# Lab 4: Requirement Description

- Macro & Subroutine 教學
  - 影片

https://youtu.be/yw8xRusVn3U

o Hackmd:

https://hackmd.io/\_HTeeEEmQqiWHKojzt4cWw?view

### ● 基本題 (70%) :

- 題目敘述:給長方形對角頂點 A(x1,y1)、B(x2,y2)且 x1<x2,y1<y2、設計以下 2 個 macro 算出長方形面積。</li>
  - MOVLF literal, F

功能:將常數放到指定 register F 裡。

Ex. MOVLF 0x06,0x25; [0x25] = 0x06

2. RECT addr\_x1, addr\_y1, addr\_x2, addr\_y2, F

功能:算出長方形面積 · 前四個參數對應頂點座標 x1,y1,x2,y2 存放的位置 · F 為面積存放的 register ·

Ex. RECT 0x00,0x01,0x02,0x03, 0x04

 $[0x04] = ([0x02]-[0x00]) \times ([0x03]-[0x01])$ 

- o 評分標準:
  - 1. 會檢查是否有建立並使用題目敘述中的兩個 macro·macro 的名 稱和參數名稱需與敘述一致。
  - 2. 組語中最後一個指令需為 RECT。
  - 3. Demo 時測資為 A(0x03,0x09)、B(0x07,0x0F)、需在 data memory 0x000~0x003 顯示出 x1,y1,x2,y2 的值並且在 0x004 出示結果,如下圖一。

### ● 進階題 (30%) :

 題目敘述:寫一個名為 Fib 的 subroutine 算出費波那契數列的值,在
Fib 裡需使用迴圈並以更改 program counter(PCL)取代 goto 以及 bra 指令,將結果放入位置 0x000 中。

費波那契數列: F0 = 0, F1 = 1, Fn = Fn-1 + Fn-2

- o 評分標準:
  - 1. 會檢查是否有名為 Fib 的 subroutine。
  - 2. 需使用到 rcall 指令。
  - 3. 需使用迴圈。
  - 4. 不能出現 goto 以及 bra 指令。
  - 5. Demo 時請出示 F6 的值, F6 為 8。
  - 6. 結果需放在位置 0x000。

## ● 加分題 (20%) :

- o 題目敘述:寫一個名為 Fib\_recur 的 subroutine 算出費波那契數列的值,需用遞迴的方式撰寫。
- o 評分標準:
  - 1. 會檢查是否有名為 Fib\_recur 的 subroutine。
  - 2. 需用遞迴撰寫。
  - 3. Demo 時請出示 F6 的值, F6 為 8。
  - 4. 結果需存在 0x000。
- o 提示:
  - 1. 同學可以自己建 software stack 來存變數。

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### • Basic (70%):

- Description: Give two opposite vertices of rectangle  $A(x1,y1) \sim B(x2,y2)$  and x1 < x2,y1 < y2. Design two macros below and use them to calculate the area of the rectangle.
  - 1. MOVLF literal,F

Description: Put literal in register F. Ex. MOVLF 0x06,0x25 ; [0x25] =0x06

RECT addr\_x1, addr\_y1, addr\_x2, addr\_y2, F

Description: calculate the area of the rectangle. The first four arguments map to the address of coordinates x1,y1,x2,y2 and F stores the result.

Ex. RECT 0x00,0x01,0x02,0x03,0x04 $[0x04] = ([0x02]-[0x00]) \times ([0x03]-[0x01])$ 

- Standard of grading:
  - We will check whether you use two macros mentioned above. Macros' arguments and name must be the same as the description.
  - 2. The last instruction of your code must be RECT.
  - 3. You need to show the value of x1,y1,x2,y2 in data memory  $0x000 \sim 0x003$  and the result in 0x004 with  $A(0x03,0x09) \sim B(0x07,0x0f)$ . See Figure 1 below.

Address	00	01	02	03	04
000	03	09	07	0F	18

Figure 1

## Advanced (30%):

Description: Write a <u>subroutine</u> called <u>Fib</u> to calculate Fibonacci sequence. You need to use <u>loop</u> in Fib, replace <u>goto</u> and <u>bra</u> instructions by changing <u>program counter(PCL)</u>, and put result in 0x000.

Fibonacci sequence: F0 = 0, F1 = 1, Fn = Fn-1 + Fn-2

Standard of grading:

- 1. We will check whether you have a subroutine called Fib.
- 2. You must use rcall instruction.
- 3. You must use loop.
- 4. You cannot used goto and bra instructions.
- 5. You need to show F6, F6 is 8.
- 6. The result must be stored in 0x000.

### • Bonus (20%):

- Description: Write a <u>subroutine</u> called <u>Fib\_recur</u> to calculate Fibonacci sequence. You need to get the answer by using <u>recursion</u>.
- Standard of grading:
  - 1. We will check whether you have a subroutine called Fib\_recur.
  - 2. You need to use recursion.
  - 3. You need to show F6, F6 is 8.
  - 4. The result must be stored in 0x000.
- o hint:
  - 1. You can create software stack by yourself to store variables.