

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**Quiz 5**  
**CSE 131**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Login name \_\_\_\_\_

**Spring 2009**

Student ID \_\_\_\_\_

1. Given the following SPARC assembly code fragment that might be emitted in code gen for the statement

$x = a * 256 - b;$

```
ld    [%fp -4], %o0    ! variable a allocated at %fp-4
set   256, %o1         ! const value 256; could have used mov instead of set
call  .mul            ! multiply
nop                               ! delay slot
                               !
st    %o0, [%fp -20]   ! store result of MulOp into temp at %fp-20
                               ! End of Expr7 MulOp production

ld    [%fp -20], %o0   ! ExprSTO with value stored at %fp-20
ld    [%fp -8], %o1    ! variable b allocated at %fp-8
sub   %o0, %o1, %o0    ! subtract
st    %o0, [%fp -24]   ! store result of AddOp into temp at %fp-24
                               ! End of Expr6 AddOp production

ld    [%fp -24], %o0   ! ExprSTO with value stored at %fp-24
st    %o0, [%fp -12]   ! variable x allocated at %fp-12
                               ! End of AssignStmt production
```

Use peephole code improvement techniques discussed in class to transform the above code into a more efficient set of instructions with the same overall side effect of the value of the rhs expression being assigned to x. Different types of code improvements may be worth more than others. Comments may be helpful for the grader.

Name the type(s) of code transformation / improvement you used. List all you used.

2. What gets printed in the following program? If a value is unknown/undefined or otherwise cannot be determined by the code given, put a question mark (?) for that output. Hint: Draw stack frames!

### Reduced-C

```
int a = 23;
int b = 34;

function : void fubar( int * x, int & y, int * p, int & q )
{
    ++*x;
    ++y;
    ++*p;
    ++q;
}

function : void fool( int & c, int * d )
{
    ++c;
    ++*d;

    cout << a << endl;   _____
    cout << b << endl;   _____
    cout << c << endl;   _____
    cout << *d << endl;  _____
    fubar( &c, c, d, *d );

    cout << a << endl;   _____
    cout << b << endl;   _____
    cout << c << endl;   _____
    cout << *d << endl;  _____
}

function : int main()
{
    fool( a, &b );

    cout << a << endl;   _____
    cout << b << endl;   _____

    return 0;
}
```

What question would you like to see on the Final?