CS161 Summer 2025

Introduction to Computer Security

Discussion 0

Q1 61C Review (11 points)

Being comfortable manipulating the various number representations covered in 61C will help you succeed in the memory safety unit.

Q1.1 (1 point) What is the hexadecimal value of the decimal number 18?

0x12

Q1.2 (1 point) What is the value of 0x8339e833 + 0x20 in hexadecimal form?

0x8339e853

Q1.3 (1 point) What is the value of 0x550ecdf2 + decimal 16 in hexadecimal form?

0x550ece02

Q1.4 (1 point) What is the largest unsigned 32-bit integer? What is the result of adding 1 to that number?

max: Oxffffffff max + 1: 0x00000000

Solution: This is a result of unsigned overflow.

Q1.5 (1 point) What is the largest signed 32-bit integer? What is the result of adding 1 to that number?

max: 0x7fffffff | max + 1: 0x80000000

Solution: This is a result of signed overflow. 0x7ffffffff is $2^{31}-1$ in decimal and 0x80000000 is -2^{31} in decimal.

Q1.6 (1 point) If you interpret an n-bit two's complement number as an unsigned number, would the negative numbers be smaller or larger than positive numbers?

○ Smaller ■ Larger

Solution: Negative numbers would be larger than positive numbers if interpreted as unsigned since their most significant bits are set.

(Question 1 continued...)

Q1.7 (1 point) How many bytes are needed to represent char [16]?

16 bytes

Solution: A character array with 16 elements in it needs 16 bytes to represent because each character is 1 byte.

Q1.8 (1 point) How many bytes are needed to represent int[8]?

32 bytes

Q1.9 (1 point) In a little-endian 32-bit system, how would you represent the pointer OxDEADBEEF?

OxEF	0xBE	OxAD	OxDE

Q1.10 (1 point) In a little-endian 64-bit system, how would you represent the pointer OxDEADBEEF?

OxEF	0xBE	OxAD	0xDE	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00

Q1.11 (1 point) In a little-endian 32-bit system, how would you represent the char array "ABCDEFGH"? Recall that our stack representation has addresses increase from left-to-right and bottom-to-top.

E	F	G	Н
A	В	С	D