## CS61C, Fall 1997 <br> Midterm \#1

## Problem \#1 (3 points)

Convert the eight-bit binary value 11110000 to:
(a) hexadecimal.
(b) decimal, interpreting it as a unsigned value.
(c) decimal, interpreting it as a twos complement signed value.

## Problem \#2 (3 points)

Decode the following binary numbers as MIPS instructions and give the equivalent MIPS assembly language (MAL) statements.

| address | value |
| :--- | :--- |
| $0 \times 40$ | 10001100101101110000000000100100 |
| $0 \times 44$ | 00000010111001001011000000100011 |
| $0 \times 48$ | 0001111011000000111111111110000 |

## Problem \#3 (2 points)

Why did the MIPS designers use PC-relative branch addressing (One sentance is enough!)

## Problem \#4 (4 points)

## Consider this C struct definition:

```
struct foo {
    int *p;
    int a[3];
    struct foo *sf;
```

\} baz;

Suppose that register $\$ 16$ contains the address of baz.
For each of the following C statements, indicate which of the MAL code fragments below (A-H) could be the result of compiling it.

| codeA: | lw | $\$ 8$, | $0(\$ 16)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | sw | $\$ 8$, | $4(\$ 16)$ |
| codeB: $:$ | lw | $\$ 8$, | $0(\$ 16)$ |
|  | lw | $\$ 9$, | $0(\$ 8)$ |
|  | sw | $\$ 9$, | $4(\$ 16)$ |

codeC: lw $\$ 8,4(\$ 16)$
sw $\$ 8,0(\$ 16)$
codeD: sw $\$ 16,16(\$ 16)$
codeE: lw \$17, 6(\$16)
codeF: lw \$17, 12 (\$16)
codeG: lw $\$ 8,0(\$ 16)$
sw $\$ 8,16(\$ 16)$
codeH: addi $\$ 8, \$ 16,4$ sw $\quad \$ 8,0(\$ 16)$
$\qquad$ number $=$ baz.a[2];
baz.p = baz.a;
baz.a[0] = *baz.p;
baz.sf = \&baz;

## Problem \#5 (6 points)

Translate the following C procedure to MAL. Use the convention in which arguments are passed in registers.

```
int garply(int a, int *b) {
```

    int c;
    c = subt (a >> 6);
    *b \(=\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{*}_{\mathrm{b}}\);
    if \((a<)|\mid c<0)\)
        return c;
    else
        return c \({ }^{\text {a; }}\)
    \}

## Problem \#6 (6 points)

Consider the following fragment of a $\mathrm{C} / \mathrm{C}++$ program.

```
int v[10], s;
int *p;
s = 17;
for (p = &v[3]; *p != 0; p++)
    s = s + *p;
```

Here is a buggy translation in MAL, assuming s is in $\$ 16$ and p is in $\$ 19$.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { or } & \$ 16, & \$ 0, \\
\text { lw } & \$ 19, & \mathrm{v}+12
\end{array}
$$

loop:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { bne } & \$ 8, \text { finish } \\
\text { add } & \$ 16, \$ 19, \$ 16 \\
\text { addi } & \$ 19,1
\end{array}
$$

```
    j loop
finish:
```

There are six errors, including one missing instruction, in this translation. Find and fix them.

## Posted by HKN (Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Honor Society) University of California at Berkeley <br> If you have any questions about these online exams please contact mailto:examfile@hkn.eecs.berkeley.edu

