1 Introduction

In this program, we decide to implement the Flappy game with LC-3 assembly language. In the original game, a bird is flying from left to right, but in this game, it may fly from top to bottom. In the game, the bird is represented by 3 continuous letters(for example *aaa*). Without control, it will fall to left, but the user can make it fly to right by 1-9 blocks (chars) by clicking corresponding numbers. By the way, the bird will change its appearance after the user clicked a-z.

In this program, falling to gound (the leftmost side) won't end the game. And flying too high (right) is not allowed,we just put the bird on the rightmost side if it fly too high.

Here is an example:
.....aaa..... User Input(you don't need to print)
....aaa.....
...aaa.....
.....aaa..... <-9
.....aaa.....
.....aaa <-8
.....aaa.
.....aaa..
.....aaa...
.....aaa....
.....aaa.....
.....aaa.....
.....aaa.....
.....aaa.....
.....ddd..... <-d
.....ddd.....
.....ddd.....
.....ddd.....
....ddd.....
...ddd.....
..aaa..... <-a
.aaa.....
aaa.....
aaa.....
ooo..... <-o
ooo.....
....ooo..... <-4
...ooo.....

2 Algorithm Specification

The program can be roughly divided into two part: the interrupt function and the main function

In order to motivate the interrupt, we should initialize the KBSR[14] when initializing the program. So we rewrite the instructions from x0200. In the new instructions, we add a instruction to load x4000 to KBSR, so that the KBSR[14] will be 1. In this way, when we press the keyboard, the KBSR will create a INT signal to interrupt the program and the PC will change to the content of x0180. We also load the address of interrupt function to x0180, which is x2000. When we press the keyboard, the KBSR[15] will be 1, INT signal gengerated, then the PC will come to x2000, where the interrupt function locates.

To handle the problem that the player inputs multiple operation one times. We use a data structure to store the

operations inputted. A queue is a good choice. When a character is inputted, we just store it into the queue. When the main function ready to output, we just take out the data in queue and analyse them.

After complex introduction, next is the detail of interrupt function and the main function.

In interrupt function, we initially check the KBSR[15]. when it's 1, we take the KBDR into register and then enqueue it into queue.

```
        while KBSR[15] != 1
            loop
        R0 ← KBDR
        enqueue(R0)

```

In main function, we firstly use a loop to cause the delay. After the loop, the program dequeues the data in the queue with checking whether they are characters or digit. If a data is characters, the name of bird will be changed. If the data is a digit otherwise, we change the ascii code into digit and add it with the height. Finally, before print out, we should check whether the height is overflow or underflow and do some adjustments to it.

```
        count ← x6000
        R1 ← height
        while count > 0
            count--
         c ← dequeue
         while c != -1
            if c is character
                name ← c
            if c is digit
                R1 ←  R1 + c - '0'
         if R1 == height
            R1 ← R1 - 1
         print(name, height)

```

About the function to output according to name an height, it firstly print '·' as much as the height. Then, the program output three characters of the name. Finally, we calculate $17 - \textit{height}$ and output '·' as much as it.

```
        for i = 1 to height
            R0 ← '·'
            trap x21
        R0 ← name
        trap x21
        trap x21
        trap x21
        height ← 17 - height
        for i = 1 to height
            R0 ← '·'
            trap x21

```

Next is the implement of the data structure, which is a queue supporting the operation of dequeue and enqueue. It's much like the data structure in Lab3, so we don't explain much about it.

```
        enqueue: R0 is the element , front_ptr is the point to the front of queue
        *(--front_ptr) ← R0

```

```
        dequeue: front_ptr is the point to the front of queue,
            back_ptr is the point to the back of queue
        if front_ptr == back_ptr + 1
            R0 ← -1
        else
            R0 ← *(back_ptr--)

```

3 Q and A

- Q: what you put in each part of your program ?

  A: The code of the program is mainly constructed by three parts. First one is from x0200, where we should do some initialization. We initialize the interrupt function address of x0180, and set the KBSR[14] to be 1. Second one is from x2000, where the keyboard interrupt function locates. Here, we read the character in KBDR and store it into queue. Third one is from x3000, which is the main function. We form a loop and the dequeue the item in queue until the queue becomes empty. After getting an item, we check whether it is character or digit, then do operations to name or height. Finally we output a line according to name and height.

4 essential parts of code

Fig 1 is the implement of code from x0200

Fig 2 is the implement of code from x2000

Fig 2 is the main function from x3000

Fig 4 is the implement of getdata function

```
.ORIG x0200

ld r6 OS_SP
ld r0 USER_PSR
add r6,r6,#-1
str r0,r6,#0
ld r0 USER_PC
add r6,r6,#-1
str r0,r6,#0


;allow interrupt

ld r0 KBSR_Addr
ld r1 KBSR_State
str r1,r0,#0


;set interrupt function address
ld r0 KeyboardInterTabel
ld r1 KeyboardInterFun
str r1,r0,#0


and r0,r0,#0
and r1,r1,#0
rti
```

Figure 1: Fig 1

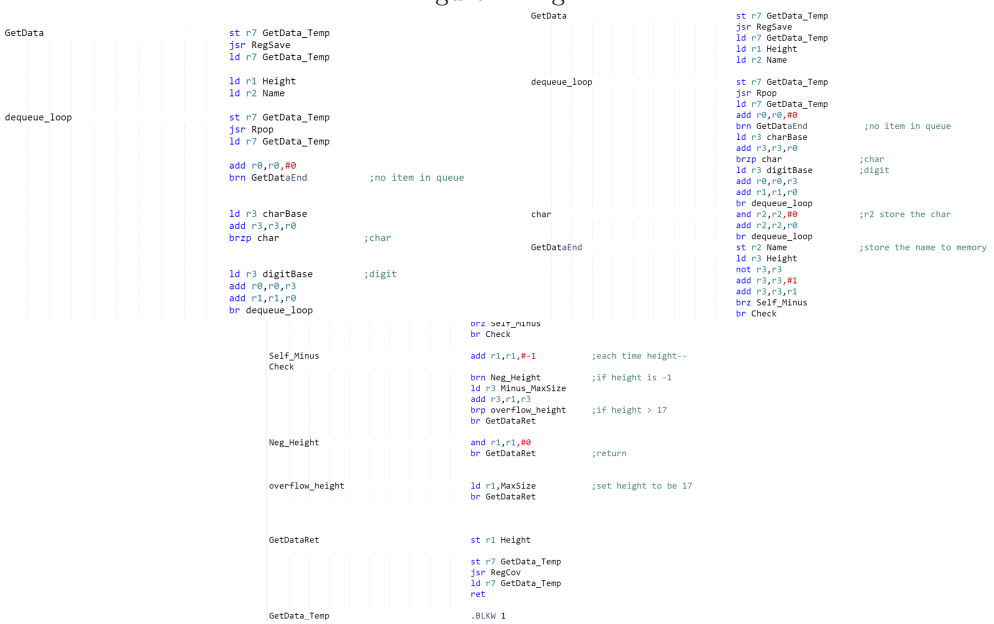
```
                .ORIG x2000
                str r7,r6,#-7
                str r5,r6,#-6
                str r4,r6,#-5
                str r3,r6,#-4
                str r2,r6,#-3
                str r1,r6,#-2
                str r0,r6,#-1
                add r6,r6,#-7

Read_Wait       ldi r1, KBSR                ;read the input
                brzp Read_Wait
                ldi r0, KBDR

                ld r1,Enqueue_Addr
                jsrr r1

                ldr r7,r6,#0
                ldr r5,r6,#1
                ldr r4,r6,#2
                ldr r3,r6,#3
                ldr r2,r6,#4
                ldr r1,r6,#5
                ldr r0,r6,#6
                add r6,r6,#7
                rti
```

Figure 2: Fig 2

Figure 3: Fig 3

```
.ORIG x3000


ld r6 SP
Init    and r5,r5,#0    ;r5 for counting
        ld r4, Count
        add r5,r5,r4

Loop    brz Show
        add r5,r5,#-1
        br Loop
show                    ; to show a line

        jsr GetData
        ld r2 Name
        ld r1 Height
FrontAirLoop    brz FrontAirEnd     ;if height == 0
        ld r0 Air           ;get '.'
        trap x21
        add r1,r1,#-1       ;height as a count
        br FrontAirLoop
FrontAirEnd

        add r0,r2,#0        ;output name
        trap x21
        trap x21
        trap x21

        ld r1 Height
        ld r2 MaxSize

        ld r1 Height
        ld r2 MaxSize

        not r1,r1               ;calculate r2-r1
        add r1,r1,#1
        add r2,r2,r1

BackAirLoop     brz BackAirEnd
        ld r0 Air
        trap x21
        add r2,r2,#-1
        br BackAirLoop

BackAirEnd      ld r0, NewLine
        trap x21

        br Init
SP      .FILL xfe00
Count   .FILL x4000
Height  .FILL x0000
Name    .FILL x0061
charBase    .FILL xff9f
digitBase   .FILL xffd0
Minus_MaxSize   .FILL xffef
MaxSize .FILL x0011
Air     .FILL x002e
NewLine .FILL x000a
```

Figure 4: Fig 4



```
GetData     st r7 GetData_Temp
        jsr RegSave
        ld r7 GetData_Temp

        ld r1 Height
        ld r2 Name

dequeue_loop    st r7 GetData_Temp
        jsr Rpop
        ld r7 GetData_Temp

        add r0,r0,#0
        brn GetDataEnd          ;no item in queue


        ld r3 charBase
        add r3,r3,r0
        brzp char               ;char

        ld r3 digitBase         ;digit
        add r0,r0,r3
        add r1,r1,r0
        br dequeue_loop

GetData     st r7 GetData_Temp
        jsr RegSave
        ld r7 GetData_Temp
        ld r1 Height
        ld r2 Name

dequeue_loop    st r7 GetData_Temp
        jsr Rpop
        ld r7 GetData_Temp
        add r0,r0,#0
        brn GetDataEnd          ;no item in queue
        ld r3 charBase
        add r3,r3,r0
        brzp char               ;char
        ld r3 digitBase         ;digit
        add r0,r0,r3
        add r1,r1,r0
        br dequeue_loop
char    and r2,r2,#0            ;r2 store the char
        add r2,r2,r0
        br dequeue_loop
GetDataEnd      st r2 Name              ;store the name to memory
        ld r3 Height
        not r3,r3
        add r3,r3,#1
        add r3,r3,r1
        brz Self_Minus
        br Check
        brz Self_Minus
        br Check

Self_Minus      add r1,r1,#-1           ;each time height--
Check
        brn Neg_Height          ;if height is -1
        ld r3 Minus_MaxSize
        add r3,r1,r3
        brp overflow_height     ;if height > 17
        br GetDataRet

Neg_Height      and r1,r1,#0
        br GetDataRet           ;return


overflow_height     ld r1,MaxSize           ;set height to be 17
        br GetDataRet


GetDataRet      st r1 Height

        st r7 GetData_Temp
        jsr RegCov
        ld r7 GetData_Temp
        ret

GetData_Temp    .BLKW 1
```