# lab5

#### PB21111618 侯超群

1.Report name: lab5

## 2.Purpose:

#### 编写题目所要求的用户程序,以及键盘中断服务例程;

a)题目要求根据特定输入解决汉诺塔问题,其将汉诺塔参数记作N,并初始化为xFFFF,存储在内存的x3FFF处; b)用户程序要求从x3000开始,并打印学号PB21111618,如: PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 ...... 等待 参数N变成有效值时调用HONOI子例程解决问题;

c)键盘中断服务例程从x1000开始,检查键入的是否为十进制,若不是,则从新行打印"< the input character > is not a decimal digit."并换行以RTI结束,重新循环打印学号;若是,则从新行打印"< the input character > is a decimal digit."并保存到x3FFF处,并换行以RTI终止;

# 3.Principles:

#### 1)如何制定算法:

a)首先对于汉诺塔算法,采取递归形式,先深入到最底层N减至0时,此时H(n)为0,再根据之前保存的N值即R3记录需要跳出的次数,逐层跳出计算H(n);

b)对于学号输出采取了实验要求中所给的延迟程序,同时根据N的初始值xFFFF加1判断是否为0,是则继续循环,否则调用HONOI子例程解决问题

c)对于多位数显示,通过不断减100至负数,得到其百位数,再加上100还原至十位和个位,之后对于十位和个位的操作同理;再根据各位数是否为零,利用BRz跳转,选择是否显示;

d)对于输入是否为有效值的判断,通过比较其是否满足ASCLL码范围,分别跳转输出,需要则储存N值,在键盘中断服务例程中用到R0,R1,R2三个寄存器,因此需要保存并恢复其值;

#### 2)如何编写程序

在编写程序中,采取了模块化编程,开始分别对学号显示,汉诺塔问题求解进行编程;

在完成学号显示后编写了键盘中断服务例程,实现对于N有效值的判断及储存;

同时通过固定汉诺塔问题的N值,在对该模块的多位数输出显示做了优化,最后整合至用户程序,通过对获取N值的稍加调整完成该程序的编写;

#### 3)如何设计测试用例

在编写程序过程中, 主要测试在于终端显示以及对于汉诺塔问题的测试;

终端显示特定值时可能陷入无限循环或计算错误,测试经常在于JSR与RET处出现问题;

对于汉诺塔问题的测试,采取在模块中固定N值,对于模块测试,可以适当减少问题发生的可能;

#### 4.Procedure:

```
.ORIG x800
; (1) Initialize interrupt vector table.
LD R0, VEC
LD R1, ISR
STR R1, R0, #0
```

```
; (2) Set bit 14 of KBSR.
       LDI RØ, KBSR
       LD R1, MASK
       NOT R1, R1
       AND R0, R0, R1
       NOT R1, R1
       ADD R0, R0, R1
       STI RO, KBSR
        ; (3) Set up system stack to enter user space.
       LD R0, PSR
       ADD R6, R6, #-1
       STR R0, R6, #0
       LD R0, PC
       ADD R6, R6, #-1
       STR R0, R6, #0
        ; Enter user space.
        RTI
VEC
        .FILL x0180
ISR
       .FILL x1000
KBSR
       .FILL xFE00
       .FILL x4000
MASK
       .FILL x8002
PSR
PC
       .FILL x3000
        .END
        .ORIG x3000
        ; *** Begin user program code here ***
PRIN
       LEA R0, NUM
        TRAP x22
                      ;"PB21111618 "
        JSR DELAY
        LDI RØ, N
       ADD R0, R0, #1
        BRz PRIN
                      ;根据N判断是否循环输出
        BRnzp HONOI
DELAY
       ST R1, SAVERR1 ;延迟便于显示
        LEA R1, COUNT
       ADD R1, R1, #-1
REP
        BRp REP
        LD R1, SAVERR1
        RET
                      ;HONOI子例程解决问题
HONOI
       LDI R1, N
       ADD R3, R1, #0
       ADD R1, R1, #1
        JSR SKIP
       BRnzp DONE
SKIP
       ADD R1, R1, #-1
        BRz ZERO
        JSR SKIP
        ADD R2, R2, R2
```

```
ADD R2, R2, #1
       ADD R3, R3, #-1;根据R3即N的值记录跳出次数
       BRz DONE
       RET
       AND R2, R2, #0 ;减至0时则开始跳出递归
ZERO
       RET
DONE
       LD R4, HUNDRED
       LD R5, TEN
       ADD R3, R2, #0 ; R3表示计算结果
       AND R1, R1, #0
HUND
       ADD R1, R1, #1
       ADD R3, R3, R4
       BRzp HUND
       ADD R1, R1, #-1 ;循环减100得到百位数
       NOT R4, R4
       ADD R4, R4, #1
       ADD R3, R3, R4 ;恢复到减完百位
       AND R2, R2, #0
       ADD R2, R2, #1
TENC
       ADD R3, R3, R5
       BRzp TENC
       ADD R2, R2, #-1;循环减10得到十位数
       ADD R3, R3, #10;恢复到个位数R3
       LEA RO, RESUL
       TRAP x22 ; "Tower of honoi needs"
       ADD R6, R1, #0 ;输出百位
       BRz TENP
       JSR APPE
TENP
       ADD R6, R2, #0 ;输出十位
       BRz BITP
       JSR APPE
       ADD R6, R3, #0 ;输出个位
BITP
       JSR APPE
       BRnzp OVERD
APPE
       ADD R0, R6, #15
       ADD R0, R0, #15
       ADD R0, R0, #15
       ADD RO, RO, #3 ;转化为ASCLL码输出
       TRAP x21
       RET
OVERD
       LEA RO, RESULT
       TRAP x22 ; " moves."
       HALT
```

```
HUNDRED .FILL #-100
TEN .FILL #-10
SAVERR1 .FILL x0000
COUNT .FILL #2500
NUM .STRINGZ "PB21111618 "
RESUL .STRINGZ "Tower of honoi needs "
RESULT .STRINGZ " moves."
N .FILL x3FFF
        ; *** End user program code here ***
        .END
        .ORIG x3FFF
        ; *** Begin honoi data here ***
HONOI_N .FILL xFFFF
        ; *** End honoi data here ***
        .END
        .ORIG x1000
        ; *** Begin interrupt service routine code here ***
        ST R0, SAVER0
       ST R1, SAVER1
       ST R2, SAVER2
       TRAP x20
       ADD R2, R0, #0
       AND R0, R0, #0
       ADD R0, R0, x000A
       TRAP x21 ;显示换行
       ADD R0, R2, #0
       TRAP x21 ;显示N
       ADD R1, R0, #-15
       ADD R1, R1, #-15
       ADD R1, R1, #-15
       ADD R1, R1, #-3;根据ASCLL码判断是否为十进制数
        BRn NONUM
        ADD R1, R1, #-10
        BRzp NONUM
        BRnzp YESNUM
YESNUM LEA RØ, YESD
       TRAP x22 ;" is a decimal digit."
        ADD R1, R1, #10
        STI R1, HN ;当N有效时更改N的值
        BRnzp OVER
NONUM
       LEA RØ, NOD
       TRAP x22 ;" is not a decimal digit."
OVER
       AND R0, R0, #0
       ADD R0, R0, x000A
        TRAP x21 ;显示换行
        LD R0, SAVER0
```

```
LD R1, SAVER1
LD R2, SAVER2
RTI

SAVER0 .FILL x0000
SAVER1 .FILL x0000
SAVER2 .FILL x0000
YESD .STRINGZ " is a decimal digit."
NOD .STRINGZ " is not a decimal digit."
HN .FILL x3FFF
; *** End interrupt service routine code here ***
.END
```

## 5.Result of test:

### 部分评测如下

```
PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618
g is not a decimal digit.
PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618
PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618
PB21111618 PB21111618
y is not a decimal digit.
PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618
PB21111618 PB21111618
6 is a decimal digit.
Tower of honoi needs 63 moves.

--- Halting the LC-3 ---
```

```
PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618

r is not a decimal digit.

PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618

PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618

PB21111618

0 is a decimal digit.

Tower of honoi needs 0 moves.

--- Halting the LC-3 ---
```

# Console (click to focus)

PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618

[ is not a decimal digit.
PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618
PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618
PB21111618 PB21111618 PB21111618 PB211116
9 is a decimal digit.

18 Tower of honoi needs 511 moves.

---- Halting the LC-3 ----