Bitmasks (Practice)

ICS312

Machine-Level and Systems Programming

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(q1) Division by a Power of 2

- Write one instruction that computes eax % 64

(q1) Solutions

- Write one instruction that computes eax % 64

```
and eax, 00000003Fh
(and eax, 111111b)
(and eax, 63)
```

- Mask out the most significant 32-6=26 bits, and keep the least significant 6 bits (because $64 = 2^6$)
  - $00111111_2 = 3F_{16}$

(q2) Create a Bitmask

- Write code to flip the n^{th} bit of EAX, counting from right to left from the least significant bit, where n is stored in cl

(q2) Solutions

- Write code to flip the n^{th} bit of EAX, counting from right to left from the least significant bit, where n is stored in cl

```
mov     ebx, 1          ; 0————————01
shl     ebx, cl         ; 0————010—0
xor     eax, ebx
```

(q3) Create a Bitmask

- Write code to create in eax a 32-bit bitmask that consists of 0's followed by n 1's, where n is stored in cl

(q3) Solutions

- Write code to create in eax a 32-bit bitmask that consists of 0's followed by n 1's, where n is stored in cl

```
mov eax, 0FFFFFFFFh ; 1————————1
shl eax, cl         ; 1————10——0
not eax             ; 0————01——1
```

(q4) Create a Bitmask

- Write code to create in eax a 32-bit bitmask that contains n 1's, followed by 32-2n 0's, followed by n 1's, where n is stored in cl

(q4) Solutions

- Write code to create in eax a 32-bit bitmask that contains n 1's, followed by 32-2n 0's, followed by n 1's, where n is stored in cl

```
mov eax, 0FFFFFFFFh     ; 1————————1
shl eax, cl             ; 1———————0—0
shl eax, cl             ; 1—————0———0
ror eax, cl             ; 0—01——10—0
not eax                 ; 1—10——01—1
```