized
floating point numbers?

What are some
differences between
x86 and x86_64?

What is the difference
between the **JMP** and
CALL instructions?

What is the difference
between the **LEA** and
MOV instructions?

What occurs in a
PUSH/POP instruction?

What occurs in a **LEAVE** instruction?

What occurs in a **CMP** instruction?

What occurs in a **RET**
instruction?

What are the min/max
of an n-bit two's
complement number?

How much space does
this **struct** take up?

```
struct s {  
    char c;  
    double d;  
    int i;  
    void *v;  
};
```

How much space does struct *s1* take up?

```
struct s0 {  
    char c;  
    double d;  
};
```

```
struct s1 {  
    char c;  
    struct s0 array[2];  
};
```


What does the
instruction

`JMP *0xdead(,%edx,4)`
do?

Why is `XOR %eax, %eax`
used instead of `MOV $0,
%eax`?

How does the stack look like at this point?

```
int getbuf()  
{  
    char buf[32];  
    Gets(buf);  
    return 1;  
}
```



What does the following program do?

```
0000000000400498 <hello>:  
400498:      push   %rbx  
400499:      mov    %edi,%ebx  
40049b:      test   %edi,%edi  
40049d:      je     4004b8 <hello+0x20>  
40049f:      lea   -1(%rbx),%edi  
4004a2:      callq 400498 <hello>  
4004a7:      mov   %ebx,%esi  
4004a9:      mov   $0x4005d8,%edi  
4004ae:      mov   $0x0,%eax  
4004b3:      callq 400398 <printf@plt>  
4004b8:      pop   %rbx  
4004b9:      retq
```

What is the difference between compiling this with `-O0` vs. `-O2`?

```
void hi(int i)
{
    hi(i);
}
```

```
int main()
{
    hi(0);
}
```

Questions?

Last Thoughts

If you've studied hard over the weekend **relax** tonite, its good to keep a fresh mind for the exam...If not start studying!...and then **relax**...

Last Thoughts

Come to tonite's Review
Session!