Introduction to Computing Systems Homework 6

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1.

- •The trap vector has 8 bits, which means up to 256 serveice routines can be specified.
- •We won't be sure about which address shall be filled into PC when returning, while the BRnzp can only set PC to a certain value. Instead, using the RET, PC will be set as the R7's value, which is variable.
- •1. The first is to access the vector table to get the service routine's address and load it into PC.

2.

The last thing you stored in it is the first thing you remove from it.

One example is the behaviour of a coin holder. Another is in hardware-data entries move.

The difference lies in whether remove the value after pop. In the first one, the value, which is the coins, will be removed, while in the second one, the value stays but the cursor moves.

3.

a.

push	Z
push	Y
pop	Y
push	X
pop	X
push	W
push	V
pop	V
push	U
pop	U
pop	W
pop	Z
push	Τ
push	S
pop	S
push	R
pop	R
pop	Т

b.

$$\binom{4}{8} - \binom{4+1}{8} = 14$$

4.

```
; Using R0 and R1 to push or pop.
          \operatorname{PUSH}
                                                  R2, Save2
 3
                                                  R2, MAX
                                     LD
                                     ADD
                                                  R2, R6, R2
                                     \operatorname{BRz}
                                                  {\tt fail\_exit}
                                                  R6\,,\ R6\,,\ \#\!-\!2
                                     ADD
                                     \operatorname{STR}
                                                  R0\,,\ R6\,,\ \#0
                                     \operatorname{STR}
                                                  R1, R6, #1
 9
                                     \operatorname{BRnzp}
                                                  success\_exit
10
11
                                                  R2, Save2
R2, BASE
R2, R6, R2
          POP
                                     ST
12
                                     {
m LD}
13
                                     ADD
14
                                                  fail_exit
R6, R6, #2
R0, R6, #-2
                                     \operatorname{BRz}
15
                                     ADD
16
                                     \mathrm{LDR}
17
                                                  R1, R6, \#-1
                                     LDR
18
                                    LD
                                                  R2, Save2
           success\_exit
19
                                    AND
                                                  R5, R5, #0
20
                                     \operatorname{RET}
21
22
                                                  R2, Save2
23
           {\tt fail\_exit}
                                     LD
                                                  R5, R5, \#0
24
                                     AND
                                     ADD
                                                  R5, R5, #1
```

```
26

27 BASE .FILL x-4006

28 MAX .FILL x-4001

29 Save2 .FILL x0000
```

5.

Ouput "EE some"

6.

ADD at A will be executed for length(string) times.

ST R7, Save7 and LD R7, Save7 should be added. Because a TRAP is used in the routine, and R7 will be changed that this PUTS cannot return to the upper program.

7.

 \mathbf{a}

```
> = 1 x x + w)/v
```

b

```
\operatorname{PUSH}
                         \mathbf{C}
           PUSH
                          A
           ADD
           PUSH
                         {\bf D}
           PUSH
                          \mathbf{C}
           PUSH
                          В
 6
           SUB
           A\!D\!D
 8
           PUSH
                          Α
 9
           {\rm MUL}
10
           DIV
11
```