

CTA01 – Huiswerk week 2

Vandaag hebben we paragraaf 2.1 t/m 2.7 van het boek behandeld. De slides staan op de de wiki in [pptx](#) en [pdf](#) formaat. We hebben van H2 slide 1 t/m 49 behandeld.

Huiswerk

Lees paragraaf 2.1 t/m 2.7 door. Vragen over de tekst graag uiterlijk volgende lesweek dinsdag 23:59 uur mailen zodat ik ze op woensdag in de les kan behandelen. Vergeet niet om de ‘check yourself’ oefeningen te maken. De antwoorden staan op p. 184.

Maak de volgende opgaven uit paragraaf 2.23: 2.1 t/m 2.4, 2.8 t/m 2.11, 2.13, 2.14, 2.18, 2.20 t/m 2.22, 2.25 t/m 2.29.

Vragen over de opgaven graag uiterlijk volgende lesweek dinsdag 23:59 uur mailen zodat ik ze op woensdag in de les kan behandelen. Maak een [issue](#) aan op de wiki als je een fout in dit document hebt gevonden.

Mijn antwoorden

```
2.1      SUBI      X9, X2, #5
         ADD      X0, X1, X9

2.2      f = g + h + i;

2.3      SUB      X9, X3, X4 // compute i-j
         LSL      X9, X9, #3 // multiply by 8 to convert ↩
         ↪ the doubleword offset to a byte offset
         ADD      X11, X6, X9 // compute &A[i-j]
         LDUR     X10, [X11, #0] // load A[i-j]
         STUR     X10, [X7, #64] // store in B[8]

2.4      B[g] = A[f] + A[f+1]; f = A[f]; // notice the ↩
         ↪ order!
```

- 2.8
- ```

LSL X9, X3, #3
ADD X9, X6, X9
LDUR X9, [X9, #0] // X9 = A[i]
LSL X10, X4, #3
ADD X10, X6, X10
LDUR X10, [X10, #0] // X10 = A[j]
ADD X9, X9, X10 // X9 = A[i] + A[j]
STUR X9, [X7, #64] // B[8] = A[i] + A[j]

```
- 2.9 `A[1] = &A[0]; f = 2*(&A[0]);`
- 2.10
- ```

ADDI    X9, X6, #8 // I-type opcode=580, imm=8, ←
↪ Rn=6, Rd=9
ADD     X10, X6, XZR // R-type opcode=1112, ←
↪ Rm=31, Rn=6, Rd=10
STUR    X10, [X9, #0] // D-type opcode=1984, ←
↪ address=0, Rn=X9, Rt=X10
LDUR    X9, [X9, #0] // D-type opcode=1986, ←
↪ address=0, Rn=X9, Rt=X9
ADD     X0, X9, X10 // R-type opcode=1112, ←
↪ Rm=10, Rn=9, Rd=0

```
- 2.11.1 `0x5000000000000000`
- 2.11.2 Overflow
- 2.11.3 `0xB000000000000000`
- 2.11.4 No overflow assuming numbers are signed (two's complement)
- 2.11.5 `0xD000000000000000`
- 2.11.6 Overflow
- 2.13 R-type: `ADD X0, X0, X0`
- 2.14 D-type: `0xf8020149`
- 2.18.1 `0x1234567ababefef8`
- 2.18.2 `0x2345678123456780`
- 2.18.3 `0x00000000000000545`
- 2.20
- ```

EORI X10, X11, #-1

```

2.21            **LDUR**        **X14**, [**X13**, **#0**]  
                  **LSL**        **X11**, **X14**, **#4**

2.22    **X1** = 2

2.25.1    The final value of **X0** is 20.

2.25.2        **acc** = 0;  
                  **i** = 10;  
                  **while** (**i** > 0) {  
                       **acc** += 2;  
                       **i**--;  
                   }

2.25.3     $5 \times N + 2$  instructions.

2.25.4    The final value of **X0** is 22.

2.25.5    Note the change from > to >= in the **while** loop.

```
acc = 0;
i = 10;
while (i >= 0) {
 acc += 2;
 i--;
}
```

2.25.6    The **SUBIS** instruction sets the condition flag.

2.25.7        **SUBIS**        **X1**, **X1**, **#0**  
                  **B.LE**        DONE  
           **LOOP:**  
                  **SUBIS**        **X1**, **X1**, **#1**  
                  **ADDI**        **X0**, **X0**, **#2**  
                  **B.GT**        **LOOP**

**DONE:**

2.26            **ORR**        **X10**, **XZR**, **XZR**  
           **LOOPI:**  
                  **SUBS**        **XZR**, **X10**, **X0**  
                  **B.GE**        **ENDI**  
                  **ORR**        **X11**, **XZR**, **XZR**  
           **LOOPJ:**

```

SUBS XZR, X11, X1
B.GE ENDJ
ADD X12, X10, X11
LSL X13, X11, #5
ADD X14, X2, X13
STUR X12, [X14, #0]
ADDI X11, X11, #1
B LOOPJ
ENDJ:
ADDI X10, X10, #1
B LOOPI
ENDI:

```

**2.27** 153 instructions are being executed (answer depends on answer for 2.26).

**2.28** Assuming *X1* holds the base address of the integer array *MemArray*:

```

long long int i = 0;
long long int *p = MemArray;
do {
 result += *p;
 p++;
 i++;
}
while (i < 100);

```

**2.29**

```

ADDI X12, X1, #800
LOOP:
LDUR X11, [X1, #0]
ADD X0, X0, X11
ADDI X1, X1, #8
CMP X1, X12
B.NE LOOP
ORR X10, XZR, #100

```