

# 9/29/15 Pre-Class Work

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Please indicate which course you are taking. \*

- CS61 (College)  
 CSCIE-61 (Extension)

## Calling Conventions

After a function has set up a full standard call frame, its first argument can be found in: \*

- %eax  
 %ebp  
 8(%ebp)  
 4(%esp)

A function that does not have a call frame will find its first argument in: \* \*

- %eax  
 %ebp  
 8(%ebp)  
 4(%esp)

How does a call differ from a jmp? \* \*

- It is more efficient.  
 It pushes a return address.  
 It creates a stack frame.  
 It sets condition codes.

Any function can be invoked via a tail call. \*

- True  
 False

Local variables are found: \* \*

- At negative offsets from the ebp, thus closer to the bottom of the stack.
- At negative offsets from the ebp, thus closer to the top of the stack.
- At positive offsets from the ebp, thus closer to the bottom of the stack.
- At positive offsets from the ebp, thus closer to the top of the stack.

**A function's parameters are found:** \* \*

- At negative offsets from the ebp, thus closer to the bottom of the stack.
- At negative offsets from the ebp, thus closer to the top of the stack.
- At positive offsets from the ebp, thus closer to the bottom of the stack.
- At positive offsets from the ebp, thus closer to the top of the stack.

**When you call a function, you are guaranteed that the contents of all the registers (except eax) will be the same after the call as they were before the call.** \* \*

- True
- False

**On the CS50 appliance, stack frames are what byte aligned:** \* \*

- 3
- 8
- 16
- 64

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